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THE

EVERY DAY BOOK

OF

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY:

EMBRACING THE

ANNIVERSARIES OF MEMORABLE PERSONS AND EVENTS,

IN

EVERY PERIOD AND STATE OF THE WORLD,

FROM THE

CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY JOEL MUNSELL.

"What hath this day done? What hath it deserved?"

VOL. II.

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EVERY DAY BOOK.

JULY 1.

1452 B. C. AARON, the Jewish high priest, died on the first day of the month Ab, at the age of 123.

1190 The crusaders under Richard Plantagenet and Philip de Valois, amounting to 100,000 warriors and pilgrims, assembled in the plains of Vezelai.

1270 Louis IX. of France sailed from Aigues Mortes, on his fatal crusade against the infidels of Tunis.

1413 PIERRE DES ESSARS, a French nobleman, executed. He served in the Scottish army against England, 1402, and was taken prisoner. On his return to France he became a statesman, but was suspected of some political heresies, which forfeited his life.

1520 Cortez secretly evacuated the city of Mexico with the remains of his army. The Spaniards commenced their retreat a little before midnight, which was soon discovered by the Mexicans, who assailed them on all sides, so that it was with the utmost hazard of entire destruction that they effected their escape, with the loss of 600 Spaniards and 4,000 allies. All their artillery, all the riches they had amassed, the manuscripts of Cortez, were lost; together with 40 horses, most of their prisoners, and the men and women in the service of the Spaniards, were killed. It was one of the most horrible and disastrous scenes on record.

1555 JOHN BRADFORD, an English martyr in the reign of queen Mary, and an eloquent preacher, burnt at Smithfield for heresy.

1582 JAMES CRICHTON (*the admirable*) assassinated at Mantua. He was a native of Scotland, and altogether a most extraordinary character, about whom authors differ also most extraordinarily, some even treating his existence as fabulous. Urquhart places his death on the 27th February, at the carnival.

1614 ISAAC CASAUBON, a celebrated Swiss critic and theolo-

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July 1.

gian, died at London. Nearly all the ancient classics are indebted to his valuable researches.

1676 New-Jersey divided into East and West Jersey; the former granted to Geo. Carteret, the latter to Wm. Penn and others.

1681 Oliver Plunket, primate of Ireland, executed at Tyburn. It was afterwards discovered that he was guiltless of the crimes imputed to him, and that he fell a sacrifice to the intrigues of some of his priesthood.

1690 Battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, which decided the fate of James II. and the Stuart dynasty, and established William III. on the British throne. The duke of Schomberg, one of the ablest generals of the time, was killed, at the age of 82. Also the Irish rector, George Walker, famous for his heroism. The forces of James were but 27,000, opposed to 36,000 strong.

1709 Edward Lhuyd, died; a celebrated antiquary and linguist, and keeper of the Ashmolean museum.

1743 Action between the British ship Centurion, 60 guns, 400 men, Com. Anson, and Spanish ship Acapulco, 64 guns, 550 men. The latter was captured, with above a million and a half of dollars on board. Spanish loss 67 killed, 84 wounded; British loss 2 killed, 17 wounded. (See June 15, 1744.)

1762 John Baptist Nolin, a French geographer, died at Paris.

1766 John Francis Lefevre de Labarre, a young French nobleman, executed. A wooden crucifix had been defaced on a public bridge, at which the bishop of Amiens was greatly enraged, and demanded a disclosure of the perpetrators. Labarre was arraigned on the false accusation of his enemy, Duval de Saucourt, and the indictment also charged him with having passed a procession of monks without taking off his hat! He was sentenced to have his tongue cut out, his right hand cut off, and to be burnt alive. This sentence the parliament of Paris commuted, by a small majority, into decapitation before burning. Labarre was scarcely nineteen years old, and was one of the latest victims of that religious fanaticism in France which led to the revolution. Voltaire exerted himself as warmly against this infamous act, as he had against the execution of Calas.

1780 Action off cape Finisterre between British ship Romney,

July 1.

50 guns, and French frigate Artois, 40 guns, 460 men. The Artois was captured in 45 minutes, 20 killed, 40 wounded; British 2 wounded.

1780 John Bell, a celebrated Scottish traveler, died, aged 91. He commenced his travels about the year 1714, when he sailed for St. Petersburgh, passed through Moscow, Siberia, the great Tartar deserts, and across the Chinese wall to Pekin. He was in the employ of Peter the Great of Russia, with whom he was on terms of great intimacy, and extended his travels into many different countries; was several years a merchant at Constantinople, and finally in 1747 returned to his native country to spend the remainder of his life in ease and affluence on his estates of Antermony.

1781 Battle of Porto Novo, in Hindostan; 7,000 British under sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ally and 150,000 men. English loss about 400 killed and wounded; Hyder lost many of his best officers and 4,000 killed.

1798 Alexandria in Egypt taken by the French under Bonaparte, who issued a proclamation, stating that he venerated God, the prophet, and the Koran, more than the Mamelukes did.

1800 Jean Claude d'Arcon, a French general and engineer, died. He invented the floating batteries which were intended to reduce Gibraltar.

1814 Presque Isle surprised by the U. S. troops under Lieut. Gregory.

1818 Thomas Bernard, founder of the British Gallery, died. He was eminent as a philanthropist.

1832 Rite of Suttee abolished in Hindostan by the British authorities.

JULY 2.

928 John X. pope of Rome, suffocated in prison. Better fitted for heading an army than governing the church, he was victorious over the Turks in battle.

936 Henry I. (*the fowler*) of Germany, died. He was successful in his wars, strengthened his empire, and promoted harmony and union among the German princes.

July 2.

1296 John Baliol subscribed his abdication at Kincardin. For three years he had the tower of London and a circuit round the walls for twenty miles for his possession; and in 1299 was permitted to retire into Normandy, where he died forgotten six years afterwards.

1491 Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, covered with wood, (whence its name) discovered by John Gonzales Zarco, in the service of Portugal. It was the next year colonized, and planted with the Cyprian vine and sugar cane of Sicily.

1292 Adolphus, emperor of Germany, killed. He was a poor count, elected partly through intrigue, and his reign was a series of intrigues to maintain himself in power. The throne was finally given to Albert of Austria, and when the two emperors met in battle, they fought hand to hand, and Adolphus was killed by the lance of his rival. His abilities were inadequate to his station.

1566 Michael Nostrodamus died; an able French physician and celebrated astrologer.

1644 Battle of Marston Moor; the parliament army under Cromwell and Fairfax, defeated the royalists under prince Rupert, who lost the whole of his artillery and left the northern counties in the hands of the confederates.

1692 Adrian de Valois (or *Valesius*) died; a learned French historian and critic.

1704 Battle of Donawert, in Bavaria; the French and Bavarians defeated by the duke of Marlborough. Loss about 6,000 on each side.

1740 Thomas Baker, a learned and ingenious English antiquary, died. He wrote with great purity of style.

1741 Thomas Morecroft died; the person who figures in the *Spectator* as *Will Wimble.*

1775 Washington arrived at Cambridge, and took command of the American army, then consisting of 14,500 men.

1778 Jean Jacques Rousseau died at Paris. He was the son of a watch maker at Geneva, and strayed to Paris while young, where he became one of the most celebrated authors of the day. His works are collected in 33 vols.

1782 Dionysius Diderot, a noted French philosopher, died. He was the son of a cutler, educated by the Jesuits. Rejecting the ecclesiastical profession for literature, he became an author, and conceived the stupendous design of

July 2.

the *Dictionaire Encyclopedique*, on which he labored 20 years. He was a Jacobin, another term for an atheist, and contributed his full share to the revolution, which, however, he did not live to see the *bursting* of.

1800 Bill for the union of Great Britain and Ireland signed by order of the king, George III.

1805 Patrick Russell, a British physician, died at London; author of a valuable treatise on the plague, and several estimable works on natural history.

1807 Jefferson issued his proclamation forbidding all intercourse with British ships of war, and ordering all those within the American waters to withdraw therefrom. (See June 22.)

1812 American embargo expired by its own limitation. On the same day the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, sailed from New-York on a cruise against the British, on which occasion he hoisted a white flag, bearing the motto, "Free trade and sailor's rights."

1830 Battle near Milliduse, between the Turks and Russians. The Turks were defeated with considerable loss, and their general, Hadki Pasha, taken prisoner.

JULY 3.

237 Antonius Africanus Gordian, killed near Carthage by a general of Maximinus, during whose reign he had been elected emperor, much against his will.

323 Battle of Adrianople and overthrow of Lucinius, when Constantine took possession of Byzantium, which he afterwards made the seat of his empire, and named it Constantinopolis.

987 Inauguration at Rheims of *Hugh Capet*, son of Hugo, duke of Burgundy, and founder of the third race in the French monarchy—the Capetan.

1437 The sacred play of *The Passion* represented in the park of Vexmeil, attended by the French nobility.

1521 Cortez attempted to retake the city of Mexico by storm, but was repulsed, with the loss of 60 Spaniards, 1,000 allies, 7 horses and 1 cannon. The Mexicans made prisoners of 40 Spaniards, who were immediately sacrificed in their great temple to the war God.

July 3.

1608 Champlain, who took the charge of conducting the French colony in Acadie, after examining all the eligible places on the St. Lawrence, selected a spot at the confluence of that river and the St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea, where he erected barracks, cleared the ground for tillage, and on this day laid the foundation of Quebec.

1642 Mary de Medicis, of France, died; the promoter of the massacre of St. Bartholomews.

1672 Francis Willoughby, an English naturalist, died. To rank and fortune he added great application, and had traversed the principal countries of Europe in pursuit of his favorite study, the history of animals, when he was cut off at the early age of 37.

1676 Indian battle near Narraganset; the main body of the Indians were surprised at a large cedar swamp, and attacked so suddenly that a considerable number were killed or taken on the spot, and those who fled into the thicket were surrounded. They lost 171 on this occasion.

1743 Gabriel Romanovitch Dershavin, a celebrated Russian poet, died.

1769 The first theatrical performance enacted in Albany, by a company from New-York, having gained permission "for one month only" from "his excellency the governor." The play was *Venice Preserved;* the place, the hospital.

1776 Three towns in Turkey, containing 10,000 inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake.

1779 Grenada, in the West Indies, taken by the French under count d'Estaing.

1789 James Bernouilli II., a learned German mathematician, died of apoplexy while bathing in the Neva at St. Petersburgh.

1794 Earthquake in Natolia, Asia Minor, destroyed several large and populous towns and villages, one of which was Amasia, the birth place of Strabo.

1795 British squadron off St. Maloes captured a French brig and six merchantmen.

1797 Admiral Nelson, in his barge, captured a Spanish launch, after a severe engagement, in the course of which he narrowly escaped death, by the assistance of his coxswain.

1807 British Capt. Douglas threatened to capture all vessels from Norfolk, unless the magistrates permitted him to have

July 3.

communication with the British consul at that place; they refused.

1811 American government resolved to occupy West Florida; the British government remonstrated against it.

1814 United States troops under Gen. Brown, effected a landing on the Canadian frontier, between Chippewa and Fort Erie, which latter surrendered.

1815 Commercial treaty between England and America signed at London.

1833 Naval battle between the fleet of Don Pedro, under the command of admiral Napier, and that of Don Miguel, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6 vessels.

JULY 4.

1097 Battle of Dorylæum, in Phrygia, and rout of the Moslems under Soliman.

1533 John Fryth, an English preacher, burnt at Smithfield for the heresy of Lutheranism.

1584 Amidas and Barlow, two experienced commodores sent out by sir Walter Raleigh for the purpose of discovering and taking possession of the American continent north of Florida, arrived at the coast on this day. Sailing along the shore 120 miles, they entered the mouth of a river and took formal possession of the country for the Queen of England, delivering it over to the use of sir Walter. (See June 10, 1584.)

1623 William Bird, a celebrated English musical composer, died, aged 80. His music outlived his history, few particulars of his life being known.

1653 The parliament, commonly called *Barebone's*, from a zealot of that name who was one of the 120 members, assembled at Whitehall, and Cromwell delegated to them their chairs for fifteen months.

1669 Anthony Escobar de Mendoza, a Spanish Jesuit, died. He was for many years a popular preacher, and bequeathed to posterity 40 vols. folio of his own writings.

1671 Meric Casaubon, a Swiss *literateur* and critic, died in London. Considerable offers were made him by Cromwell to write the history of the civil war, which he refused.

July 4.

1749 Joseph Vanaken, a celebrated Dutch painter, died.

1754 The commissioners of the American colonies met at Albany for the purpose of holding a conference with the Indians, (see June 19,) proposed a plan for the union of the colonies, which was agreed to this day, exactly 22 years before the declaration of independence. Its fate was singular. It was rejected in America because it was supposed to put too much power into the hands of the king; and it was rejected in England, because it was supposed to give too much power to the assemblies of the colonies.

1757 John Joseph Vade, an excellent French poet, died. His youth was spent in dissipation, for which he made some amends in the brief space allowed him by his impaired constitution.

1761 Samuel Richardson, an English printer, died; known as the author of a series of moral romances, among which *Pamela* and *Sir Charles Grandison* are the most noted. The former suggested to Fielding his famous *Tom Jones*.

1776 Declaration of American Independence adopted by congress. It was 39 times before that body previous to its adoption. It may be added that this event took place 264 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, 160 from the first effectual settlement of Virginia, and 150 from the settlement of Plymouth.

1777 Boonesborough attacked by 200 Indians, who killed and wounded 2 of the pioneer's men. All the settlements were attacked at the same time.

1778 Francesco Manoel, the most celebrated lyric poet of modern Portuguese literature, escaped the inquisition by disarming the officer sent to arrest him, and fled to Paris. He became obnoxious to the holy office by some expressions concerning toleration and monks, in his translation of Moliere's *Tartuffe*.

1780 British admiral Geary captured 12 French merchantmen from Port-au-Prince.

1781 Williamsburgh, Va., evacuated by the British under Cornwallis.

1789 Gosen Van Schaick, a brigadier-general in the United States continental army, died at Albany.

1804 Mail stage commenced running once a week from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

July 4.

1806 Battle of Maida in Italy, the French defeated by the British and Sicilians, with the loss of 800 killed and 1,000 taken prisoners; British loss 45 killed 282 wounded.

1808 Fisher Ames, an American orator and statesman, died. He possesed a mind of a great and extraordinary character.

1813 United States smack Yankee, captured by boarding, without any loss, British sloop Eagle.

1814 A part of the United States forces, under Gen. W. Scott, advanced from Fort Erie towards the British works at Chippewa. A smart action was had with the British at Street's creek. The division which crossed under Capt. Turner was attacked by a very superior force; but they gallantly cut their way through to a house, where they made a stand until relieved.

1816 Richard Watson, bishop of Landaff, died; known by his *Apology for the Bible*, in answer to Paine's *Age of Reason.*

1826 Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, and author of the *Declaration of Independence*, died, just 50 years from the date of that document, aged 83.

1826 John Adams, second president of the United States, died, aged 91. He was one of those patriots who most warmly advocated the declaration of independence in congress, and was an able statesman.

1831 James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, died, aged 73. He joined the revolutionary army in 1778, and after the close of the war was constantly in the service of his country, as a statesman, till the close of his life.

JULY 5.

394 B. C. Agesilaus crossed the Hellespont, on his recal from the Persian satrapy, a march of thirty days, which had occupied Xerxes twelve months——The great battle fought by the Spartans against their countrymen happened about the same day.

965 Benedict V., pope, died. He was elected in opposition to Leo VIII. His short reign was stormy, and he was carried to Hamburgh by Otho, who favored the cause of his rival.

July 5.

1100 Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, after a siege of five weeks, and given up to massacre and pillage. Every inhumanity was practised; those who had surrendered upon terms of safety, were butchered in cold blood to the number of 10,000; and among the inhabitants, also, neither age nor sex escaped the merciless fury of the Christian swords.

1529 Paulus Æmilius, a Veronese historian, died at Paris. He had begun a Latin history of the kings of France, and although he spent many years at it, was able only to reach the reign of Charles VIII. (May 5?)

1535 Thomas More, a celebrated English statesman, beheaded. He was doomed, for his adherence to the papal supremacy, to descend from the highest office under the king to an apartment in the tower, and suffered death rather than yield his opinions. He wrote several works, the most noted of which is the *Utopia*.

1566 Robert Carnegie, a Scottish statesman, died. He was a lord of session, and often sent on important embassies to France and England.

1614 Peter de Bourdeilles, (or *Brantome*) a French abbot and courtier, died. His memoirs are printed in 15 vols.

1641 Simon Baskerville, a learned and wealthy English physician, died. He obtained great distinction, honors, and a large fortune, by his success in the practice of medicine.

1641 Battle of Lansdowne, between the parliamentary and king's forces; a sanguinary action.

1685 Battle of Sedgemoor; the duke of Monmouth's rebel army defeated. The misguided nobleman was taken *napping* in a dry ditch, with the George and 200 guineas in his pocket

1715 Charles Ancillon, an eminent French lawyer, died. He was made inspector of the French courts of justice in Berlin, and historiographer to the king.

1758 The English and provincials under Abercrombie embarked on lake George against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on board 125 whaleboats and 900 batteaux. The army consisted of nearly 16,000 effective men, of whom about 9,000 were provincials, and was attended by a formidable train of artillery.

1767 John Key, said to have been the first person born in Philadelphia, died at Kennet, Pa., aged 85.

July 5.

1775 Birthday of WILLIAM CROTCH, a musical prodigy, who excited universal astonishment at London by his performances on the organ, at the age of three years. He is still living.

1779 New-Haven, Conn., entered by the British under sir George Collier, and subjected to almost indiscriminate ravage and plunder till night.

1780 Action off cape Ortegal between British ships Prudent and Licorne, and French ship Capricieuse 32 guns. The latter was captured, but so much damaged that they were obliged to burn her.

1782 Fifth action between the British fleet, admiral Hughes, and the French, admiral Suffrein, in the East-Indies.

1788 MATHER BYLES, a Boston divine, died; a man of talent and wit, who corresponded with Pope, Lansdowne and Watts. He was suspected of tory principles during the revolution, and frequently, on complaint, sentenced to be confined to his own house, with a sentinel over him; on one of these occasions he induced the sentinel to go on an errand for him, promising to take his place, and was seen very gravely marching before his own door, the musket on his shoulder, keeping guard over himself.

1792 ROBERT STRANGE died; styled the father of historical engraving in England. He studied in France, and had the first knowledge of the dry needle, an instrument which his genius improved and used with great success.

1797 Second bombardment of Cadiz by the British.

1807 Buenos-Ayres assaulted by the British under general Whitelocke. They were forced to retire with the loss of 2,000 men, and soon after compelled to withdraw the armament.

1808 Cuenca, Spain, taken by the French, under Caulincourt, and given up to pillage.

1809 Battle near Enzersdorff and Wagram. Massena having crossed the Danube during the night, which was stormy and tempestuous, compelled the Austrians under the archduke Charles to give Bonaparte battle. The action continued the whole day, but neither party gained any decided advantage.

1811 The seven provinces of Venezuela made declaration of independence.

July 5.

1814 Battle of Chippewa; the United States troops under Gen. Brown, defeated the British, and compelled them to retire within their works. British loss 198 killed, 100 wounded, and 137 taken prisoners—435; American loss, 60 killed, 257 wounded, and 20 missing—337.

1816 Dorothea Jordan, an eminent English actress, died. Notwithstanding her popularity and patronage, she died in France in great obscurity and penury.

1830 Algiers surrendered to the French under Gen. Bourmont, after a siege of six days. A rich booty fell into the hands of the conquerors, of gold and silver, besides 1,500 cannon, and 12 ships of war lying in the harbor. Loss of the French previous to effecting this conquest, 2,400 men; that of the Algerines 10,000.

1836 Daniel Cole, a native of Long-Island, New-York, died in Canada, aged 106.

JULY 6.

63 b. c. The Roman capitol fired during the night by an incendiary, and consumed. The famous *sibyline verses* perished with it.

1189 Henry II. of England died. He added Brittany and Ireland to his dominions, attempted to repress the ambition of the clergy, and died of a broken heart at the rebellion of his children.

1303 Benedict XI. (*Nicholas Bacosin*) pope, died. He was the son of a shepherd, succeeded Boniface VIII., and was poisoned by his cardinals.

1439 The solemn act of reunion between the Greek and Latin churches subscribed in the cathedral of Florence, after a separation of 600 years, by the pope, the emperor of Constantinople, and principal members of both churches.

1483 Richard III. with his consort, (Anne Beauchamp, widow of Edward, prince of Wales) inaugurated at Westminster. The train of the king was borne by the duke of Buckingham, that of the queen by the countess of Richmond, both of the opposing house of Lancaster.

1553 Edward VI., of England, died of a consumption, aged 16, and was succeeded by his sister Mary.

July 6.

1583 Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, died; an able theological writer.

1630 A fleet of 14 sail with men, women and children, and provisions, intended to make a firm settlement in New-England, arrived in Massachusetts bay. There were on board about 1,500 passengers of various occupations, principally from the vicinity of London, among whom was governor Winthrop and his lieutenant Dudley with several other gentlemen of wealth and quality. The expense of this equipment and transportation was £21,200.

1759 William Pepperell died; an officer in the British service before the American revolution, and 32 years a member of his majesty's council. He was born in Maine, rose to the highest military honors, and in 1745 commanded the expedition against Louisburgh, which was reduced. He was rewarded with the title of baronet of England.

1767 Michael Bruce, an elegant Scottish poet, died, aged 21

1775 Congress issued a manifesto, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms in defence of their rights, against England.

1777 Ticonderoga and Mount Independence evacuated by the American general St. Clair, who retreated to Fort Edward. At the same time the Americans at Skeenesborough were obliged to burn their vessels, and retreat to the same place. The British under Burgoyne had advanced their works so far as to threaten a complete inclosure of the continental army.

1779 Action off Granada between the British fleet, admiral Barrington, 21 ships, and French fleet, 27 ships, admiral d'Estaing. Although the French avoided a close action, it is supposed that their loss was 1,200 killed, owing to their ships being crowded with men. British loss 529 killed and wounded.

1781 Battle of James river; Gen. Wayne with 800 men, intending to strike Cornwallis's rear guard, was deceived by a countryman, and met the whole army of 4,000 regulars, drawn up to receive him. He instantly attacked them and retreated. Cornwallis, from the daring singularity of the manœuvre, concluded it to be a feint to draw him into an ambuscade, therefore did not pursue him. Wayne, however, lost his artillery.

1782 Sixth action between the British fleet, admiral Hughes,

July 6.

and French, admiral Suffrein, in the night, in close action. Both fleets suffered much; French lost the Orient, crew saved.

1790 George Augustus Elliott, lord Heathfield, died. He gained much celebrity in the Prussian service, and during the seven years' war in Germany; but his constancy and talent in defence of Gibraltar during three years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed, excited the admiration of the world.

1801 Action off Algesiras between the British and French fleets. A British 74 grounded and was captured.

1809 British sloop of war Bonne Citoyenne captured in 6 hours 50 minutes French frigate La Furieuse. British loss 1 killed, 5 wounded; French lost 35 killed, 37 wounded.

1809 Battle of Wagram, between the French army of 180,000 under Napoleon, and the Austrians under the archduke Charles, of about half the force. The battle commenced on the 5th, and was decided on the 6th. The Austrians were compelled to retreat, after having taken 7,000 prisoners and 12 eagles, and retired fighting three days in succession, leaving the field of battle covered with their slain. It is stated that 27,000 fell on both sides. The French reckoned their loss 15,000 killed, about 4,000 wounded. Of the Austrians 12,000 were wounded, and 20,000 taken prisoners; 19 generals were killed or taken, and 40 cannons lost.

1813 Granville Sharp, a learned English philanthropist, died. He interested himself in the abolition of slavery, and to his exertions "England owes the verdict of her highest court of law, that the slave who sets his foot on English ground becomes that instant free."

1823 Pius VII. (*Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonti*) pope, died. He was a prisoner under Napoleon from 1808 to 1814, during which time he rejected with firmness the offers of the emperor.

1835 John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, died, aged 80. He was an extraordinary man, and the object of universal respect and confidence, on account of his extraordinary talents, his unsuspected integrity, his exemplary private virtues, and his important public services, which by some are deemed second only to those of Washington. He wrote the *Life of Washington*, 5 vols.

JULY 7.

715 B. C. ROMULUS, founder and first king of Rome, disappeared on the "nones," during the *quirinalia*, in a chariot of fire, *patriis equis*, as he was reviewing his people. There seems to be no other way of explaining this account, than that he was a victim of some of the elements.

587 B. C. The city of Jerusalem, with the temple, palaces and walls, razed to the ground, the inhabitants carried into captivity, and the entire Israelitish monarchy terminated, (after it had stood 468 years from the accession of David) in the 11th year of Zedekiah, on the seventh day of the Hebrew month *Ab*. It is still observed as a day of lamentation.

1307 EDWARD I., ninth king of England, died in the 35th year of his reign, aged 69. He was distinguished for his wisdom and the equity of his laws, as well as for his military abilities. (See Jan. 2, 1774.)

1415 JOHN HUSS, a celebrated German reformer, burnt by the council of Constance. He was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the defender of Wickliffe.

1520 Battle of Otumba; the retreating army of Cortez being hotly pursued by the Mexicans, that general resolved to halt and risk a battle. The Tlascalan allies were of incalculable service to the maimed and wretched band of soldiers, who now faced about to resist the whole Mexican force, determined not to leave a trace of the Spaniards upon the earth. This battle lasted four hours; the Spaniards performed prodigies of valor, and were victorious. The cavalry penetrated the masses of Mexicans and struck down the chiefs when they began to give way, and the Tlascalans mowed down all before them with the arms which were thrown away by the fugitives.

1572 SIGISMUND II., king of Poland, died, and with him the Jaghellon race became extinct.

1573 JAMES BORAZZIO VIGNOLA, died; an eminent Italian architect.

1607 The national anthem, *God save the King*, written by Ben Jonson, and composed by Dr. Bull, first *vocalized* in Merchant Taylor's Hall, by the choir of the royal chapel, the king being present.

July 7.

1640 The inhabitants of Providence, 40 in number, united in forming a civil government, after their own model.

1647 Revolt in Naples against the Spanish authorities, headed by the famous Thomas Aniello (*Massiniello*) a fisherman.

1647 Thomas Hooker, an English dissenting divine, died. He emigrated to Holland to escape persecution, and thence to America, and settled in Connecticut. In 1647 he removed with his whole congregation to the banks of the river, and may be considered the founder of the town of Hartford. He was a rigid puritan, and a man of learning and talent.

1667 The British admiral, sir John Harman, destroyed the entire French fleet, 33 sail, at Martinique, and left the vessels to rot on the strand.

1708 Conrad Samuel Schurtzfleisch died; professor of history, poetry and Greek at Wittemberg, and counsellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe-Weimar.

1713 William Compton, bishop of Oxford, died. He was a dissenter, and took a conspicuous part in the politics of the day, particularly in the cause of William of Orange, whom he crowned.

1721 Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, held a council with the Indians at Connestogo.

1776 Jeremiah Markland died; a very learned and acute English critic.

1777 Action between the United States frigate Hancock, 32 guns, Capt. Manley, and three British ships, under sir Geo. Collier. The Hancock was captured; she wanted upwards of 60 of her complement, they being on board her prize, the British frigate Fox, which was soon after recaptured.

1779 British under Gov. Tryon plundered and burnt at Fairfield, Conn., 2 churches, 82 dwellings, 55 barns, 15 stores and 15 shops; and at Green-Farms 1 church, 15 dwellings, 11 barns, and several stores; and sailed thence to Norwalk.

1784 Fort Dauphin, St. Domingo, entered by a negro, Jean Francois, a lieut. general in the Spanish service, with several hundred men, who massacred the white French, about 771 in number. The town had been delivered to

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the Spaniards for protection, conditioned that the negroes should not be permitted to enter it.

1791 Thomas Blacklock, an eminent Scottish poet and divine, died. His talents and acquirements were the more extraordinary, when it is considered that he lost his eye sight at the age of six months, by small pox.

1797 Congress declared the existing treaties with France no longer obligatory.

1798 Washington appointed lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States.

1799 William Curtis, a distinguished English botanist, died. His great work, the *Flora Londinensis*, gave him an enduring reputation.

1808 Desperate action, at night, between the British ship Sea-Horse and Turkish frigate Badere Zaffer, 52 guns and 500 men, and another Turkish ship of 24 guns. At daylight the Badere struck, having 165 killed and 195 wounded; the other escaped. Sea-Horse had 5 killed, 9 wounded.

1809 Cuxhaven, a fortified town of Hanover, taken by storm, by the boats of a British squadron.——St. Domingo surrendered to the British and Spaniards.

1814 The three estates of the British realm offer public thanksgiving at St. Paul's, for the peace of Europe.

1814 The United States troops under Maj. Gen. Brown, attacked the British at Chippewa; the latter retreated, and in the evening the Americans occupied their works.

1816 Richard Brindsley Sheridan, died; an English dramatist, wit and orator. His dramas were undertaken for a subsistence; afterwards, for thirty-two years, he pursued a splendid parliamentary career, but died in great poverty.

1820 Pierre Louis Louvel executed for the murder of the duke de Berri.

JULY 8.

17 The isle of Thia, one of the scattered cluster called the Sporades, in the Grecian archipeligo, rose brightly from the sea.

1174 Henry II. of England performed severe penance before the shrine of Thomas a Becket in the cathedral of Canterbury.

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1497 The Indian expedition of Emanuel, king of Portugal, sailed from the Tagus. It consisted of three vessels, under Vasco de Gama.

1533 Ludovico Ariosto, the Italian poet, is by some authorities said to have died on this day. (See June 6.)

1623 Gregory XV., (*Alexander Ludovisio*) pope, died. He erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric, and assisted the emperor and the king of Poland in their wars.

1639 Bernard, duke of Weimar, a German officer in the 30 years' war, died, supposed to have been poisoned by Richelieu. With him fell one of the chief supports of the protestants.

1709 Battle of Pultowa, in Russia, between the Swedes under Charles XII. and the Russians under Peter the Great. The Swedes were entirely routed, and forced to take refuge within the dominions of the sultan of Turkey. The czar had his hat pierced by a ball, and prince Menzikoff had three horses killed under him.

1716 Robert South, a celebrated English divine, died, aged 83, and was buried with great honors to his memory. He shone as a polite scholar and a wit, and is famous for his controversy with Dr. Sherlock on the subject of the trinity. His sermons were published in 11 vols. octavo.

1721 Elihu Yale, the benefactor of Yale college, died. He was descended from an ancient and wealthy family in Wales; born in New-Haven 1748; acquired an estate in the East-Indies, and on his return was chosen governor of the East-India company.

1738 John Peter Niceron, a popular French preacher, died; also author of *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters*, of which the 39th volume was finished in the year of his death. He addicted himself to laborious studies and had an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern languages.

1747 Unsuccessful attempt of the French and Spaniards to force the pass aux Exilles in Dauphiny; the chevelier Belleisle and 5,000 men were left dead on the field of battle.

1758 Battle of Ticonderoga, in which the British and provincial troops of 16,000 men under Abercrombie, were repulsed in attempting to storm the fort, then under the

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command of Montcalm. The British general was induced to this rash attack by the favorable report of the engineer, and from having learnt that a reinforcement was expected from Canada. The French had felled a breastwork of trees in front of the fort with their branches pointing outward and sharpened, so as to form an almost impenetrable abbatis: in this the assailants became entangled, and were exposed to a murderous fire. Abercrombie, finding the attack fruitless, ordered a retreat after a contest of near four hours. Nearly 2,000 of the British were killed or wounded. Of the Highland regiment nearly half were either killed or desperately wounded. The loss of the enemy, who were covered, was inconsiderable.

1760 Action in the bay of Chaleur, between the British and French fleets, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 3 large ships of war and 20 sail of schooners, sloops and small privateers.

1768 Thirty men boarded a schooner at Boston that had been seized by the officers of the customs, for having 30 hogsheads of molasses on board; they confined the officers and carried off the molasses.

1775 Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, with his family, took refuge on board the Fowey, British man of war, at Yorktown.

1776 The declaration of independence of the United States proclaimed from the steps of the state house at Philadelphia, and read to the army at New-York; when the leaden equestrian statue of the king at New-York was thrown down and cast into bullets.

1777 Battle of Fort Ann; the British defeated the Americans under Col. Livingston, who retreated to Fort Edward. The Americans lost 128 cannon and considerable stores.

1778 The French fleet under count d'Estaing arrived off the Delaware, having been at sea 87 days.

1779 The British under Gov. Tryon plundered and burnt Norwalk, Conn. Two churches, 80 dwellings, 87 barns, 22 stores, 4 mills and 5 vessels were destroyed.

1784 Torbern Bergman, a Swedish chemist and natural philosopher, died. He was the friend of Linnæus, and an able and successful investigator of the secrets of nature.

1793 The dauphin, Louis XVII., taken from his mother and

placed in the care of the *sans culotte* cobler, Simon, under whose tender mercies he soon yielded up his life.

1797 Edmund Burke, a British writer, orator and statesman of great eminence, died. His complete works have been published in 16 vols. octavo.

1813 Outposts of the American encampment at Fort George attacked by the British and Indians. A company under Lieut. Eldridge was sent to support the posts, but fell into an ambush, and after an obstinate struggle 13 were killed, 5 escaped; the remainder, including Lieut. Eldridge, were taken prisoners and put to death by the Indians with great barbarity. In consequence of this event and similar outrages, Gen. Brown received into the service of the United States a party of Seneca and Tuscarora Indians, under young Cornplanter.

1814 The Americans under Gen. Scott succeeded in throwing a bridge over the Chippewa, and compelled Gen. Riall to retreat to Ten-mile creek. Gen. Brown occupied the British works the same evening.

1822 Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, bishop of Calcutta, died. He was the first to hold that office, and was distinguished for talents and acquirements, zeal and fidelity.

JULY 9.

597 b. c. An eclipse of the sun, foretold by Thales.

518 Anastasius I., the silentiary, died; who from obscure birth became emperor of the East by marrying the widow of the emperor Zeno.

551 The city of Berytus overthrown by an earthquake. It gave birth to Sanconiatho, the Phœnician historian, about the period of the Trojan war, in the time of Hercules.

552 The Armenians commenced their era, Tuesday. The year, like the Noetic, consists of twelve months of thirty days, with an insertion of five, or (in leap year) six days, after the 5th of August, when their ecclesiastical year commences. In their correspondence with Europeans, they usually adopt, as in Russia, the old Julian style, and the months.

July 29.

1228 Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, died. He was a man of great abilities as a writer and a politician.

1386 Battle of Sempach, in the canton of Lucerne, which established the independence of Switzerland. Leopold II. duke of Austria was killed in this battle.

1535 Anthony Duprat, a very eminent French statesman, died. He was president of the parliament of Paris, and a man who, to increase his fortune or enlarge his power, did not hesitate to sacrifice either fame or virtue.

1598 David Bouchard, governor of Perigord, killed at the siege of Lisle. He was a famous chieftain under Henry IV. of France.

1669 The encenia, or dedication of the incomparable theatre at Oxford, endowed and founded 1664, by archbishop Selden. The first act held in a secular building was kept there on the same day. Wren adopted his ground plan from the theatre of Marcellus at Rome.

1742 John Oldmixon, an English historian and poet, died. He was a man of learning and abilities, but a violent party writer, and a severe and malevolent critic.

1746 Philip V. of Spain, died. His accession to the throne was opposed by the archduke of Austria, and gave rise to one of the most bloody wars on record.

1755 Memorable defeat of Braddock on his march to fort Du Quesne. The English army of 1,200 was ambuscaded, the general having neglected all precautions against such an event, and totally routed by the French and Indians, about 900 in number. Of 85 officers 64 were killed, and about half the privates. The remains of the army were brought off by Washington, who was the only officer on horseback that escaped.

1762 Revolution in Russia, followed by the abdication of Peter III. The empress Catharine was declared autocratrix, and Peter imprisoned, where he died seven days afterwards.

1766 Jonathan Mayhew died; a distinguished American clergyman, and missionary among the Indians.

1781 Capt. Eggleston, of Lee's legion, routed a British foraging party at Friday's ferry, Congaree river, and took 45 dragoons.

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1785 William Strahan, an eminent Scottish printer, died. Having served a regular apprenticeship, he settled in London, where he rose to great eminence in his profession, and finally sat in parliament.

1790 Action off cape Musalo, between the Swedish fleet under the king in person, and the Russian fleet. It continued into the following day, and resulted in the destruction of 5 Russian frigates, 15 gallies, 2 floating batteries, 9 galliots, and 2 other floating vessels. The Swedes lost but one of their gallies burnt.

1794 Seventy-one persons were guillotined at Paris.

1805 George Wolfgang Panzer, a distinguished German bibliographer, died. He published a catalogue of all the works known to have been printed from the invention of the art of printing to the year 1536. The works in all languages are chronologically arranged, the place of printing given, also a short account of them, and the libraries and publications in which they are contained.

1806 Confederation of the Rhine signed at Paris; between Bonaparte and several of the smaller German states, who placed themselves under the protection of France, and renounced their connection with the German empire.

1810 The kingdom of Holland annexed to France; Amsterdam to rank as the third city in the empire, Paris being first and Rome second.

1814 United States army under Gen. Brown left Riall's works on the Chippewa, and pursued the British to Queenstown, and encamped there.

1816 Rio de la Plata declared itself independent of Spain, and took the title of the United Provinces of South-America.

1830 Erzerum, the capital of Turkish Armenia, surrendered to the Russians.

1831 The Belgian congress acceded to the articles agreed on at London by the plenipotentiaries of the five great powers, and declared Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of Belgium.

JULY 10.

70 Conflagration of the second temple of the Jews, in the night following the ninth day of Lous (Ab) the second year of Vespasian.

138 Publius Ælius Adrian, emperor of Rome, died. He was a renowned general and great traveler; and on a visit to Britain built the British wall, extending from Newcastle to Carlisle, 80 miles in length.

1024 Benedict VIII., pope, died. To the arts of the politician he added the valor of the warrior, and exterminated the Saracens who invaded Italy. He also defeated the Greeks, who were ravaging Apulia.

1212 Burning of London bridge, when 3,000 persons inhabiting that borough perished in the flames.

1440 An anniversary is held in Haarlem for two days commemorating the invention of printing in this year, by Laurentius. The emblems on his monument are a branch of beech, a winged A, a wreathed snake and a lamp.

1460 Battle of Northampton, England; the forces of Henry VI. defeated by earls Warwick, Salisbury and March, with great slaughter among the gentry and nobility on both sides, and Henry was taken prisoner.

1472 The siege of Beauvais, France, raised by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who had invested it with an army of 80,000 men. An anniversary is still held on this day in memory of the heroine Jeane Hachette, and her regiment of women, who signalized themselves at this famous siege.

1559 Henry II., of France, died. He was a persecutor of the protestants, and during the thirteen years of his reign, much embroiled in war. He recovered Calais from the English, and was wounded at a tournament, of which he died. (See June 26, 1574; 29, 1559.)

1584 William I., prince of Orange, assassinated. He is styled the father of the Dutch republic, having brought about the union of the provinces. He was shot in the breast with three balls by an assassin supposed to have been employed by the king of Spain, who claimed the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

1680 Lewis Moreri, a learned French writer, died, aged 37; author of the great historical dictionary, which appeared

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1674, and was afterwards enlarged to 10 vols. folio, and greatly improved in the numerous editions it underwent.

1683 Francis Eudes de Mezerai, a French historian, died. He entered upon the laborious character of historian of France at the age of 26, and his work was received with universal applause. Several other books were also published by him, reflecting great honor upon his integrity, candor and faithfulness.

1686 John Fell, an English prelate, died. During the civil war he bore arms for the king, and lost his offices by his loyalty. He was distinguished for learning and assiduity, and published many excellent works.

1704 The fortress of Gibraltar in Spain taken by the British.

1767 Alexander Monroe, a Scottish physician, anatomist and writer, died. His *Osteology* has been translated into several languages.

1777 Major-general Prescott, commander of the British army at Newport, surprised at night in his quarters and carried off by a party of 40 Americans.

1780 French fleet under admiral Ternay, arrived at Rhode-Island, having on board 6,000 French troops under count Rochambeau, intended for the American service.

1792 Chabanon, a French dramatist and translator, died. His best works belong to a species of criticism which is characterized by learning and taste.

1794 Battle in India between the British army, and the Hindoos under Viziaram Rauze, rajah of Vizigapatam. The rajah and most of his officers were killed; British loss 10 killed, 50 wounded.

1799 The French under La Grange surprised the Mamelukes at Sababier, in Egypt, took their baggage, 50 horses and 700 camels.

1799 Action between American ship Planter, Capt. Watts, 18 guns and 43 men, and a French privateer of 22 guns, which was beaten off "after an action of 5 glasses." Two female passengers, Mrs. MacDowell and Miss Mary Harley, dressed the wounded and supplied cartridges. The Planter had 4 killed, 8 wounded.

1804 Francis Ambrose Didot, a learned and ingenious French printer, died. He made some important improvements in the printing press and paper mill, and is supposed to have

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hastened his death by a too close application to the revision of an edition of Montaigne's works.

1810 Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the French under Massena, with a garrison of 6,000, after having been bombarded 25 days, a great quantity of artillery, ammunition and rich stores were taken. This fortress was built by the Spanish as a rampart against Portugal, from which it is distant only 8 miles. (See Jan. 19.)

JULY 11.

472 Procopius Anthemius, emperor of Rome, murdered. He acquired the title of Augustus by his valor. Ricimir, a general to whom he had given his daughter in marriage, burst the gates of Rome, and imbrued his hands in the blood of his father-in-law, while his barbarian followers were indulged without control, in the three-fold license of murder, rapine and indiscriminate pillage.

1103 Eric (the good) king of Denmark, died at Cyprus.

1191 Acre, in Palestine, surrendered by the Saracens to the crusaders under Richard of England and Philip of France, who had besieged it two years. Nine battles were fought in the vicinity of mount Carmel, with such vicissitudes of fortune, that in one attack the sultan forced his way into the city, while in a sally the Christians penetrated the royal tent. There were slain, by the computation of the minister of Saladin, 100,000 Christians.

1576 Martin Frobisher, the navigator, descried Friesland "rising like pinnacles of steeples and all covered with snow;" and entered, with his two small barks, the strait which bears his name.

1708 Battle of Oudenarde, in Belgium, between the French and the allied army under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. The French were defeated with the loss of 15,000; loss of the allies 5,000.

1724 Mary Manley died; an English authoress, of considerable reputation as a writer, but of a wanton and licentious character. She wrote principally plays and romances.

1763 Peter Forskal died; a celebrated Swedish naturalist and oriental traveler.

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1764 Andrew Cantwell died; an Irish practitioner and writer on medicine of considerable abilities.

1782 John James Flipart, a French engraver of great merit, died.

1782 Savannah, Georgia, evacuated by the British, and taken possession of by Gen. Wayne.

1789 James Necker, the prime minister and great financier, ordered to leave France.

1797 Charles Macklin, an Irish actor and dramatic writer, died, aged 107. His name was M'Laughlin, which he changed for one more euphonious. His last performance was at the age of 90, when his memory failed him, and he took leave of the audience forever. His comedies still keep the stage.

1804 A duel fought between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, at Hoboken, opposite New-York. On the first fire Hamilton fell mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previous, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. He lingered until the afternoon of the following day, when he expired.

1809 Battle of Znaim; the French under Marmont, duke of Ragusa, defeated the Austrians, took 2 standards, 3 cannon and 3,000 prisoners.

1811 Earthquake at St. Michael's, one of the Azores; an island was formed where the water had been 30 fathoms in depth.

1812 United States frigate Essex captured a British transport with a detachment of the first regiment of Royal Scots on board.

1813 Black-Rock taken by the British, who burnt the barracks, blockhouse, and other buildings, spiked several cannon, and took off a quantity of provisions, leaving on the shore a part of their killed and wounded.

1814 United States brig Rattlesnake captured by a British 50 gun ship. The Rattlesnake had some time previous thrown overboard all her guns except two, to escape another British man of war.——The fort at Eastport, Moose-Island, mounting six 24 pounders, commanded by Maj. Putnam with about 80 men, surrendered to a large British force. In consequence of this capture, the whole of the islands in Passamaquody bay fell into the hands of the enemy.

JULY 12.

100 B. C. Birthday of JULIUS CÆSAR, the Roman emperor. Pliny says of him that he could employ at the same time his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dictate.

1191 The Christians took possession of the city of Acre. The two western kings planted the royal standard each in his own portion of the conquest, and divided the booty of the Saracens between them.

1536 DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, the celebrated Dutch philosopher, died. He was the most learned man of the age in which he lived, and greatly contributed to the restoration of learning in Europe. The *New Testament* in Greek, (of which he was the first actual publisher, 1516) written with his own hand, is, with other relics, including his sword and pencil, to be seen at Basil, where he died.

1543 Marriage of Henry VIII. with the protestant lady, Catharine Parr, his sixth queen. Kate was a *doctor* and a lover of learning; and survived the old queen killer.

1566 First stone of the walls of the Tuilleries at Paris laid, in the presence of Charles IX. and his mother Catharine de Medicis. The site of this famous palace had been occupied by a manufactory.

1581 MAURICE CHAUNCEY died at Paris; a French historian, prior of the Carthusians, and confessor to queen Mary.

1625 PAUL BENI, a learned Italian author, died. He censured the dictionary of the della crusca academy at Florence, and refuted its opinions in his defence of Tasso and Ariosto. His works were collected in 5 vols. folio.

1676 HENRY STUBBE, a learned English author, drowned. His writings are very numerous and instructive, and evince great research; at the same time they abound in abuse, satire and malevolence.

1691 Battle of Aghrim in Ireland; the French under Gen. St. Ruth defeated and himself killed by the forces of William III. under Gen. Ginckle. Of the French and Irish catholics 4,000 were slain and 600 taken, with their baggage, artillery, &c.; English lost 800 on the field.

1712 RICHARD CROMWELL died, aged 82. He assumed the protectorate of England on the death of his father, but found himself inadequate to sustain the office, and resign-

ed it to retire to more peaceful pursuits. He inherited little of his father's ambition.

1637 Johnson, "a stranger in London," addresses Cave, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "having observed in his papers very uncommon encouragement to men of letters." In this letter he proposed a translation from the Italian of Sarpi.

1776 Lord Howe joined his brother Gen. Howe on Staten-Island.——Capt. Cook sailed on his third and last voyage of discovery.

1779 Bicernstahl. a learned Swedish professor of the oriental languages, died at Salonica in Turkey.

1780 Sumpter with 133 men attacked and defeated a detachment of British at Williamson's plantation, S. Carolina.

1794 Battle of Edikhoffen commenced, which continued three days. The French lost 1,000 killed, and 6,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Prussians; notwithstanding which the French finally obtained the victory, and obliged Moellendorf to retreat 60 miles.

1798 The knights of St. John at Malta surrendered to Bonaparte. They had possessed the Island nearly 270 years, and under them it had risen from a state of destitution to a place of great opulence and luxury; and the military works which remain to this day, are a monument of their perseverance and power.

1801 Action off the coast of Spain between the British fleet, 5 sail of the line, and the combined French and Spanish fleet of 13 sail, and a considerable number of gun boats. Two of the Spanish ships, of 112 guns each, blew up, another of 74 was taken, and the remainder made their way into Cadiz.

1804 Alexander Hamilton, an American statesman, died of a wound received in a duel with Col. Burr. Hamilton was born on the island of St. Croix 1757, and came to New-York in 1773. At the commencement of the war he joined the army, was an aid-de-camp to Washington, and afterwards a major-general. He continued in the service until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where the troops under his command stormed and took the British works. He afterwards commenced the practice of law in New-York, and rose to the highest eminence in the profession. He was appointed secretary of the treasury un-

der Washington. As a statesman and a financier he revived the public credit, and placed the United States revenue on a permanent footing. Of all the coadjutors and advisers of Washington, Hamilton was doubtless the one in whose judgment and sagacity he reposed the greatest confidence, whether in military or civil career; and of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability, whether applied to subjects practical or speculative. A collection of his works was issued in New-York sometime after his death, in 3 vols. octavo.

1812 The United States frigate Constitution completely manned and equipped, under the command of Com. Isaac Hull, left Anapolis in Chesapeake bay, for New-York, and made a singular escape from the British squadron, consisting of a sixty-four gun ship, three frigates and a schooner, by running into Nantucket harbor. She was chased sixty hours, and escaped by *kedging*, an invention of Chas. Morris.

1812 Gen. Hull, with an army of United States volunteers invaded Canada.

1814 John Swift, a revolutionary soldier and brigadier-general in the United States army, killed whilst reconnoitering the British positions at Queenstown. He had surprised an outpost, and was most basely shot in the breast by a soldier who had begged and received quarters. Swift, however, killed the soldier himself.

1832 The monolithic column, in honor of Alexander of Russia, was debarked at St. Petersburg. It measures 12 feet in diameter at the base, and 84 feet in length; being the largest pillar of modern erection. It was raised upon its pedestal in September following.

1836 William Murray died near Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 111.

JULY 13.

325 The first œcumenical council, that is, council of the whole habitable earth, assembled at Nice, now Isnick, in Bythinia, where 318 fathers of the church subscribed the ordinances regulating the festival of Easter, and establishing the Godhead, in opposition to the dogmas of Arius.

1024 Henry II., emperor of Germany, died. He was successful in arms against the Greeks and Saracens, whom he drove from Calabria, restored peace and tranquility in Italy and Germany, and increased his popularity by various deeds of benevolence and kindness wherever he went.

1377 Isle of Wight taken by the French and plundered.

1568 Elizabeth committed Mary queen of Scots to the castle of Bolton, a prisoner.

1571 George Fabricius, a learned German poet and historian, died.

1621 Thomas Harriot, an English mathematician, died. He accompanied sir Walter Raleigh to America, and wrote an account of Virginia. It is said that Descartes drew from his works many of his improvements in algebra.

1632 Gaspar Bartholin, a Swedish physician and divine, died. He is said to have learned to read perfectly in 14 days, at the age of 3, and to have composed with correctness Greek and Latin orations at the age of 13. His works are on anatomy, metaphysics, logic, and rhetoric.

1637 Battle with the Pequods, in which the last body of that formidable tribe was exterminated. They had secreted themselves in a swamp near where Fairfield now stands, in Connecticut; when some of the rangers who were in pursuit of them discovering their lurking place, rushed in upon them, in defiance of their arrows, and the hazard of being swallowed in the miry bogs. After a fruitless parley, the Indians refusing to come to terms, the soldiers were ordered to cut through the swamp with their swords in order to hem them in, till they were begirt in a narrow space and remained all night sorely galled by the fire of their besiegers. Taking advantage of a dense fog some of the smallest made their escape, leaving the rest to the mercy of their conquerors. They were discovered in the morning sitting in crowds, sullenly refusing to ask for their lives, and were shot by dozens, or cut in pieces. The male children which were taken were sent to the Bermudas, and the females distributed to the English towns. This overthrow of a great and powerful nation, cast a terror upon the arms of the colonists, which brought other tribes to a lasting peace.

July 13.

1677 William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, died in England, after having administered the office nearly 40 years. His measures were generally bigoted and revengeful.

1730 Elijah Fenton, an English poet and divine, died. He assisted Pope in the translation of the *Odyssey*.

1762 James Bradley, an English astronomer, died. He made some important discoveries, and greatly improved the instruments which enrich the celebrated observatory at Greenwich.

1772 Capt. James Cook sailed on his second voyage round the world.

1774 Charles Frey de Neuville, a French Jesuit, died, aged 81. He was long known as an eloquent preacher; but on the suppression of his order he retired into privacy.

1785 Stephen Hopkins, a signer from Rhode-Island, died. He was a man of learning and a powerful speaker. His signature to the declaration is indicative of a tremulous hand, owing to a nervous affection, which compelled him, when he wrote, to guide his right arm with his left.

1793 Jean Paul Marat, a notorious leader of the French revolution, assassinated. He was a humble physician in Paris when the storm of anarchy burst forth, and became the most insatiable advocate of human slaughter of all the blood-thirsty demons by whom he was surrounded. He endeavored to get up a general massacre, and publicly demanded 270,000 executions.

1795 Action between the British fleet, admiral Hotham, and the French fleet. French ship Alcide struck, but took fire and blew up with several hundred of her crew on board, who perished.

1807 James Bernouilli 3d, a Swiss astronomer, died. He was one of an illustrious family of scientific men.

1809 Senegal, in Africa, taken by the British.

1810 Francis James Jackson, British minister, burnt in effigy before the door of his lodgings in Albany.

1813 A British fleet of 11 ships, captured and plundered Portsmouth and Ocracoke, in North-Carolina, and took the privateers Anaconda of New-York, and Atlas of Philadelphia, then lying in port.

JULY 14.

66 It was on the 14th of *Lous*, during the festival of Zylophory, or wood-carrying, at Jerusalem, to feed the perpetual fire at the sacred altar, that the zealots destroyed the house of Ananias the chief-priest, and the palaces of Agrippa and Berenice, with all the public archives, containing the bonds of debtors, "the nerves of the city."

1420 Battle of Prague; 4,000 Hussites under their celebrated leader Zisca, repelled the Bohemian army of 30,000 under the emperor Sigismund.

1514 Christopher Bainbridge, an English archbishop, poisoned at Rome. He was the envoy of Henry VIII. to the pope, where he distinguished himself.

1584 Balthazar Gerard, the assassin of William prince of Orange, whom he shot through the head with a pistol as he was going out of his palace at Delft, was executed in the same manner as Damiens (q. v.) and died, in his own conceit, a martyr of the church of Rome.

1675 Mendon, Mass., attacked by the Nipmuck Indians, and several persons killed. Mather says: "Blood was never shed in Massachusetts, in a way of hostility, before this day."

1683 Mustapha, the grand vizier, sat down before Vienna with an army of 150,000 Turks, and opened the trenches.

1694 Bombardment and destruction of Dieppe, in France, by the English.

1699 William Bates, an English non-conformist divine, died. He was chaplain to Charles II., a man of great learning, and the intimate friend of the first men of the kingdom.

1741 Edward Synge, an Irish bishop, died. He distinguished himself for above twenty years as an active and laborious parish priest; and his tracts, written in a popular style, have been considered of so much value as to require frequent editions.

1742 Richard Bentley, a celebrated English divine and classical scholar, died. His editions of the ancient classics procured him a great reputation for learning, but they were made the medium for retorting upon his contemporaries, who assailed him on all sides.

1762 Peter III., (*Fedrowitch*) emperor of Russia, died in prison. He acquired the enmity of the nobility and clergy

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by trenching upon their privileges, and introducing foreign customs, and was hurled from his throne by a conspiracy, after a reign of six months, and probably murdered.

1766 The grand Junction canal commenced, uniting the Trent with the Mersey, and opening a water communication with both the east and west coasts of England. This great improvement was originated by Brindsley, who is represented to have "handled rocks as you would plum pies, and made the four elements subservient to his will."

1776 Washington refused to receive a letter from lord Howe, addressed to "George Washington, Esq.," and afterwards another addressed to "George Washington, &c. &c. &c." The British lion, on further study, gave his message the proper direction.

1780 Charles Batteux, a French philosopher, died; eminent for his erudition and his private virtues, and author of several works on classical literature.

1789 Destruction of the Bastile, at Paris. This awful fortress of despotism, of which the name had for ages inspired terror, and which had withstood a vigorous siege about two centuries previous, was invested by a mixed multitude of citizens and soldiers. De Launay, the governor, displayed a flag of truce and demanded a parley, but abusing the confidence which that signal inspired, he discharged a heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the besiegers. This act of treachery so far from intimidating the people, inflamed their rage and rendered them desperate. They renewed the attack with frenzy, and carried the prison by assault. The governor was seized and massacred, and his head carried in triumph through the streets. The Bastile was razed to the ground, and with it the despotism of the French monarchy fell prostrate in the dust.

1790 Gideon Ernest Laudohn, an Austrian field-marshal, died. He was commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, and so high was his reputation, that Frederic the Great of Prussia admitted that he feared nobody so much as Laudohn.

1790 Grand national confederation of France, at Paris, in the field of Mars, when the civic oath was administered.

1791 Commencement of the Birmingham riots, which were occasioned by the celebration of the anniversary of the

French revolution, by some private individuals. The destruction of property was great; Dr. Priestley's house, library, manuscripts and philosophical apparatus, were totally consumed.

1794 British squadron captured, on the American station, 14 sail of French ships laden with provisions.

1795 The British took Simonstown, cape of Good-Hope.

1798 Congress passed the famous act for the punishment of sedition, &c., against the United States, commonly called the *gag law*.——Battle of Chebriessa, in Egypt, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes by land and water.

1807 George Saville Carey, an English dramatist and poet, died. He was bred to the profession of a printer, which he left for the stage. His writings all tend to awaken patriotic, generous and amiable emotions.

1808 Battle of Riosecco, in Spain; the French under Gen. Bessieres, came upon the united armies of Castile and Leon, and defeated them in a desperate action, in which 20,000 Spaniards perished. This calamitous battle opened the gates of Madrid to Joseph Bonaparte.

1813 The United States schooner Asp, of twenty men and two guns, attacked by five British barges; after a gallant resistance, in which she lost ten of her men and her commander, she was abandoned to the enemy.

1814 The British schooner Balaboo, of six guns, captured by the American privateer schooner Perry of five guns, after a running fight of fifty, and a close action of ten minutes.

1817 Anne Louisa Germaine Necker, baroness de Stael Holstein, died. Her talents were so early displayed that she was said never to have been a child, and she became distinguished at an early age as a writer, and by the spirit of her conversation. She was banished twice by Napoleon for attempting to thwart his government. Her works form 17 vols.

1834 Edmund Charles Genet, a French statesman, died. He was a minister to the United States in 1793, and when superceded he remained in the country, and settled on the Hudson river.

1836 Isabella James died at Montego bay, Jamaica, aged 110.

JULY 15.

496 B. C. Battle of Regillum, in which it is said the twin knights Castor and Pollux appeared upon white horses and assisted the Romans. In memory of this event an annual cavalcade was instituted at Rome, during which the knights, robed in purple, and crowned with olive wreaths, rode in solemn procession from the temple of Honor to the Capitol, where the censor, seated on his curule chair, passed judgment on their characters.

238 MAXIMUS and BALBINUS, emperors of Rome, murdered by the prætorian guards.

1099 Jerusalem taken by the crusaders on the 39th day of the siege. Two huge movable towers had been constructed, and rolled with great labor to the foot of the fortifications. From the tops of these they fought the besieged on even terms till afternoon, when a warrior named Letolde leapt upon the ramparts and was followed by all the other knights, and drove the Saracens down into the city. The standard of the cross was planted in triumph on the walls, and after 460 years of bondage, the holy city passed from under the Moslem yoke. The victory thus bravely won, was tarnished by the ferocity of the conquerors. The number who were slain in the city amounted to 70,000, and the Jews were burnt in their synagogues.

1535 Trajan's floating palace (which was sunk at a great depth in lake Nemi, Italy, 1340 years before) explored by Marchi in a diving machine. It was found in a tolerable state of preservation, measuring 500 feet in length, 270 in breadth and sixty in depth. This magnificent work was designed for the retirement of a prince celebrated for his magnificent taste, and were it possible to rescue it from its present position, or examine the interior, many valuable relics might be brought to light, to enrich the cabinet of the antiquarian if not to subserve the use of the sciences.

1546 The protestants having assembled a force of 70,000 foot, 15,000 horse, and 6,000 pioneers, with 120 cannon, 800 ammunition wagons, 8,000 beasts of burden, determined to support their cause by the force of arms. They issued a manifesto, and sent a letter to Charles V. (See July 20.) They were, however, overcome without battle, in conse-

quence of having separated themselves into small bodies early in 1547.

1557 Anne of Cleves, one of the queens of Henry VIII., of England, died. The king demanded her in marriage after having seen her picture. But the painter had flattered the beauty, and the king becoming disgusted with his Flanders ware, obtained a divorce and sent her home again. She retired, seemingly unconcerned, and no doubt considered it a matter of great good fortune to have escaped with life.

1567 Mary, queen of Scots, unable by entreaties or threats, to induce her followers to fight any longer in her cause, surrendered herself up to her disaffected subjects, by whom she was imprisoned.

1570 Ignatius Azevedo, a Portuguese Jesuit, murdered. He relinquished the enjoyment of a large fortune to embark as a missionary to India, was captured by pirates, and with nineteen of his companions, barbarously massacred, near Palma.

1575 Henry, duke of Anjou, divested of the Polish crown, in full diet, and the throne declared vacant.

1614 Peter de Bourdeilles, lord-abbot of Brantome, in France, died. He served an apprenticeship in arms under Francis of Guise, and is supposed to have visited most of the countries of Europe, either in a military capacity or as a traveler. His memoirs or works were published in 1666, and several editions have since been printed. It is represented to be a rare work, but has never been translated into English. (*Biog. Univer.* says July 5, q. v.)

1685 James, duke of Monmouth, beheaded. He was the natural son of Charles II., against whom he rebelled; and on the accession of James II., he invaded England, was defeated, (See July 5,) imprisoned, and finally brought to the scaffold, after having made the most humiliatiug petitions for his life.

1751 John Wilson, an eminent English botanist, died, His occupation was that of a shoemaker, and he ranks among the self-elevated men, who without a liberal education have distinguished themselves by scientific and literary abilities. He became an expert and accurate botanist before Linnæus's method of discriminating species improved the science, and published a *Synopsis of British Plants.*

July 15.

He was the first writer that attempted a systematic arrangement of indigenous plants in the English language.

1761 Dominico Passionei, a learned Italian cardinal, died. He made a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, and was particularly distinguished as the friend and patron of literature.

1769 The general court of Massachusetts refusing to make provision for the support of the British soldiery, with whose presence they were favored, Gov. Bernard prorogued that assembly.

1776 British king's ships Phœnix, Rose and two tenders, effected their passage to Tarrytown, on the Hudson, under a heavy cannonade from the New-York batteries, &c.

1782 William de Bure died; a Paris bookseller, famous for his knowledge of old, curious and valuable books.

1789 Louis XVI., accompanied by his two brothers, went to the states general of France, and declared his determination to act in concert with the *national assembly*, a title which he then employed for the first time. They returned on foot to the palace, amid the shouts and blessings of an immense crowd.

1795 Desperate engagement between a British private armed lugger of 12 guns, and 9 French vessels of 65 guns altogether. The French were beaten off after an incessant action of 18 hours.

1800 Bryan Edwards died; a British West-India merchant, author of an elegant *History of the West-Indies*, and other lesser productions, connected with the islands in that part of the world.

1802 Thomas Dermody, an Irish poet, died, aged 28. He was employed as Greek and Latin assistant in his father's school, at the age of 9 years; and is said to have written as much genuine poetry at 10, as either Cowley, Milton or Pope had produced at nearly twice that age. He was, at the same time, a depraved wretch, and died of intemperance.

1807 Joseph McKeen died; an American mathematician, and first president of Bowdoin college.

1808 Murat placed upon the throne of Naples by Bonaparte, under the title of *king Joachim Napoleon.* He governed with prudence and vigor.

July 15.

1815 Bonaparte surrendered himself to Capt. Maitland, of the British ship Bellerophon.

1819 "A steam vessel entered one of our ports from America," says a British writer under this date.

1834 The inquisition again abolished in Spain.

JULY 16.

622 The Hegira, or Mohammedan era, commenced. It was instituted by Omar, the second caliph, in imitation of the era of the martyrs, beginning with the first appearance of the new moon, (the crescent) 68 days before the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

1054 Michael Cerularius, the Greek patriarch, excommunicated at Constantinople by the pope's legates. "Shaking the dust from their feet, they deposited on the altar of St. Sophia, a direful anathema, which enumerates the seven mortal heresies of the Greeks, and devotes them to the eternal society of the devil and his angels." The Greeks have never abandoned their errors, the popes have never repealed the sentence, and from this thunderbolt we may date the consummation of the schism between the two churches.

1212 Battle of Tolosa in Spain; the Moors defeated by Alphonso of Castile. This day became an anniversary festival called *The triumph of the cross.*

1439 Commencement of a direful pestilence and famine, which scourged England and France for two years, and caused an intermission of hostilities between the two countries.

1546 Anne Askew (or *Ascough*), an accomplished protestant lady, after having been tortured, was burnt for heresy. It is remarkable that her husband was *accuser*, the lord chancellor *extortioner*, and the mayor of London *incendiary*, in that unmanly work.

1647 Thomas Anello (or *Massaniello*) a fisherman of Naples, killed. He headed an insurrection, caused by the viceroy's laying a new tax on fruit, fish, &c. The sedition continued for ten days, when all kinds of barbarity were practised, and Anello became supreme dictator over 150,000 people. He gave himself up to debauchery, and

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was despatched by four assassins and his body dragged through the streets with every mark of indignity.

1676 Maria Margaret de Brinvilliers, a French lady known for her intrigues and crimes, executed at Paris. She cut off her relatives by poison, and spared her husband only because he looked upon her crimes with indifference.

1691 Francis Michael le Tellier, a French statesman, died. He was a great favorite with Louis XIV., who on a certain occasion treated him with so much coolness that he returned home from the levee and died in his own apartment of vexation and grief. He was endowed with splendid talents, which he exerted for the benefit of his country.

1696 John Pearson, an English prelate, died; known by his valuable *Exposition of the Creed.*

1710 Battle of Alamanza, in Spain; Philip V. of France defeated by the allies under Stanhope, with the loss of 1,500 killed.

1717 Battle under the walls of Belgrade; the Austrians under prince Eugene defeated the Turks.

1719 James Keill, a Scottish physician, died in England; author of several valuable medical works.

1736 Thomas Yalden, an English poet and physician, died. His works are not the most polished, yet deserving of perusal.

1760 Battle of Exdorff; the prince of Brunswick defeated the Prussians, and took their commander Glaubitz, the prince of Anhalt-Cothen, and five battalions prisoners.

1761 Battle of Fillinghausen in the palatinate, between the allies under the hereditary prince Ferdinand, and the French under Broglio and Soubise. The French were defeated with the loss of 5,000 and 9 cannon; loss of the allies 1,200.

1767 Charles Molloy, an English dramatic writer, died. He also conducted *Fog's Journal*, and *Common Sense.*

1779 Stony-Point taken by the Americans. The assault was made at half past 12 at night, when both columns rushed forward under a tremendous fire of musketry and grape shot, entered the works at the point of the bayonet. American loss 98 killed and wounded; British loss 63 killed, 543 prisoners, with 15 cannon and a considerable quantity of military stores.

July 16.

1780 John Nicholas Hubert Hayer, a French ecclesiastic, died. His works display great zeal and learning.

1794 Mark Anthony Charrier, a French lawyer, beheaded at Paris. He was a member of the states general, and boldly opposed all innovations.

1786 Treaty of peace between the emperor of Morocco and the United States.

1789 The parliament of Paris insulted the king by a vote of thanks, but communicated their resolution only to the national assembly. The same day a great number of the nobility left France.

1794 Battle of Wigoya; the Poles defeated the Russians.

1795 Attack on the heights of St. Barbe at Quiberon, by the French emigrants, who were defeated by the French under Hoche, with the loss of 300.

1799 Aboukir in Egypt attacked and carried by assault by the Turks under Seid Mustapha Pasha, and the whole garrison, 700 in number, put to the sword. The castle of Aboukir with a garrison of 400, also surrendered immediately after.

1812 Col. Cass with 280 men attacked and carried the bridge over the river Aux Canards, four miles from Malden. It was defended by a part of the British 41st regiment and some Indians.

1815 Bonaparte sent a flag of truce and entered the Bellerophon man of war, Capt. Maitland, who proceeded with his illustrious *ruin* to Torbay.

1832 The German diet, at Franckfort, issued a protocol suppressing the liberty of the press in Baden.

JULY 17.

855 Leo IV., pope, died. He was a wise and courageous pontiff, who, when the Saracens approached Rome to pillage it, boldly marched out to meet them, unsupported by the emperors of the East or the West. The Saracens were defeated with great slaughter, and the captives employed to adorn and fortify the city they had come to destroy.——The famous pope Joan succeeded for a few days to the papal chair.

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1085 Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, died at Corfu. He was a famous Norman knight, who assisted in the conquest of Naples from the Saracens.

1429 Charles VII., of France, crowned at Rheims. Joan of Arc, his supporter, was seated on horseback, helmeted, at his right side, with her triumphal banner unfurled.

1453 John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, killed. He distinguished himself in the reduction of Ireland, of which he was made governor by Henry V. This brave warrior, who was the terror of the French, and acquired the title of the English Achilles, accompanied the English army to France, and took several towns; but was finally killed in battle, near Castillon.

1652 Edward Sackville, earl Dorset, an English statesman, died. He was also sent with an army into Bohemia, and fought at the battle of Prague 1620.

1656 Battle of Valenciennes; the prince of Conde and don John of Austria, defeated the French under Turenne and La Ferte; the latter was captured. The French army was saved by the masterly manœuvres of Turenne.

1679 James Duport, an English divine, died, whose great erudition as a classical scholar is evinced in the learned works which he published.

1793 Marie Joseph Chalier, a French revolutionist, guillotined. He was an admirer of the sanguinary character of Marat, whom he determined to imitate at Lyons, where he was a merchant. He erected a guillotine, and had already marked 900 victims for sacrifice, when he fell into the snare himself.

1793 Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d' Armans, the assassin of Marat, executed. She gained admittance to him while bathing, and when he declared some of his bloody designs, she plunged a dagger to his heart. She was 24 years of age, possessed rare charms of person, united with great courage, and was actuated by a sense of duty in ridding the world of a monster, at the expense of her own life.

1793 The crown revenue of Poland sequestered by order of the Russian ambassador.

1796 John Baptist Secondat de Montesquieu, died. He was a son of the celebrated Montesquieu, and devoted

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himself to agricultural pursuits. He published several agricultural and scientific works.

1806 Richard Joseph Sulivan, an English writer, died. His works consist of travels, history, &c. &c.

1812 American privateer schooner Dolphin, 2 guns, Capt. Endicott, captured a British ship of 14 guns. She took six other prizes.——*Fort Michilimackinac* with a garrison of 57 United States troops, capitulated to the British, 306 men, 715 Indians.——United States frigate *Constitution* fell in with a British squadron, from which she effected her escape by the masterly seamanship of Capt. Hull, after a chase of 60 hours.

1813 A small number of volunteers with 40 soldiers from fort George, in two row-boats, captured at the head of the river St. Lawrence, a British gun-boat mounting a 24 pounder, and 14 batteaux laden with 230 barrels of pork and 200 bags of bread, and took 4 officers and 61 men.

1813 British and Indians made an attack on an outwork of the garrison at fort George, but were repulsed.

1832 John Carr, an English tourist, died at London; well known as a writer of tours and travels.

JULY 18.

390 b. c. Battle of Allia, a river in Italy; the Romans defeated by the Gauls under Brennus, who destroyed the city, except the capitol.

1009 John XVIII., pope, died. He was a Roman; after him the right of election passed from the Roman people to the clergy. He resigned the dignity some time before his death, and died in the obscurity of a monastery.

1100 Godfrey de Bouillon, one of the heroes of the crusades, died. He was the son of a French count, defeated the armies of the sultan with great slaughter, and made himself master of all Palestine. He was elected king of Jerusalem, as a reward for his activity and heroism, which he declined for the humbler appellation of duke of the holy sepulchre.

1566 William Rondelet, a French anatomist, died. He wrote a Latin treatise on fishes, 2 vols. folio, and various

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tracts on medicine, afterwards collected into a volume. His death was occasioned by eating figs to excess.

1639 Bernard, duke of Saxe-Weimar, died. He waged an active war with Austria, in which he was successful, till death stopped his career.

1656 Battle of Warsaw, which continued three days.

1675 The Narragansets, posted in a swamp, were attacked by the colonists and defeated. They retreated to their recesses, where they remained till they discovered that it was determined to surround and starve them out, when they found means to escape.

1694 A body of 250 Indians under the sieur de Villieu fell with great fury on a village at Oyster river in New-Hampshire, and killed and captivated about a hundred persons, and burnt 20 houses.

1683 Battle under the walls of Vienna; the Turks defeated by the combined armies under John Sobieski of Poland. The vanquished fled with precipitation, leaving behind them the standard of Mahomet.

1761 Thomas Sherlock, an eminent English prelate, died. His controversial works and sermons are well known. His private virtues were adorned with the purest acts of benevolence and humanity.

1775 A party of Americans under Col. Ashe entered fort Johnson, on Cape-Fear river, in the dead of night, and burnt it, with the houses and other buildings. The governor, Martin, retired on board the king's ship Cruizer.

1782 Gabriel Francis Coyer, a French writer, died. He was originally a Jesuit, but abandoned the society for literature. He wrote bagatelles, morals, history, biography, travels, &c., all in a popular style, and translated Blackstone.

1786 John Baseillac de St. Cosme, an eminent lithotomist, died at Paris. His instruments were much used formerly.

1790 Adam Smith, a celebrated Scottish philosopher, died. His *Wealth of Nations* procured him immediate fame and emolument. His *Life of Hume* marks him a deist.

1792 Kosciusko at the head of 5,000 Poles gave battle to the Russians, 14,000 in number, and was defeated with the loss of 1,100.

July 18.

1794 The French under Moreau took Nieuport in Belgium; 300 emigrant prisoners taken were shot.

1802 Dumaresq, a British admiral, died, aged 73. He boasted that he had never employed a physician or a lawyer.

1806 Sale of the Leverian museum concluded. It was pronounced by those who had visited the most celebrated museums of Europe to be superior to any of them. The sale occupied 65 days. It was founded by sir Ashton Lever.

1817 Jane Austen, an English authoress, died. Her writings were principally novels, which have lately been republished.

1835 William Cobbett, a powerful and original English writer, died. He was editor of the *Register* more than thirty years, during which time he made himself sufficiently conspicuous as a violent and somewhat fickle politician. He was an extraordinary man, and the oracle of a multitude of his countrymen.

JULY 19.

64 The firing of Rome in the reign of Nero is placed by des Vignoles on the 19th July; the day also on which it was sacked by the Senonian Gauls. (See June 18.)

1203 Fall of Constantinople to the Venitian crusaders, when Isaac Angelus, feeble and blind, was solemnly reseated, with his son Alexius, upon the imperial throne.

1242 Battle of Taillebourg, upon the Charente, in France. The French king, at the head of a vast and superior force, carried the bridge, and the English under Henry, the royal palmer, after a desperate stand, gave way, and were driven with rapidity to Saintes.

1374 Francesco Petrarca, the celebrated Italian poet, died, aged 70. His talents and learning contributed greatly to the revival of literature, and he has been justly styled the father of modern poetry.

1573 John Caius, an English physician, died. He visited the most learned institutions in Europe to improve himself in his profession, and when he finally settled in London became extremely popular as a practitioner. He endowed a college, which bears his name.

July 19.

1629 Quebec capitulated to the English under Louis and Thomas Kerth. This was 130 years before its final conquest by Wolfe.

1743 William Somerville, an English poet, died. On the completion of his education he settled on his paternal estate, became known as a magistrate and a country gentleman, and devoted his leisure to the muses.

1763 Nathaniel Hooke, an English historian, died. He is little known, except by his *History of Rome*, 4 vols. 4to.

1777 Logan's fort, Kentucky, besiged by 200 Indians. The garrison consisting of 16 men, who repelled the savages.

1779 Battle of Paulus-Hook; the British garrison surprised and made prisoners by the Americans under Gen. Lee. The commandant of the fort and a few Hessians escaped; 30 were killed and 161 taken. American loss 6 killed or wounded.

1783 Job Orton, an excellent English dissenting divine, died; author of many valuable works, among which is a life of Dr. Doddridge.

1794 A revolution commenced at Geneva in Switzerland, headed by two commissioners of the French revolution residing there.

1806 Action off Feroe islands between British frigate Blanche and French frigate Guerriere, 50 guns, 317 men. The latter was captured in 45 minutes, with the loss of 26 killed, 30 wounded; British loss 4 wounded. The Guerriere was taken from the British by Capt. Hull, in 1812.

1808 Battle of Baylen, in Spain; the French under Dupont defeated by the Spaniards. Dupont and 2,600 fell, after a desperate action from 3 o'clock in the morning till noon, when the French sued for terms. A convention was agreed upon, by which they were to lay down their arms, and be conveyed to France; accordingly 14,000 soldiers defiled before the Spanish army, laid down their arms, and all their military accoutrements, and were conducted to Cadiz. The officers were sent home, but the soldiers were placed in hulks, where they remained some years; until the few that survived the miseries of their confinement, driven to despair, cut the cables of their prison-ships, drifted out of the harbor, and were saved by their countrymen then besieging Cadiz.

July 19.

1810 The king of Prussia issued a decree forbidding American vessels to enter his ports.

1812 Battle at the bridge Aux Canards; 150 volunteers under Col. M'Arthur while reconnoitering fell into an ambush and were fired upon by a party of Indians under Tecumseh. The Indians were routed.——United States brig *Nautilus*, 12 guns, captured by a squadron of British frigates.

1814 Action off Sandy-Hook between the United States privateer Gen. Armstrong and British sloop Henrietta; the latter was captured, laden with stores for the fleet in Chesapeake bay.

1814 Matthew Flinders, an English navigator, died. He explored a part of the coast of New-Holland; but lost his ship in that enterprise, and on his return home was held a captive in the Isle of France 6 years, and deprived of his papers.

1824 Augustin Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, shot. He entered the army at a very early age. In 1820 he took up arms for the cause of freedom, and led his army on to a series of splendid victories. He became suddenly popular, and was raised to the throne; but was as suddenly deposed and banished. His execution was occasioned by his return.

1836 Lefebure de Cheverus, archbishop of Bordeaux, died. He came to America after the French revolution, and was consecrated first catholic bishop of Boston, 1810. He was a man of distinguished talents, and extensive scientific and literary acquirements. He returned to France at the invitation of Louis XVIII.

JULY 20.

1322 B. C. The great Canicular cycle of the Egyptians, consisting of 1460 years, began with the sun in Cancer, 15 days after the summer solstice. Its first revolution was just completed with the reign of Adrian, 138 A. D.; its second in the time of Shakspeare, 1598. The famous expedition of the Argonauts, and the foundation of the Pythian games, are events which chronologists have placed *sixty years* afterwards.

July 20.

44 B. C. The customary games in memory of Cæsar's victories were exhibited by Octavius upon this day, dedicated to Venus Mater, when he produced the hero's golden spectatorial chair. The anniversary is interesting from the fact of a comet having appeared near the Great Bear, which was visible for seven days.

1031 ROBERT (*the Wise*) king of France, died. He refused the crown of the empire and of Italy, satisfied to rule his own subjects, for whose happiness he labored earnestly.

1164 PETER LOMBARD, bishop of Paris, died; called master of the *Sentences*, from a work of his by that name, which has been ably commented on by succeeding divines.

1546 The emperor Charles V. placed the protestant confederates under the ban of the empire; whereupon they declared war upon him. (See July 15.)

1553 Lady Jane Grey's *nine day's usurpation* terminated.

1620 Massacre of the protestants in the Valteline in Switzerland. It began on this day and extended to all the towns of the district; it was a labor of three days.

1650 JOHN PRIDEAUX, an English prelate, died. He rose from the ranks of poverty and dependence to be bishop of Worcester; and sunk back again to his original level rather than compromise with the republicans.

1691 ADRIAN AUGUSTIN DE BUSSY DELAMET, a French ecclesiastic, died. He was of a noble family, and wrote among other things a dictionary of cases of conscience, 2 v. folio.

1704 PEREGRINE WHITE, the *first-born* of Plymouth colony, died at Marshfield, aged nearly 84.

1752 JOHN CHRISTOPHER PEPUSCH, an eminent Prussian musician, died in England. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of 14 he was employed to teach music to the prince royal at Berlin.

1759 The English general, PRIDEAUX, commanding the enterprize against Niagara, while directing the operations of the siege, was killed by the bursting of a cohorn.

1794 A revolutionary tribunal established at Geneva, in Switzerland; about 2,000 persons arrested; 200 on the proscription list escaped.

1794 JEAN BENJAMIN LABORDE, a voluminous writer on the history of music, guillotined at Paris.

1814 Gen. Brown moved his whole force upon fort George, but not being supported by the fleet on account of Com. Chauncey's illness, fell back on the 22d to Queenstown.

1814 The British fort St. Joseph taken possession of by Col. Croghan.

1819 JOHN PLAYFAIR, a celebrated Scottish mathematician, died. He was also eminent as a geologist and geographer. His largest work is a system of Geography in 5 vols.

1825 WILLIAM BROWN, a celebrated gem engraver, died. He was first patronized by Catharine of Russia, and subsequently by the king of France; but the storm of the revolution drove him from Paris to London, where he executed many excellent works.

JULY 21.

330 B. C. DARIUS III., (*Codomanus*) the last king of the ancient Persian empire, assassinated. He was conquered by Alexander the Great, and treacherously slain by Bessus, governor of Bactria, his own general, who hoped to succeed to the sovereignty. With his death the Persian empire became extinct, after a lapse of 228 years from its establishment by Cyrus.

365 A memorable earthquake which shook the greatest part of the Roman world, and deluged the lower shores of the Mediterranean. The city of Alexandria annually commemorated the fatal day, in which 50,000 inhabitants lost their lives in that inundation.

1403 Battle of Shrewsbury, between Henry IV. and Henry Percy, (Hotspur.) Their numbers were matched and the mutual slaughter was immense; several earls, 2,300 gentlemen, and 6,000 privates were slain. Hotspur was brained by an English *cloth-yard*, and his rival in execution, Douglas, was taken prisoner. But for the disparity in prudence, the dynasty upon the English throne would probably have been reversed. (20th? 22d?)

1586 Thomas Cavendish sailed upon an American expedition, at his own expense, in three ships, with 123 persons, victualled for two years, and circumnavigated the earth. It was the second English voyage round the world, and was

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effected in two years and two months, with the loss of two of his ships. On his voyage he pillaged and burnt several Spanish settlements on the west coast of America.

1667 Treaty of Breda, between the English, French and Dutch, when New-York was exchanged for Surrinam, and Antigua and Montserrat restored to the British.

1601 Peter Airault died; a magistrate of Paris of great integrity and firmness, by which he acquired the title of *the rock of the accused.*

1637 Daniel Sennertus, a learned German physician, died. He was the son of a shoemaker, rose to great celebrity, and was one of the first to introduce the study of chemistry among his pupils.

1683 William Russell, duke of Bedford, executed. This was one of the arbitrary measures of the reign of Charles II. An attempt was afterwards made to satisfy the ends of justice in this affair by seeking out the instigators of the deed, and restoring his family to their privileges and estates.

1688 James Butler, duke of Ormond, died; a celebrated statesman and warrior in the reign of Charles II., to whose restoration he materially contributed.

1772 Peter Barral, a French ecclesiastic, died. He distinguished himself by the production of several useful works, and among them a historical dictionary.

1773 Pope Clement XIV. signed the famous bull which pronounced the extinction of the society of Jesuits.

1788 Gaetano Filangieri died at Naples; one of the most celebrated political economists of the last century.

1789 M. Foulon and his son-in-law, Berthier, massacred at Paris; they are numbered as the 8th and 9th victims of the revolution.

1796 Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, died. In the humble employment of a ploughman, he discovered a most extraordinary genius, which has given to his productions an enduring fame.

1797 Peter Thelluson, a Swiss resident in London, died. He accumulated an immense property, the bulk of which he left to be funded till it should amount to £140,000,000, when, if he should have no lineal descendants, it was to be applied to the *sinking fund* of Great Britain.

July 21.

1798 Battle of the Pyramids in Egypt. Murad with 22 other beys were defeated by the French under Bonaparte, with the loss of 40 cannon, 40 camels, and their whole baggage and provisions. Cairo surrendered to the *king of fire*, as the Mamelukes termed the combative Corsican, and the whole of Lower Egypt submitted to his arms.

1814 The inquisition reestablished in Spain by Ferdinand. It had been suspended during the reign of Bonaparte.

1831 Leopold, king of Belgium, made his entry into Brussels, and took the oath of the constitution.

1832 The sultan of Turkey gave his assent to the extension of the Greek frontier, as required by the London conference, from the gulf of Arta to that of Volo, and recognized the independence of the Greek states.

1838 John Maelzel, an ingenious German mechanist, died. He visited many countries of Europe and America with Kempelin's automaton chess-player, which he improved by giving it the powers of speech. He also invented several automata of surprising powers, which are familiar throughout the country.

JULY 22.

711 Roderick, the last of the Goths, is overthrown by Tarik, or Xeres, upon the Guadelete, in Spain.

1298 Battle of Falkirk; the Scots under Wallace defeated with great slaughter by the English under Edward I. Wallace escaped, but his sun had now sunk forever, and the remainder of his life was spent in his native forests, a fugitive. The number of slain in the Scottish army is by some represented as high as 50,000. Guy, earl of Warwick, "the black dog of Arden," then a young adventurer for fame, signalised his prowess in the ranks of Edward on this occasion.

1461 Charles VII., king of France, died. He succeeded in driving the English from his kingdom, by the assistance of Joan of Arc; but having restored peace he relapsed into sensuality, and died of anguish and starvation at the undutiful conduct of his son.

1534 John Frith and Andrew Hewet burnt at Smithfield for

July 22.

heretical opinions relative to the sacrament; Henry VIII. king.

1581 Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, died. He was the chief framer of the liturgy, and translator of the Bible, called *The Bishop's Bible*, made in the reign of Elizabeth.

1589 Henry III., of France, assassinated. His reign was distracted by the quarrels between the catholics and protestants, till he fell a victim to the zeal of a priest named Clement, and the house of Valois became extinct.

1674 Gerbrant Vanden Eeckhout, a Dutch painter, died. He was a pupil of Rembrant, whom he rivalled in merit and popularity.

1698 Claude Boyer, a dramatic writer, died at Paris.

1704 Gibraltar, (*Gebel al Tarik*, the mountain of Tarik, where the Saracens landed) taken by the British under sir Geo. Rooke, in whose possession it has ever since continued.

1706 Treaty for the union of Scotland with England signed. It was ratified by parliament and queen Anne, and went into operation May 1, the following year.

1734 Peter King, chancellor of England, died. He was a grocer and salter in his boyhood, that being the trade of his father; but his genius soared to higher occupations, and he became a student. His abilities were appreciated and rewarded by a succession of high and responsible offices.

1763 John Dalton, an English divine, died. He prepared Milton's masque of *Comus* for the stage; sought out the poet's grand-daughter, then overwhelmed with age and poverty, and procured her a benefit which produced £120. His works consist of sermons, poems, &c.

1794 John Benjamin de la Borde, a French writer, guillotined. He was valet to Louis XV., upon whose death he was appointed farmer-general.

1802 Action between the United States frigate Constellation, Capt. Murray, and 9 Tripolitan gun boats. Four of them were driven on shore, and the remainder took shelter in Tripoli.

1802 Marie Francis Xavier Bichat, an eminent French physician and author, died, aged 31.

1805 Action off Feroll, between the British fleet, 11 sail, and

the French and Spanish fleets, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of two large ships captured.

1807 Battle of Novoleski; the advance of the Russians under prince Bagration defeated a strong body of French chasseurs with great slaughter, taking only 150 prisoners. Bagration rushed on, and near Mohiloff a sanguinary action took place. French loss 4,000; Russians lost 3,000.

1812 Battle of Salamanca, in Spain; the British under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont, who lost an arm. Of the French 7,000 were taken prisoners, and it was owing to the night and Clausel's skill and science that the army was saved from destruction. British loss 5,220.

1813 George Shaw died; an eminent English naturalist and writer on zoology, and principal keeper of natural history in the British museum.

1823 William Bertram, a distinguished American botanist, died, aged 82. His father was the first American who conceived and carried into effect the design of a botanical garden, for the cultivation of American plants as well as exotics.

1826 Joseph Piazzi, a celebrated astronomer, died at Palermo. He made a new catalogue of the stars, consisting of 7,646, and in 1801 discovered an eighth planet, which he named Ceres Ferdinandia. He is the author of various scientific works.

1832 Francis Charles Joseph Bonaparte, duke of Reichstadt, died, aged 21. He was the only son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Maria Louisa; is said to have possessed distinguished talents, united with great kindness of disposition, and early gave indications that his ruling passion was military ambition.

1833 William Thompson died at Hickory-Hill, Baltimore county, Maryland, aged 112.

JULY 23.

1401 The city of Bagdad sacked by the Tartars under Tamerlane, (*Timour the Lame*,) who erected on her ruins a pyramid of 90,000 heads!

July 23.

1531 Treaty of Nuremberg between Charles V., and the reformers, and soon after solemnly ratified by the diet of Ratisbon.

1562 Gœtz von Berlichingen, (*with the iron hand,*) a bold, restless and warlike German knight, died. He placed himself at the head of the rebellious peasantry in the war which they waged against their oppressors, but was soon taken prisoner.

1584 Elizabeth Russel died; an English lady, distinguished for a well cultivated mind and a taste for literature.

1584 John Day, an emiment English printer, died. He was the first who printed in Greek and Saxon characters in England, and is deserving of remembrance for his enterprise in the publication of many extensive works, the effect of which was to facilitate the progress of the reformation.

1588 Establishment of the first(?) newspaper in England, the *English Mercurie*, by queen Elizabeth. It had been printed at intervals before, as this was the fiftieth number, and is still preserved in the British museum. (May 28.)

1602 The *lacteals* discovered by Caspar Asselli, while dissecting a dog. The discovery was accidental.

1627 Robert Shirley, a native of England, died in Persia. He made a visit to Persia, and was induced to settle there; became a favorite with the emperor, who gave him his niece in marriage, and sent him as his ambassador to Poland and England.

1692 Giles Menage, a learned French author, died. He acquired the title of the Varro of his time, and became so popular that Mazarin even was jealous of him. He left numerous valuable works.

1712 Achille de Harley died; first president of the parliament of Paris, and an upright magistrate

1741 Battle of Williamstadt, in Sweden, between the Russians and Swedes.

1752 Alexander Politi, an Italian professor, of great learning, died at Pisa. He published an edition of Eustathius's *Commentary on Homer*, with a Latin translation, and notes, 5 vols. folio, a labor of great value.

1757 Zittau, in Saxony, bombarded, taken and destroyed by

the Austrians; the inhabitants, as well as the Prussian troops who defended it were put to the sword.

1758 Battle of Sangershausen; the Hessians defeated by the French under Soubise; who, although victorious, lost 2,000 men.

1773 George Edwards, styled the father of ornithologists, died, aged 81. He was apprenticed to a trade, but as soon as his indentures expired he began to travel, and extended his researches into various countries of Europe. The first volume of his work appeared in 1743, and the whole was completed in 1764, in 7 vols. 4to., containing engravings and descriptions of upwards of 600 subjects in natural history never before delineated.

1779 The Minisink settlements in Orange co., N. Y., attacked by the Indians under Brandt, by whom it was also plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants either killed or carried away.

1780 Battle in North-Carolina between 300 militia under Col. Lock, and the British and tories under Moore. The latter proposed a cessation of hostilities for one hour, which being agreed to, he decamped with his party.

1785 The Germanic union concluded; the last act of importance of the life of Frederic II.

1794 Alexander Beauharnais, a French general, guillotined. He served in the American war under Rochambeau, was some time president of the national assembly of France, afterwards commanded the army of the Rhine, and in 1793 was minister of war. He was condemned on a false accusation, and perished at the age of 34. His widow, Josephine, was the first wife of Bonaparte.

1800 John Francis Vauvilliers, a learned Greek scholar, died. He was for 20 years professor of Greek at Paris, but finally driven out by the revolution, and invited to St. Petersburg by the emperor, where he died.

1816 Elizabeth Hamilton died; an English lady of great talents and acquirements, who left several excellent works on various subjects.

1832 Battle near Coimbra, Portugal, between the forces of Don Pedro, 8,000 men, and those of Don Miguel, 12,500, in which the latter were defeated.

1836 Hugh Shaw died, aged 113.

JULY 24.

634 ABUBEKIR, father-in-law of Mohammed, the Arabian prophet, died. He was elected caliph, and supported with energy the fabric already erected by the founder of the new religion. He subdued the disaffected tribes at home, and turned his arms successfully against foreign invaders.

1313 RALPH DE BALDOCK, bishop of London, died. He wrote a history of British affairs, now lost, and was a virtuous and charitable prelate, and a man of talent and judgment.

1322 Bruce, after ravaging the western marches in England during 24 days, returned home with his wagons filled with plunder.

1411 Battle between the Gaelic and Lowland Scottish factions, led by the earl of Mar, and Donald of the Isles. This battle was of the highest importance, since it decided the superiority of the more civilized regions of Scotland over those inhabited by the Celtic tribes, who remained almost as savage as their forefathers, the Dulriads.

1527 Francesco Alvarez, a Spanish traveler, returned from an expedition to Africa. He accompanied an embassy from the king of Portugal to David king of Abyssinia, in 1515. The expedition met with many obstacles, and did not arrive till 1520. He published an account of his travels at Lisbon, 1540, a work of great fidelity and merit.

1567 Queen Mary, a prisoner in Lochleven castle, subscribed the instrument by which she resigned the Scottish crown in favor of her son, James VI., afterwards king of England.

1590 STEPHEN TABOUROT, (*sieur des accords*) a French writer, died.

1595 ANDREW DE BRANCAS DE VILLARS, a French general, murdered. He espoused the interests of the league against Henry IV., but afterwards abandoned it, was taken prisoner and despatched.

1595 CHARLES DE LORRAINE D'AUMALE, a French nobleman, broken on the wheel at Paris, *in effigy*. After the assassination of the duke of Guise he became the head of the league against the Calvinists, and secretly aimed at the throne. He even took possession of Paris, sent tho members of the parliament to the bastile, and compelled the king to fly. But meeting with reverses, he joined the Spaniards, was outlawed, and the parliament being una-

ble to take him, executed their sentence upon his effigy. He resided principally in Flanders till his death, which took place at Brussels 1631, at the age of 77.

1609 The expedition under Somers, (see June 2,) overtaken by a tremendous tempest. The admiral ship was severed from the rest "by the *tail* of a mighty hurricane," but at length, after having *drank to one another*, "as taking their last leaves, intending to commit themselves to the mercy of the sea, most luckily the ship was driven and *jammed between two rocks.*"

1712 Battle of Denain; the French under Villars defeated the allies under Albemarle, who was taken, together with 4 German princes, and many other prisoners.

1722 The wearing of broadswords prohibited in Edinburgh.

1744 Alphonso de Vignoles, a French protestant, died. He retired to Prussia on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, where he was patronized by the king, and wrote several learned works.

1755 Elisha Williams, president of Yale college, died; esteemed for his learning and great moral worth.

1756 George Vertue, an English engraver and antiquary, died.

1758 John Dyer, an English poet, died. In 1727 he published the poem of *Grongar Hill*, and soon after he went to Italy to delineate the antiquities of that country, under the title of the *Ruins of Rome*, a poem which places him high on the scale of merit as a writer.

1759 Battle of Niagara. The English under sir William Johnson defeated the French and Indians with great slaughter, and took fort Niagara. The loss of this fortress effectually cut off all communication between Canada and Louisiana.

1768 Nathaniel Lardner, an eminent English divine, died. His literary labors, which have been published in 11 vols., were translated into various languages abroad, and procured him great distinction at home.

1779 An expedition fitted out by Massachusetts to take a British post at Penobscot, totally defeated by the unexpected arrival of a British fleet. The troops were dispersed in all directions, and found their way home with difficulty; 19 vessels were taken or destroyed, and 24 transports burnt.

July 24.

1797 Unsuccessful attack of the British upon Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. Lord Nelson lost his right arm.

1813 An attempt made by several United States officers to blow up the British ship Plantagenet, in Lynnhaven bay, with a torpedo. It exploded without effecting their purpose, though so near the vessel as to injure it.

1822 Ernest Theodore William Hoffman, a Prussian novelist, died. He possessed much imagination and talent, but was an irregular and an unhappy man.

1833 Lisbon surrendered to the army of Don Pedro, under the duke of Terceira.

JULY 25.

306 Constantius Chlorus, emperor of Rome, died at York palace, and was succeeded the same day by his son Constantine the Great.

811 Nicephorus I., emperor of Rome, died. He was chancellor of the eastern empire, and seized the throne 807, banishing the empress Irene to Mitylene. He overcame all opposition from his own subjects, but was vanquished by the Bulgarians, and fell in battle.

1139 Battle of Aurique, in Portugal; Alphonso I. vanquished five Moorish kings, and their barbaric heads are emblazoned in the arms of the monarchy.

1214 Battle of Bouvines, in France, in which the forces of Otho were overthrown by Philip Augustus, and peace restored.

1261 The Greek emperor, Michael Palæologus expelled the Latins from Constantinople, who had taken possession of it nearly 60 years previous.

1441 Roger Bolingbroke, chaplain to the duke of Gloucester, having been convicted of necromancy, was exposed, with his instruments, to the public finger, at St. Paul's, in London.

1471 Thomas-a-Kempis, (*Thomas Hammerkin, of Kempen,*) a famous French theologian, died, aged 92. He displayed great piety and devotion, and instead of confining himself to transcribing books of devotion, like the rest of his

brethren, composed works of divinity himself, one of which, *De Imitatione Christi*, has been translated into nearly all languages in the world.

1505 Philip Beroaldus, a French professor of belles-lettres, died. He was extremely dissipated in youth, but reformed after marriage, and produced several works, in prose and verse. He was a man of great learning for that age, and is noted for his valuable edition of the classics.

1535 Charles V., emperor of Germany, having assembled a powerful fleet, landed at Tunis and carried by assault the fortress of Goletta. This gave him possession of Barbarossa's fleet of 87 gallies and 300 cannon. Having reinstated Muley Hassan and liberated more than 20,000 slaves, he returned to Europe.

1564 Ferdinand I., emperor of Germany, died. He became king of Hungary and Bohemia 1527, and was elected king of the Romans 1531. On the abdication of his brother, Charles V., he succeeded to the empire, and governed with great moderation and prudence.

1593 Henry IV., of France, formally renounced the protestant faith at St. Denys, rather than perish by the hands of an assassin.

1659 The pope, Alexander VII., acknowledges by a papal brief, the king of France sovereign of the conquests and colonies which his subjects had made in the American isles. Hitherto the court of Rome had preserved inviolate the *universal grant* of that infamous man, pope Alexander VI., in 1493, to his catholic majesty, the king of Spain. (See May 3.)

1666 Engagement at the mouth of the Thames, between the English fleet under Rupert and Albemarle, and the Dutch under Von Tromp and De Ruyter. Each fleet consisted of about 80 sail. Three Dutch admirals were killed.

1722 New-England declared war against the Indians. The small pox at that time was waging a war with both.

1788 New-York, the 11th state in succession, adopted the federal constitution; yeas 30, nays 25.

1790 William Livingston, governor of New-Jersey, died. He was a member of the New-York bar, and a warm advocate of the rights of the colonies. He removed to New-Jersey, and on the deposition of the royal governor, Franklin, he was elected to fill his place.

July 25.

1790 John Bernard Basedow died; at one time professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres, at Soroe in Denmark, from which he was expelled for some irreverent remarks on religion. He was the son of a barber at Hamburgh, and acquired a reputation for learning and ability.

1794 Frederick von der Trenck, a Prussian baron, guillotined at Paris. For some imprudent conduct he excited the indignation of the authorities, and was imprisoned a long time at Magdeburg. He finally escaped to France, where he became obnoxious to the guardians of the state, and suffered death at the age of 70. The account of his imprisonment and adventures, written by himself, and highly spiced with romance, is translated into English.

1795 William Romaine, an eminent English divine, died; author of many valuable theological works.

1799 Battle of Aboukir, in Egypt, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Turks, Arabs and Mamelukes, under Mustapha. The Egyptians were defeated, with the loss of their general and 200 taken prisoners, with all their equippage and 20 cannon; 2,000 dead on the field, and about 10,000 driven into the sea and drowned.

1804 Georges and 11 of his companions guillotined at Paris, for a conspiracy against Bonaparte.——The American squadron, consisting of the Constitution frigate, 3 brigs, 3 schooners, 2 bombs and 6 gun boats, arrived in sight of Tripoli.

1812 Battle of Ostrovna; the Russians under Ostermann Tolstoy defeated by the French. The battle continued two days; the loss was about 4,000 on each side.

1814 Battle of Bridgewater, (alias Lundy's-Lane) near Niagara falls, between the British under Riall, and the Americans under Brown. It was a sanguinary action, and for the numbers engaged, perhaps unequalled in modern warfare; in which both the senior generals were wounded. British loss 878 killed and wounded; American loss 860, do. The battle commenced at 5 p. m., and ended at 12 in the defeat of the British, 2,700 veteran regulars, exclusive of a large body of Indians.

1814 Charles Dibdin, a celebrated English song-writer and dramatist, died. His songs amount to upwards of 1,200; he has scarcely an equal in the number and merit of this species of composition.

1824 WILLIAM SHARP, an eminent English engraver, died. He rose to distinction in his art by his own unassisted exertions, but was, in other respects, a very simple character. His works are numerous and held in high estimation.

1833 JAMES MARTIN, a soldier of the revolution, died at Knoxville, Tenn., aged 106.

1840 ANDREW LAUGHLIN died at Devrock, Ireland, aged 110. He saw five sovereigns successively ascend the British throne. The faculties of his mind were unimpaired until the last few months of his life.

JULY 26.

46 B. C. Julius Cæsar, arrived at Rome from Utica, celebrated the four-fold triumph in a quadriga of white horses, for the victories over the Gauls, over Ptolmey in Egypt, over Pharnaces in Pontus, and over Juba in Africa; entertains the people with naumachian and pentachlic or circensian games during 40 days; rewards and feasts them at 22,000 tables; is declared consul the fourth time, and dictator for ten years; and to place him on the summit of human glory, his statue was erected in the capitol opposite to that of Jupiter, with the globe at his feet. He commenced in this year his reformation of the calendar, called, from the long intercalation, the year of confusion.

40 Petronius, in his account of Trimalchio, has preserved a *Roman newspaper*, (diurna acta) for this day. "On the 26th July 30 boys and 40 girls were born at Trimalchio's estate at Cuma. At the same time a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words of his master. The same day a fire broke out in Pompey's gardens, which began in the night, in the steward's apartments."

1346 The English under Edward III., captured the opulent city of Caen, in France, and pillaged the country around.

1469 Battle of Banbury, (or Hedgecote,) in which the royalists under Pembroke were defeated by the Yorkshire rebels. Pembroke was taken and put to death, and earl Rivers beheaded.

1471 PAUL II., (*Peter Barbo,*) pope of Rome, died. He was a Venetian noble, and on coming to the throne gratified

July 26.

the cardinals with the purple habit, the red silk cap, and the mitre, which had hitherto been worn only by the sovereign pontiff.

1560 James Bonfadius, a polite writer of Italy, executed. He incurred the enmity of some powerful families at Geneva by the freedom of his remarks in his writings, who wrought his ruin.

1581 Philip excluded by edict from all sovereignty over the united provinces of the Netherlands.

1592 Armand Gonrault de Biron, marechal of France, killed. From the humble rank of a page he rose through all the gradations of the army, to the highest dignity under the sovereign. He distinguished himself in the service, and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Epernai.

1630 Charles Emanuel, (*the Great*) duke of Savoy, died; an ambitious prince and brave warrior.

1653 "This day," says Dugdalo, "the fair bell, called *Jesus' bell*, at Litchfield, was knocked in pieces by a presbyterian *pewterer*, who was the chief officer for demolishing the cathedral."

1659 The island of Montreal invaded by 12,00 Indians, who burned all the plantations, and made a terrible massacre of men, women and children, upon whom they committed every barbarity. "Ils ouvrirent le sein des femmes enciente," says Charlevoix, "pour en arracher le fruit qu' elles portoient, ils mirent des enfans tout vivans a la broche, et contraignirent les meres de les tourner pour les faire rotir." They killed 1,000 and took 26, who were afterwards burnt.

1680 John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, died; a dissolute English nobleman of the reign of Charles II., and the favorite companion of the king. He was a poet, and one of the greatest wits of the day.

1738 William Thomas, an English divine, died; distinguished as a man of letters and an antiquary.

1766 Wallis, the navigator, sailed on his great voyage.

1772 John Græme died; a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer of considerable merit.

1775 Maryland convention met at Annapolis, and resolved to support the measures of Congress. They also ordered

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$266,666 in bills of credit to be struck, and that 40 companies of minute men should be raised.——Congress first established a post-office; the route extended from Falmouth, New-England, to Savannah, Georgia, and Franklin was appointed post-master.

1793 Stanislaus Clermont Tonnere, a French nobleman, massacred at Paris for his opposition to the Jacobin club.

1789 Lafayette added to his cockade the white of the royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tri-color should go round the world.

1803 An iron rail way from Wandsworth to Croydon, in England, was opened to the public for the conveyance of goods.

1812 Battle of Kobrine; the Saxons under Gen. Klingel, defeated by the Russians, and himself, together with 70 officers, 2,500 men, &c. captured; Russian loss 1,000.

1814 The Americans under Gen. Ripley and P. B. Porter burnt Bridgewater mills and bridge, and the British barracks there.

1830 Charles X., of France, issued three ordinances, dissolving the newly elected chamber of deputies, suppressing the liberty of the press, and altering the law of election. This gave rise to a revolution which terminated in his dethronement, and the elevation of Louis Philippe.

1834 Samuel Taylor Coleridge, an eminent English poet, metaphysician and theologian, died. As a poet and author he was popular, but his conversational powers captivated the most learned men of his time, who visited him to enjoy his *talk*.

JULY 27.

1139 The country of Portugal erected into a monarchy.

1276 James I., (*the Warrior*,) of Arragon, died. He conquered several Moorish kingdoms, and added them to his dominions, and supported himself against the encroachments of the papal power.

1586 Sir Francis Drake arrived in England from a western expedition, accompanied by Lane, the commander of Raleigh's Virginian colony, who now first brought from his

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settlement, tobacco into England: that which sir John Hawkins brought home in 1565 was considered a medicinal drug merely, and as Stow observes, *all men wondered what it meant.*

1627 Thomas Goff, an English divine, died. He wrote among various other things, four tragedies.

1675 Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscomte de Turenne, the renowned French general, killed by a cannon shot at the village of Saltzbach, in Germany. He was preparing for a great battle with the Austrians under Montecuculli.

1694 The charter of the Bank of England for 12 years, determinable upon one year's notice, signed by the dynarchs, William and Mary.

1704 Stanislaus Leczinski elected king of Poland.

1706 The legislative union of England and Scotland completed; one of the most important events of the reign of queen Anne.

1755 A party of Indians prowling about Hinsdale, N. H., ambushed three men, Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout and Benj. Gaffield, as they were returning from the field, only one of whom escaped. The Indians went directly to Bridgman's fort, where their families resided, and who had heard the report of guns. By the sounds of feet without, they concluded their friends had returned, and hastily opened the gate, when to their inexpressible surprise they admitted the savages, and were all made captives. An interesting account of this affair, with the sufferings of the captives, is familiar to many.

1759 The English under Gen. Amherst took Ticonderoga without firing a gun, the French having abandoned it on the approach of the former.

1774 Samuel Theophilus Gmelin, a German botanist, died. He was professor of botany at St. Petersburg, and employed on a mission of discovery in the provinces bordering on the Caspian sea; was detained a prisoner by a Tartar chief, in which situation he died.

1775 Congress established a hospital for 20,000 men, and appointed Benj. Church director and physician-general.

1778 Action off Ushant between the French and British fleets, each of 30 sail; the British claimed the victory. British loss 133: 373. French loss 165: 529.

July 27.

1794 Overthrow of Robespierre and the Mountain party, which put an end to the reign of terror.

1806 The United States exploring expedition under captain Lewis, had their guns seized while asleep, by a party of Minnetarre Indians. One of the Indians was stabbed to the heart, and Lewis shot another in the body, who fell on his knees and elbow, raised himself and fired; the ball grazed Lewis's head. The remainder of the Indians fled, leaving the explorers in possession of their baggage, provisions and four horses.

1807 Peter Augustus Maria Broussonet, a French naturalist, died. He introduced merino sheep and Angora goats into France.

1809 First day's battle of Talavera; Wellington made a stand against the French army of double his number of men, under Jourdan, Victor and Mortier.

1830 The second French revolution began in Paris by a resistance of the decrees of Charles X. It burst forth on the following day, and continued three days, when the people were left undisputed masters of the capital. About 3,000 victims fell in this glorious struggle.

1833 William Bainbridge, an American commodore, died, aged 60. He was a distinguished commander in the navy for a long series of years.

1840 Charlotte Ouellet, a Canadian heroine, died, aged 100. She was one of a number of young women of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, who put on men's apparel and armed themselves to drive out the British regulars who were amusing themselves by firing the houses and barns of the village, during the siege of Quebec. She and the rest of her company fired upon the English, who fled, making temporary barrows in their flight, to rescue those who fell under the fire of these brave Canadian girls. A few days previous to her death she indulged in merriment at the thought that she was one who had made the best shots.

JULY 28.

2348 B. C. Noah, the Xisuthrus of Berosus, opened the window of the ark and sent forth a dove and a raven, 40 days after the appearance of the mountains.

July 23.

388 MAGNUS MAXIMUS, emperor of Rome, beheaded. He was a Spaniard, proclaimed emperor by his troops in Britain. On arriving at Aquelia, on his way to Rome, he was defeated by Theodosius I., and beheaded.

450 THEDOSIUS (*the younger,*) emperor of Rome, died. He was successful in war against the Persians, who were defeated near their own dominions; but the Huns compelled him to sue for peace on terms not the most advantageous to the Romans. He was succeeded by his sister Pulcheria, and the empire for the first time submitted to a female reign.

1402 Battle of Angora near Constantinople, between the Tartars under Tamerlane and the Turks under Bajazet. It was an obstinate engagement, and continued three days. The Turks were defeated and Bajazet taken prisoner.

1492 INNOCENT VIII., (*John Baptist Cibo,*) pope, died. He was a Genoese nobleman of Greek descent; employed his influence to reconcile the quarrels of the Christian princes with one another, and left behind him the character of a high minded and benevolent man.

1540 THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex, beheaded. He rose from the purlieus of a blacksmith shop to those of the palace; from the pursuit of a humble calling to the dignity of lord chamberlain of England. But he fell a victim to the caprice of Henry VIII.

1592 WILLIAM HACKET, an English fanatic of the reign of Elizabeth, hung and quartered for blasphemy.

1609 Sir George Somers, governor of Virginia, with his crew, who were wrecked on the 24th, landed on Bermudas. They found "a huge and curious sort of fish," and having remained there about 9 months, and built two cedar barks, they quitted the *Isle of Devils* on the 10th May following. (See May 23,)

1629 JOHN SPEED died; an English chronologist, historian and antiquary.

1635 RICHARD CORBET, an English bishop, died. He also wrote a volume of ingenious poems, which were published under the title of *Poetica Stromata.*

1667 ABRAHAM COWLEY, an eminent English poet, died. Addison observed of him, that no author ever abounded so much in wit, according to Locke's definition of it.

July 28.

1718 Stephen Baluze, a French writer, died, aged 87. He wrote the lives of the popes of Avignon, and was an indefatigable collector of curious manuscripts, &c.

1750 Conyers Middleton, a celebrated English divine and critical author, died. His writings are numerous, and display profound learning and extensive information.

1790 The Forth and Clyde canal opened from the British to the Atlantic ocean, in Scotland.

1793 French general Semonville arrested on his route to Constantinople to bribe the divan; 64,000 louis d'ors and a great quantity of jewels were found on him.

1794 Maximilian Isidore Robespierre, the sanguinary demagogue of the French revolution, guillotined, aged 35. He rose from obscurity by his talents, but the demon of destruction seemed to sway his mind and urge him on to the most inhuman deeds that ever disgraced even a political demagogue. Twenty others perished at the same time by the same means.

1802 Joseph Sarti, an Italian music composer, died. He resided at the court of Catharine of Russia, where he was master of the chapel. He composed a *Te Deum*, for the taking of Oczakow, the bass of which was accompanied by cannon of different calibre.

1804 Pompey, a negro man, died at Dover, Delaware, aged 120.

1806 Buenos-Ayres taken by the British.

1809 Second battle of Talavera, between the British and Portuguese under Wellington, and the French under Victor, in which the latter were defeated. Loss of the allies 8,167; French supposed to have lost more.

1813 Fourth battle of the Pyrenees; the French under Soult defeated by the British under Wellington.

1813 Andoche Junot, duke of Abrantes, died. He entered the army as a volunteer 1791, afterwards distinguished himself under Bonaparte in the Italian and Egyptian campaigns, and commanded in the campaign in Russia.

1820 Joseph Zajonczeck, viceroy of Poland, died. He entered the army at an early age, espoused the cause of freedom, and fought bravely for his country. He afterwards served in the armies of Bonaparte; and was finally appointed by Russia, viceroy of Poland.

July 28.

1833 William Wilberforce, a celebrated philanthropist, died at London, aged 74. He was a member of parliament, and the intimate friend of Pitt. He began his efforts for the abolition of the slave trade as early as 1787.

1835 Edward Adolphe Casimir Joseph Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by the explosion of an infernal machine, intended to assassinate Louis Philippe. He joined the army 1791, and from that time his life was marked by combats, exploits and promotion during a term of nearly 30 years. "He is among a small number of Napoleon's generals, whose reputation for private worth has remained unquestioned through life." It was to him that Napoleon entrusted the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow.

1836 Nathan Mayer Rothschild, a celebrated London banker, died. He was a Jew, whose financial operations pervaded the whole continent of Europe. His transactions were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, and Naples, all of whom possessed collosal fortunes of their own.

JULY 29.

1108 Philip I., king of France, died. He came to the throne at the age of 8 years; was ambitious and unscrupulous in his acts; engaged in war with England and Flanders, and was defeated by both.

1578 Sebastian, king of Portugal, killed. He was unfortunate in his wars, and lost his life at Tangiers, in battle with the Moors.

1603 Bartholomew Gilbert, in search of the lost English colony, having landed in a bay about the 40th deg. of latitude, in a boat with four men, was attacked by the natives and every one killed. The rest of the crew immediately weighed anchor and returned to England.

1644 Urban VIII., (*Maffeo Barberini*,) pope, died. He was an excellent poet, and was called the *Attic Bee.*

1653 Gabriel Naudæus, a learned French author, died. He was patronized by Richelieu and Mazarin, and Christina of Sweden.

July 29.

1654 Thomas Gataker, an English divine, died, aged 80. He was one of the most noted men of the age; who united to extensive erudition, great moderation and benevolence.

1678 Andrew Marvell, an English poet, politician and critic, died. He supported the civil and religious liberties of his country, against the encroachments of the court, by his writings and parliamentary interest; and though poor, declined the bribes of the king.

1693 Battle of Neerwinden, (or Landen,) in Belgium; the allies under William III., defeated by the French, with the loss of 60 cannon, 9 mortars and about 7,000 men. The king had his clothes penetrated by three bullets.

1714 Martin Poli, an Italian chemist, died at Paris. It is said that he communicated to the king some powerful agent of destruction for military use; but the king, at the same time that he commended and rewarded his ingenuity with a pension and an office, insisted that the secret should die with him.

1794 Seventy-one members of the municipality of Paris, guillotined.

1794 Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, compelled by the Prussian, Austrian and Russian coalition to annul the Polish constitution, and deliver the army over to the Russian general Branicki.

1801 William Augustus Ernesti died; a distinguished German scholar, and professor of eloquence at Leipsic.

1832 John Anthony Chaptal, a celebrated French chemist, died. He produced numerous valuable works on chemistry and other practical branches of the arts and sciences, was made minister of the interior by Bonaparte, and successively filled many other important situations.

JULY 30.

578 Benedict I., (*Bonosus*) pope, died. During his pontificate the people suffered the double calamity of famine and invasion, throughout which he interested himself to alleviate their condition.

1095 Ladislaus I., king of Hungary, died. He was an able statesman and general, and victorious in his wars with

the surrounding nations. The Huns were driven from the country by him.

1388 Battle of Otterbourne, on Thursday, "about the Lammas tide," between sunrise and sunset. The youthful combatants were nearly of the same age. Douglas was slain, and the English Hotspur and his brother taken prisoners. The ancient song called *The Hunting a' the Cheviat*, refers to a private conflict 48 years after this, between the son of Hotspur and William Douglas; but *Richard Sheale*, with the license of a ballad-poet has mingled the two events together.

1540 Thomas Able, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII., executed. He incurred the resentment of the king by his attachment to the cause of the queen, Catharine. He was hanged, and then drawn and quartered.

1588 The Spanish armada discovered itself along the coast from Ostend to Calais. A battle ensued during the day, and in the evening the Spanish fleet, reduced to 120 sail, was carried by the violence of the winds among the shallows and sand banks, near the mouth of the Scheldt. They now resolved to return to Spain by the way of Scotland and Ireland, whose shores the natives found covered with the fragments of their vessels. (June 30?)

1588 William Stuart killed in Edinburgh by earl Bothwell.

1631 A French coin dated 1596, found in digging a well at Dorchester, Mass.

1625 The week's plague bill in London returns 2,471.

1673 New-York taken by the Dutch. A small expedition, fitted out to destroy the commerce of the English in America, having effectually performed this service on the Virginia coast, made their appearance before New-York, which submitted without exchanging a shot. New-Jersey was also humbled.

1718 William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, died, aged 74. At the age of 24 he became a preacher among the quakers; but by the grant of Pennsylvania he was placed in the position of a legislator, and well did he sustain it.

1743 Thomas Emlyn, an English dissenting divine, died. He enjoyed an imprisonment of two years duration, as a reward for the publication of some religious opinions, which no man had a right to entertain in those days.

July 30.

1750 John Sebastian Bach, a German musician, died; celebrated for his skill as an organist, and also as a composer.

1762 Moro fort, at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, stormed by the English under admiral Pococke; 400 Spaniards were either cut in pieces, or perished in attempting to escape by water to the city; the rest threw down their arms and received quarter. (See Aug. 12.)

1768 Captain Cook sailed from England in the Endeavor, on his first voyage of discovery.

1771 Thomas Gray, an eminent English poet, died. He was one of the most learned men of Europe, equally conversant with every department of science.

1775 Captain Cook returned from his second and most important navigation, having lost but one man by sickness, out of a crew of 118 men, during an absence of more than three years.

1780 Rocky-Mount, a British post on the Catawba, stormed and taken by Gen. Sumpter, after three repulses.

1777 General Burgoyne reached fort Edward, on the Hudson river, having with incredible labor and fatigue conducted his army through the wilderness. Gen. Schuyler, whose forces did not exceed 4,400 men, retreated over the river to Saratoga.

1809 The British under lord Chatham invaded Holland with 40,000 troops.

1813 Fifth day's battle of the Pyrenees. The French under Soult defeated by the allies under Wellington, after an obstinate engagement. Loss supposed to have been about 8,000 on each side.

JULY 31.

1481 Franciscus Philadelphus, a learned Italian, died. He was at the head of the learned men of the day, professor of eloquence at Venice, and the personal friend of Lorenzo de Medici.

1498 Columbus discovered the island of Trinidad, resembling three mountains.

1556 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, died. He was a brave officer in the Spanish army, and while under the

July 31.

hands of a surgeon his mind was directed to the subject of religion by reading. After having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and studied theology he went to Paris and laid the foundation of an order, which in time became sufficiently powerful and corrupt.

1592 Sir Walter Raleigh disgraced, and sent, with his lady, to the tower.

1602 Charles Gonrault de Biron, a French admiral, beheaded in the bastile. He distinguished himself by flood and field, and was a great favorite at the court of Henry IV. His fondness of pleasure, led to error and ruin.

1627 A terrible earthquake in Apulia, by which many thousands lost their lives.

1718 John Hughes and Sarah Drew, two rustic lovers struck dead by lightning, under the shelter of a hay cock, in England. Pope, Thomson and Gay, have scattered flowers upon their graves.

1750 John V., of Portugal, died. He devoted himself to the encouragement of commerce, literature and industry among his subjects.

1760 Battle of Warburg; the allies under the hereditary prince Ferdinand, defeated the French, who lost 1,500 killed, and about the same number taken prisoners.

1777 The marquis de Lafayette received, by a vote of congress, the appointment of major-general in the American army, being then but 20 years of age.

1790 John Edwin, an English comedian, died. It was to his extraordinary talents that O'Keefe's dramas were greatly indebted for their success.

1807 The fortress of Mongal, in Spain, carried by storm and destroyed by the British under Cochrane.

1808 Joseph Bencirenni, an Italian writer, died. He distinguished himself in the belles-lettres and public affairs.

1813 Plattsburgh taken by the British without opposition, all the public and much private property was destroyed.

1813 Com. Chauncey took York, U. C., destroyed the public property and brought away the stores and provisions.

1831 London bridge completed, having occupied nearly 8 years in its construction. It is built of granite, 928 feet in length. The old bridge had stood, with propping and patching, six centuries.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

AUGUST 1.

30 B. C. Defection of the entire fleet of Marc Antony, at Alexandria, which suddenly passed over to Octavius, afterwards Augustus Cæsar.

117 MARCUS ULPIUS TRAJAN, emperor of Rome, died. He admired and copied the virtues of Nerva, his predecessor, and reigned nearly twenty years in the hearts of his people, when Hadrian received his mantle.

432 CELESTINE I., pope, died. The doctrines of Nestorius were condemned by him.

1137 LOUIS VI., king of France, died. He was a wise and popular monarch, but during his reign, which continued nearly thirty years, the country was disturbed by external quarrels and internal factions.

1464 COSMO DE MEDICIS, a Florentine merchant, died. He bestowed vast expense and attention in the promotion of learning, and presided over the commonwealth 34 years, with so much wisdom and popularity, as to acquire the title of *Father of the People.*

1498 Columbus, on his third voyage, first set his foot upon the continent of America, at Terra-Firma, mistaking it for an island. This was more than a year after the English expedition under the Cabots had reached its shores.

1560 The Scottish parliament assembled which overturned the Roman church in Caledonia, and established a new ecclesiastical system on a Calvinistic and presbyterian model.

1589 HENRY III., of France, assassinated. He was a weak and vicious prince, during whose reign the country was desolated with factions and civil and religious wars. He was the last of the house of Valois.

1605 EDMUND ANDERSON, an eminent English lawyer, died. He was one of the ablest and most learned of queen Elizabeth's judges; his law works are of great authority.

Aug. 1.

1716 James Boileau, a celebrated French theologian, died; a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a man of great wit and learning.

1720 John Leake, a brave English admiral, died. He signalized himself in many important victories in different parts of the world.

1743 Richard Savage, an eminent English poet, died in prison, aged 46. His great natural abilities were overbalanced by vices and follies which rendered him an unhappy man.

1759 Battle of Minden; the British and German forces under Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, who met with great losses.

1768 The merchants and traders of Boston entered into a non-importation agreement against Great Britain.

1769 Jean Chappe d'Auteroche, a French astronomer, died at California, whither he had gone to make an observation. He was distinguished for learning and abilities.

1770 Battle of Cahal; the Turkish army of 150,000 defeated by 18,000 Russians under marshal Romanzow.

1774 Dr. Priestly discovered *dephlogisticated air*, which has been called the birthday of pneumatic chemistry.

1798 Battle of the Nile; the French fleet of 13 sail and 4 frigates defeated by the British, 13 ships of 74s, and a 50 gun ship, under Nelson. Nine of the French ships were taken and 2 burnt, and 2 of the frigates destroyed. Admiral Brueys was mortally wounded and blown up in the Orient, 120 guns and 1,070 men. Of the French 3,105 were put on shore by cartel, and 5,225 perished.

1801 Jonathan Edwards, president of Union college, died; a man of uncommon powers of mind.

1803 William Woodfall, an English printer, died. He possessed a remarkably retentive memory, and was the first who gave a full and immediate detail of the proceedings of parliament.

1807 John Walker, the English lexicographer, died.

1819 James Forbes died; a civil servant in the East-India company, and creditably known as the author of *Oriental Memoirs*, which were selected from a mass of manuscripts written during 17 years residence in India, stated to occupy 52,000 folio pages, in 150 vols. The plates, from

drawings of plants and animals made by the author, have rarely been surpassed in spirit and beauty.

1821 William Floyd, one of the signers, died.

1821 Elizabeth Inchbald, an English dramatic writer and actress, died. She possessed great beauty and talent, and an unsullied reputation; many of her pieces are still *stock plays.*

1829 Capture of Jambouli and destruction of the Turkish camp by a brigade of Hulans and Cossacks, after having defeated on the road a body of 15,000 Turks.

1834 Robert Morrison, an eminent English orientalist, at Canton, died. He was considered the best Chinese scholar in Europe. He translated the whole of the *New Testament* into Chinese, which was printed in 1813; but the great monument of his literary fame is his *Dictionary of the Chinese Language*, 6 vols. quarto.

1834 The slaves in the British colonies emancipated, and a temporary apprenticeship commenced.

1834 The bill admitting dissenters to the honors of the English universities, which had passed the house of commons, rejected in the house of lords by a majority of 102!!—a grand halt to the march of mind in Hingland.

1838 John Rogers died; a distinguished naval officer, and senior commander in the American navy. He had been 15 months a resident of the naval asylum, and the greater part of the time in close confinement as a confirmed lunatic.

1838 The entire emancipation of the negro apprentices in the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Chevis, Montserrat, St. Christophers, St. Vincent and Tortola, took place, in compliance with the acts of the colonial legislatures.

AUGUST 2.

338 B. C. Battle of Cheronea, on the Cephisus, and defeat of the Athenians and Thebans by Philip of Macedon.

338 B. C. The army of Archidamus the Spartan, overthrown in Lucania, and himself killed.

322 B. C. Joint victory of Antipater and Craterius, near the walls of Cranon, in Thessaly.

10 Three Roman legions under Varus cut off in Germany.

Aug. 2.

"Quintilius Varus, give me my legions again," exclaimed the father of his country. Varus, however, had shared the fate of his legions.

44 King Agrippa (*the Great*) smitten with disease in the public theatre at *Cæsarea*, on the second day of the games exhibited in honor of Claudius.

1100 William II., (*Rufus*,) king of England, killed by an arrow. He possessed vigor, decision and policy, and acquired great wealth, by which he was enabled to purchase two French provinces. He founded Westminster Hall.

1553 The *Peace of Religion* signed at Passau, on the Danube, between the confederates under Maurice of Saxony and the emperor Charles V., which established the protestant church in Germany.

1563 That great scourge, the plague, began in London.

1651 Cromwell, after a week's siege, erected the colors of the commonwealth on the walls of Perth.

1675 Brookfield destroyed by the Indians. This town was situated in the country of the Nipnets, whom Philip finally succeeded in engaging to himself in his plan of a general extermination of the English colonies. The inhabitants being alarmed had scarcely time to flee to the principal house in the village, before the savages came pouring in, and fired every other house. The whole number of people thus collected together was about seventy. They withstood the assaults of the Indians two days, who kept up the attack night and day, and endeavored to fire the house by means of poles with fire brands and rags dipped in brimstone tied to their ends. They also filled a cart with hemp and flax, and other combustibles, and having set it on fire thrust it backward with poles spliced together to a great length. A storm of rain defeated this last scheme; and several companies of soldiers came to the relief of the besieged so unexpectedly that the Indians, although they had surrounded the town to cut off assistance, were disheartened and fled.

1676 King Philip, the Wampanoag, surprised in his quarters by a party of the colonists under Capt. Church; 150 of his men were killed, his wife and sons were taken prisoners, and he narrowly escaped with his life.

1684 A treaty of peace concluded at Albany, between the colonists and the Five Nations, who since the peace of 1761

had extended their arms southward, and conquered the country from the Mississippi to the borders of the plantations; involving Virginia and Maryland in the calamities of their Indian allies, whom they were unable to protect.

1704 Battle of Blenheim, in Bavaria; the English and Austrians under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, obtained a famous victory over the French and Bavarians, who lost 12,000 killed and drowned, and 13,000 prisoners, including Marshal Tallard.

1713 Mensen Alting, a Dutch writer, died; author of an excellent description of the Low-Countries.

1748 Attack on fort Massachusetts by 300 French and Indians. Capt. Williams sallied with 30 men and drove the enemy before him, when an ambuscade arose and attempted to cut off his retreat to the fort. By a quick movement he regained the place, and returned their fire with so much spirit that the enemy withdrew, carrying off their dead and wounded.

1763 Battle of Nuncas Nullus; the English defeated the troops of Mir Cossim, 28,000, took all their artillery and 150 boats laden with grain and stores.

1776 Matthew Maty, an English writer died. He published at the Hague, during six years, the *Journal Britannique*, containing an account of the productions of the English press, in French.

1788 Thomas Gainsborough died; one of the most celebrated English landscape painters of the last century.

1793 Marie Antoinette, queen of France and daughter of an emperor, taken from the temple prison in the night, and removed to a cell in the Conciergerie, 8 feet square, and partly under ground. As a matter of favor she was permitted to take under her arm a small bundle of clothing.

1798 John Palmer, a popular English actor, died on the stage during a performance, immediately on uttering the words, "There is another and a better world."

1802 Bonaparte declared consul of France for life.

1803 John Hoole, an ingenious English poet, died. He translated some of the best Italian poets, wrote three tragedies, and several other works.

1811 William Williams, one of the signers, died, aged 81.

Aug. 2.

He advanced money and obtained supplies for the army, and also contributed by his writings and speeches, to arouse the spirit of freedom in his countrymen.

1813 Defence of fort Stephenson by 160 men with 1 six pounder, under Col. Croghan, then aged 21. The British, consisting of 500 regulars under Proctor, and about 800 Indians under Tecumseh, with 5 six pounders and 1 howitzer, were defeated with considerable loss.

1814 The remarkable steeple of Kelwinning, in Scotland, fell. It was built in 1140.

1815 Convention between the representatives of Great Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia, who declared Bonaparte to be the prisoner of the allies, and entrusted his custody especially to Great Britain.

1830 Charles X., of France, subscribed his abdication.

AUGUST 3.

479 B. C. The fatal battle of Platea, between Mardonius the Persian and Pausanius the Spartan general. The other sanguinary victory over the Persians, on the promontory of Mycale was achieved the same day, third of Boedromion.

431 B. C. An eclipse of the sun noticed by Thucydides, eight days after the first invasion of Attica under Archidamus, king of Sparta, at the head of 60,000 Peloponesian confederates, and whilst Pericles was in the act of embarking against Epidaurus, the sacred city.

678 A morning comet, shaped like a fiery pillar, seen in England. It was visible during three months, and caused the conversion of the South Saxons from paganism.

1274 Edward I. landed in England from Palestine. He sailed from his winter mansion, Trepano, Sicily, on the 20th April, 1271.

1414 James I. of Scotland conveyed from the tower to Windsor; there this bird of song was *wired in* for three years.

1460 JAMES II., (*with the fiery face,*) king of Scotland, killed by the bursting of a gun, aged 29, after a reign of 24 years.

Aug. 3.

1492 Columbus embarked in the carack Santa Maria, with two other vessels and 120 persons, from the Isle of Saltes, against Palos, in Andalusia, to find a western continent.

1546 Stephen Dolet, a learned Frenchman, a painter and a bookseller, burnt at Lyons for atheism.

1554 The first letter in Europe known to have been sealed with sealing wax bears this date, and was written at London, addressed to the rheingrave Philip Francis von Daun, from his agent in England, Gerhard Hermann. The wax employed in sealing this letter is of a dark red color, very shining, and the impress bears the initials of the writer.

1554 Battle of Marciano; the troops of Cosmo de Medici, under Medicini, defeated the French under Peter Strozzi, a Florentine nobleman, who was wounded.

1592 The English earl of Cumberland captured a Spanish carack, Madre de Dios (Mother of God) valued at $150,000.

1612 John Bond, a learned English commentator on the Latin classics, died.

1645 Battle of Nordlingen; the allies under Merci, defeated by the French under Turenne, Conde and Grammont. Merci was killed and Grammont taken prisoner.

1672 John Francis Senaudt, a Dutch theological writer, died.

1692 Battle of Steenkirk; the English under William III., defeated with great slaughter by the French.

1712 Joshua Barnes died; an eminent English critic and professor of Greek. He wrote the *Life of Edward III.*, and several Latin and English poems.

1720 N. Heinsius, an eminent Dutch statesman, died. He was 30 years grand pensionary of Holland, and exerted the energy of his mind and the resources of the country to abridge the power of the French monarch.

1721 Grinlin Gibbon died, an eminent English sculptor and carver in ivory and wood. The place or country of his birth is not known. He was discovered by sir John Evelyn, who walking by accident near a poor solitary thatched cottage, had the curiosity to look in at the window, when he saw him carving a large cartoon or crucifix of Tintoret, a copy of which Evelyn himself had brought from Venice. His performances in marble and ivory were so very fine, that they often required to be defended by a

Aug. 3.

glass case. Many of his flower pieces are light almost as fancy, and shake to the rattling of passing carriages. There is no instance before him, says Walpole, of a man who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with the free disorder natural to each species.

1732 The first stone laid of the Bank of England.

1761 John Matthew Gesner, a German scholar and critic, died. He published several valuable editions of the classics.

1763 Thomas Godfrey, an American poet, died, aged 27. He was a watchmaker, and said to have been the real inventor of Hadley's quadrant.

1768 Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, died; whose lectures and sermons are masterly compositions.

1777 Fort Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk river, invested by the British, about 1,800, under St. Leger. The garrison consisted of 600 continentals under Gen. Gansevoort, who maintained their position till the British abandoned the siege and returned to Canada, leaving their tents standing; their artillery, amunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Americans.

1780 Stephen Bonnot de Condillac, a distinguished French philosopher, died. His works are characterized by great clearness and sagacity, and were published in 1798 in 35 vols.

1787 John Baynes, an English politician, died, aged 29. He was distinguished for his early attainments and devotion to the cause of liberty.

1788 Louis Francois Armand du Plessis de Richelieu, marechal of France, died, aged 93. He had the courage, the fortune and the talents of a great general, the sagacity, prudence and penetration of a great statesman; but with these and many amiable qualities he chose to be nothing but a common courtier.

1792 Richard Arkwright died; inventor of the spinning jenny, one of the most useful machines in the world. He was originally a barber, but his invention enabled him at his death to leave a property worth £500,000.

1797 Jeffrey Amherst, a celebrated English admiral, died. He assisted in the conquest of Canada.

Aug. 3.

1802 Henry, prince of Prussia, died. He distinguished himself at the head of several Prussian armies, and in time of peace was engaged in literary pursuits. On the death of his elder brother, he was excluded from the throne by his nephew, and resided in France.

1804 The United States squadron under Com. Preble attacked the shipping and batteries of Tripoli. During the action the Constitution was much injured; 13 were wounded and 1 killed; 3 of the enemy's boats were captured and 3 sunk.

1805 Christopher Anstey, an ingenious English poet, died.

1806 Miranda, having received a reinforcement from the British, landed in the gulf of Paria, for the purpose of effecting a revolution.

1806 Michael Adanson, an eminent French naturalist, died, leaving an immense mass of manuscripts which he had collected with the view of publishing an encyclopedia. He passed several years in Africa making collections in natural history.

1812 Privateer schooner Atlas of Philadelphia, captured in one hour British ships Pursuit, 16 guns, and Planter, 12 guns. The latter was recaptured.

1814 Fort Erie invested by the British, upwards of 5.000.——1,200 British crossed the Niagara, to attack Buffalo, but were repulsed by 250 riflemen under Morgan, and compelled to recross.——Great disturbances in Spain, many members of the cortes arrested by order of the king.

1823 Lazare Nicholas Marguerite Carnot, a distinguished French general, died. He possessed an uncommon talent for the mathematical and military sciences, and pursued a uniform and correct course in his politics, which enabled him to ride out the storm of the revolution, and the subsequent changes.

AUGUST 4.

57 B. C. The decree recalling Cicero from banishment, which passed the full senate, consisting of 417 members, was ratified in the field of Mars, by a vote of all the centuries; it was nearly the last genuine public act of Roman liberty.

Aug. 4.

882 Louis III., of France, died. He shared the throne with his brother Carloman, and ably defended himself against his enemies.

1060 Henry I., of France, died in consequence of taking an improper medicine; highly respected as a good warrior and a benevolent man.

1265 Battle of Evesham; the earl of Leicester defeated and killed by the forces under prince Edward, and the king released from confinement. No quarter was given, and the aged king only received his life by an unwonted energy of mind; exclaiming to his antagonist, "Hold, fellow, I am Harry of Winchester."

1347 The conquest of Calais by the third Edward, after a siege of 11 months, when the six citizens, with halters round their necks, surrendered the keys of their independence. The condemned lives of these men, whose patriotism has scarcely ever been equalled, were spared through the tears and intercessions of Philippa. The inhabitants were removed and the city repeopled with English, in whose possession it remained more than two centuries.*

1496 Bartholomew Columbus, the admiral's brother, laid the foundation of St. Domingo.

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and took possession of it in the name of the queen of England.

1598 William Cecil, lord Burley, died. He was an eminent English statesman, memorable for his virtue and integrity, as well as his great abilities.

1666 A disastrous hurricane in the West-Indies. Lord Francis Willoughby perished with his fleet of 15 sail. The poor fellows who escaped the wreck, were seized with exultation by the French.

1713 William Cave, an eminent English scholar and divine, died. He published a great number of useful works.

1723 William Fleetwood, an English bishop, died. "His character was great in every respect."

1747 Michael Maittaire, a learned French critic and bibliographer, died. He edited many of the classical authors, with useful indexes, and wrote several important works.

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* The pay of the army was as follows: the marines and archers on foot received 3*d.*; the Black Prince 1*l.*; and the bishop of Durham, with the earls, 6*s.* 8*d.* per day.

Aug. 4.

1774 Christopher Coudrette, a French ecclesiastic, died. His chief work was a history of the Jesuits; he was an opposer of that order, and of the pope's bull, unigenitus.

781 Isaac Hayne, a patriot of the revolution, hanged at Charleston by order of the British lord Rawdon, an act, under the circumstances, extremly unjust and merciless, and which his lordship attempted to justify in a pamphlet.

1789 Privileged classes abolished in France.

1792 John Burgoyne, a British general, died. He surrendered his whole army to Gen. Gates at Saratoga, and returned to England. He was a member of parliament, and a successful dramatic author. (June 2?)

1799 John Bacon, an English sculptor, died. He was apprenticed to a porcelain manufacturer, in which condition he devoted his leisure to statuary, and finally rose to great eminence in his profession.

1804 Adam Duncan, a gallant English admiral, died; celebrated for the victory he gained over the Dutch fleet at Camperdown, for which he was rewarded with a peerage.

1806 Miranda arrived at Coro an hour before day; the place was abandoned, and through mistake his troops fired on each other.

1808 French assaulted Saragossa in Spain, and penetrated into a part of the town.

1814 United States troops under Col. Croghan attacked the British and Indians at fort Mackinaw, but were repulsed with the loss of 50 killed.

1815 Bonaparte delivered a written protest for the prince regent of England, against being sent to St. Helena.

1821 William Floyd, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, died at Western, New-York.

1835 The Spanish ministry having suppressed the Jesuits and confiscated their property, a royal decree to this effect was signed. By this decree 900 convents were suppressed in Spain, and their property applied towards the payment of the debts of the state.

1836 The famous bell at Moscow, the largest in the world, raised from the ground, where it had laid a great many years. Its weight is about 440,000 pounds, is 21 feet in height and 23 in diameter.

AUGUST 5.

57 B. C. Cicero landed from Durazzo at Brundusium, and was met there by his excellent daughter Tullia, on the 20th anniversary of her birthday.

1100 Inauguration of Henry I., of England, who instantly granted a charter to the nation, restoring the laws of Edward *the Confessor* to the same state in which they had been settled by *the Conqueror;* and drove from his court the *effœminati* with their enormous and disgusting train.

1391 Charles VI., of France, surnamed the *Well-beloved*, seized by a mental distemper, which, as it deprived him of the sovereign authority, afterwards led, in bad hands, to the ruin of his kingdom.

1501 REGINALD BRAY, an English architect, died. He was also a distinguished warrior and statesman, and in the latter capacity acquired the title of "the father of his country."

1633 GEORGE ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury, died. He assisted in the translation of the *Bible*, being one of the eight divines to whom it was committed.

1717 Battle of Peterwaradin; the Turks defeated by the Austrians under prince Eugene, with great loss. (1716?)

1754 JAMES GIBBS, an ingenious English architect, died; leaving a handsome property to public charities.

1778 The British burnt and destroyed their fleet off Rhode-Island on the appearance of the French fleet under count d'Estaing.

1781 Action off the Dagger Bank, between the British fleet, 6 ships, 4 frigates and a cutter, under admiral Parker, and the Dutch, 8 ships, 10 frigates and 5 sloops, admiral Zoutman. Both fleets were greatly damaged; the Dutch retired to the Texel; the British did not follow them.

1792 Lafayette accused of treason before the national assembly.

1796 Battle of Castiglione, between the French under Bonaparte and the imperialists under Wurmzer. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 500 killed, 2,000 captured, and 8 cannon.

1799 RICHARD HOWE, a celebrated English admiral, died. He entered the navy at the age of 14; rose through the usual gradations to the highest rank, distinguished himself on many occasions, and died at the age of 75.

Aug. 5.

1812 Battle of Brownstown; the British regulars and Indians attacked the United States troops, 150 men, under Van Horne.

1813 American privateer Decatur, 13 guns, captured British schooner Dominica, 16 guns, by boarding.

1814 Division of the Scheldt fleet, in virtue of the treaty of Paris, between France and the allies.

1815 Massacre of the protestants at Nismes, in France; these enormities continued nine days.

1833 George Gibbs died near New-York. He was a practical mineralogist, and the collector of the extensive cabinet of minerals in Yale College.

1835 Thomas McCrie, a Scottish divine and ecclesiastical antiquary, died. He was distinguished for his patient research, candor and ability as a historian, and produced several works which have a high reputation.

1835 G. S. Newton, an eminent painter, died in England. He was a native of Halifax, N. S., became distinguished in his profession, and produced a number of works which are highly esteemed.

1839 The city of Cabul, in Afghanistan, taken by the British, and the war in that country brought to an end.

AUGUST 6.

1585 Davis, the navigator, reached the strait which bears his name, and cast anchor in Exeter bay, "beneath that brave mount, the cliffs whereof were orient as gold."

1637 Benjamin Jonson, the English poet and dramatist, died, aged 63. He was a bricklayer at the outset of life; but his inclinations turned to the building of monuments more imperishable than those of brick and stone. (16th, N. S.)

1638 Birthday of Nicholas Malebranche, a distinguished French philosopher. His works were highly esteemed for their genius and style; and for his manners, which were amiable and simple, he was greatly venerated.

1660 Don Diego Velasquez de Silva died; a distinguished Spanish painter.

1662 Metacom, sachem of Pokanoket, afterwards celebrated under the English title of king Philip, made his appear-

Aug. 6.

ance at the court of Plymouth, and solicited the continuance of the amity and friendship which had subsisted between the governor of Plymouth and his father and brother; and promised for himself and his successors to remain subjects of the king of England.

1674 Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New-York, died. He is buried at Seekonk, Mass.

1695 Francis de Harlay died; archbishop of Paris, the favorite of Louis XIV.

1701 Ulric Obrecht, a learned German critic and Latin historian, died. So extensive and various was his learning that he has been styled "the epitome of human science."

1706 John Baptist du Hamel died; a celebrated French philosopher and divine.

1725 Thomas Rawlinson, (*Tom Folio*) an English antiquary, died. The sale of his collection of books and manuscripts, which were put up at auction after his death, occupied several weeks.

1745 David Wilkins died; an English librarian and antiquary, and a learned author.

1756 Eugene Aram, a self-taught English scholar, executed near York, for murder, and hung in chains on Knaresborough forest. He was a man of consummate abilities and wonderful erudition, but appears to have been a victim to covetousness.

1777 Gen. Herkimer, marching with the forces of Tryon county to relieve Gen. Gansevoort at fort Schuyler, was ambushed by a strong detachment of British and Indians, and defeated with the loss of 400. The Indians lost several of their great chiefs and 70 warriors.

1778 Sieur Gerard, ambassador from France, introduced to congress. He was the first ambassador from any nation to the United States.

1780 Battle of Hanging-rock; 600 Americans under Sumpter attacked and defeated the British, consisting of the prince of Wales' regiment and a large body of tories. The regiment was almost entirely destroyed; from 278 it was reduced to 9 men.

1788 The last *lit de justice* in France, assembled at Versailles, by Louis XVI., to enforce upon the parliament of Paris the adoption of the obnoxious taxes proposed by Calonne.

Aug. 6.

1796 Battle of Roveredo; the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmzer, after an action of 16 hours, and entered Trent. Austrian Loss 6,000 men.

1796 James Pettit Andrews died; author of several English histories and other works of merit.

1799 Marie Eliezer Block, an able German naturalist, died. He was of obscure parentage, and self-taught. Besides other valuable works on natural history and medicine, he published a *History of Fishes*, 6 vols. folio, colored plates.

1806 Francis II., emperor of Germany, and king of Rome, resigned his titles and annexed his possessions in Germany to the Austrian empire. The *millenium* of the empire, founded by Charlemagne, fell upon the holiday of Christmas, 1800.

1815 Com. Decatur arrived with his fleet off Tripoli.

1817 Pierre Samuel Dupont de Nemours, a French statesman, died. He was distinguished for his knowledge and talents, as well as his excellent character and principles. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba he came to America, where he died.

1824 Battle of Junin, in Peru; the royalists defeated by the united Peruvian and Colombian forces, under Bolivar. The combatants fought hand to hand, with lance and sabre, those engaged being cavalry only.

AUGUST 7.

480 b. c. The immortal battle in the pass of Thermopylæ is placed upon this day; when Leonidas with 300 Spartans withstood the army of Xerxes. There was a skirmish also with the Grecian fleet at Artemisium. Diodorus fixes the victory of Gelon, under the walls of Himera, in Sicily, upon the same day.

445 b. c. Dedication of the wall of Jerusalem by Nehemiah, on the 7th of Elul, in the 21st year of Artaxerxes.

44 Herod Agrippa, king of Judea, died suddenly upon his throne. He was a great builder, whose expenses exceeded his income, for his generosity was boundless, saith Josephus. He persecuted the Christians, and was one of those scourges of mankind who have been cut off with their vices.

Aug. 7.

461 Julius Valerius Majorian, emperor of Rome, assassinated. He was successful in his war with the Vandals, and universally respected for his virtues.

1106 Henry IV., emperor of Germany, died. He was a brave, but unfortunate prince, who, having humbled his enemies in 66 battles, was finally dethroned and reduced to indigence by his own sons.

1485 Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. landed at Milford-Haven from Normandy, for the invasion of England, with 2,000 men.

1667 John Wilson, first minister of Boston, died. He came over with Gov. Winthrop, 1630, and was ordained under a tree in Charlestown.

1771 John Daniel Schoepflin, an eminent German philosopher, historiographer and antiquary, died. His reputation was so great, that his residence was solicited by the sovereigns of different countries.

1804 Second attack on Tripoli by the United States squadron under Com. Preble. One of the prizes previously taken was blown up by the passage of a red hot ball through her magazine.

1806 Elizabeth Smith, an accomplished English lady, died. She understood most of the learned languages, and had a knowledge of the sciences.

1807 Ignatius Mouradgea d'Ohsson, an Armenian diplomatist, died. He was in the service of the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, where he conceived the plan of a work on the Ottoman empire. It was completed, after a labor of 45 years, in 7 vols., and published at Paris.

1812 United States frigate Essex captured British king's brig George.

1819 Battle of Bojaca; the revolutionists of Venezuela and New-Grenada, under Bolivar, totally defeated the Spaniards, whose destruction was so complete that the viceroy fled, leaving the public treasure a prey to the conquerors. This battle decided the independence of New-Grenada.

1820 Eliza Bacciocchi, sister of Bonaparte, died. She married a captain in the army, who on the conquest of Italy was created prince of Lucca and Piombino; but she was the actual sovereign, and when she reviewed the troops, her husband discharged the office of aid-de-camp.

Aug. 7.

1821 Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, wife of George IV. of England, died, aged 53. She was abandoned by her husband, then prince of Wales, soon after their marriage, and the nation was repeatedly agitated by their disputes, for more than 20 years.

1830 The throne of France declared vacant by the chamber of deputies; after making various important modifications in the charter, they called to the throne Louis Philippe, and his male descendants forever.

AUGUST 8.

70 Capture of Jerusalem by Titus, the 8th day of the month Gorpieus, (Elul) upon his daughter's birthday.

1419 Peter d'Ailly, a French ecclesiastic, died. He was of an obscure family, and rose by his merit to the office of cardinal.

1503 Alexander VI., (*Roderick Borgia*,) pope, died. He was of infamous notoriety before his elevation to the pontificate, and is supposed to have been poisoned by a draught which he had prepared for some of his guests.

1540 Nuptials of Henry VIII. and Catharine Howard, his fifth spouse. By "a notable appearance of honor, cleanness and maidenly behavior," she won the heart of old Harry, whose marriage with Anne of Cleves was annulled the 9th of July previous.

1588 Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, died. He assisted in the translation of what is called the *Bishop's Bible*, and was one of the nine divines appointed by Elizabeth to dispute with nine catholics before the parliament.

1776 Force of the northern American army, under Washington, 10,514 fit for duty, 3,668 sick, 2,946 on command, 97 on furlough—total, 17,225. The small pox was committing great ravages at this time, 5,500 having died of it since April; inoculation being prohibited in general orders.

1778 Fort Boonesborough invested by 450 Canadians and Indians. The fort was garrisoned by 50 men, who defended it with great spirit against every stratagem till the 20th, when the siege was abandoned, and its capture never again attempted.

Aug. 8.

1780 The combined fleets of France and Spain captured five East Indiamen and fifty merchant ships bound for the West Indies.

1792 JOHN LEAKE, an English physician, died; founder of the Westminster lying-in hospital, and an esteemed author.

1804 ROBERT MACFARLANE, a Scottish miscellaneous writer, died. He translated Ossian into Latin.

1805 RICHARD WORSLEY, governor of the Isle of Wight, died. During a tour in Europe he made a fine collection of statues and antiques, of which he published a description.

1811 British under admiral Stopford took Batavia and a great part of the island of Java.

1812 The United States troops under Gen. Hull evacuated Canada and entered Detroit.

1814 First meeting of the British and American commissioners at Ghent, to treat for peace.

1816 The meetings of freemasons and other secret societies prohibited by the king of Naples under penalty of banishment, fine and imprisonment.

1827 GEORGE CANNING, an eminent English statesman, died. He was of humble origin, but rose to the premiership by his great talents, and sustained himself against a powerful opposition.

1828 FREDERIC BOUTERWEK, a German litterateur, died; author of *Geschichte der Neuren Poesi und Beredsamkeit*, containing separate critical histories of the belles-lettres of Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, England and Germany, from the revival of letters to the close of the 18th century, 12 vols.

1836 FREDERICK CARL LUDWIG SICKLER died at Heldburghausen; an eminent archæologist, and author of various learned works on archæology, antiquities and philology.

1840 Professor MULLER, of Gottingham, died at Athens, from an illness brought on by fatigue and exposure in copying inscriptions, and making excavations at Delphi. The object of his investigation was connected with a great work on which he was engaged, on the general history of Greece. He was buried on the summit of a little hill above the academy.

AUGUST 9.

357 B. C. An eclipse of the moon, which preceded the departure of Dion from Zacynthus (Zante) upon his celebrated expedition against the tyrant Dionysius the Younger. He entered Syracuse with his little band of 800 veterans in September, and in three days became master of the empire. The deaths of Democritus and Hippocrates, each 104 years old, and of Timotheus, the Milesian poet and musician, took place in that year.

378 The great and disastrous battle of Adrianople, second only to that of Cannæ, in which the Roman legions under Valens, were for the first time defeated by the Scythian Goths. The wounded emperor was removed to a cottage, whichwas fired, and he perished in the flames.

1342 Sir Walter Manny raised the siege of Hennebon in Brittany, so nervously and heroically defended by Jane, countess of Montfort, against the power of France.

1611 JOHN ELAGRAVE died; an English mathematician and an author on his favorite science.

1641 DAVID BAKER, an English Benedictine monk and ecclesiastical historian, died. He collected the records of the ancient congregation of the black or Benedictine monks in England, 6 vols. folio, and his religious treatises filled 9 folio volumes in manuscript.

1694 ANTHONY ARNAULD, a French theological and philosophical writer, died. He was one of the most learned men of his age, and did much for the improvement of morality in the catholic church. His works were printed in more than 100 vols. of various sizes.

1710 French and Spaniards defeated at Saragossa, with the loss of 5,000 killed, 7,000 prisoners, and all their artillery and the allies entered the city.

1718 Action off cape Passaro, between the British fleet, 20 sail, admiral Byng, and the Spanish fleet, 27 sail of the line. The Spaniards were defeated with the loss of 21 of their ships, either taken or destroyed.

1719 DOMINICO DE ANGELIS, an Italian scholar, died. He made the tour of France and Spain, and was every where received with honor by the learned.

1720 SAMUEL OCKLEY, an English divine, died; a very learned man, and well skilled in oriental literature.

Aug. 9.

1744 John Brydges, duke of Chandos, died. Few particulars are known of this peer, except of his munificence. The earlier part of his manhood was spent in reflection and observation; his middle age in business, honorable and useful; and his advanced years in deeds of benevolence. He erected the princely seat of Canons, near London, where he lived in a splendor to which no other subject had ever aspired. His liberality was equalled only by his generous forgiveness of injuries. Pope made him the subject of his satire, which Hogarth punished by representing the poet on a scaffold whitewashing Burlington house, and bespattering the duke of Chandos's carriage as it passed. Yet Pope's verse respecting the short-lived magnificence of Canons was prophetic:

> Another age shall see the golden ear
> Embrown the slope, and nod on the parterre:
> Deep harvests bury all his pride has planned,
> And laughing Ceres reassume the land.

Three years after his death the stately mansion was sold at auction, piecemeal, such was the rage to buy something at Canons. Its site was soon an arable.

1746 Battle of Rotto-Fredo, between the allies and the Austrians; the former defeated with the loss of 8,000; Austrian loss about half that number.

1748 Alexander Blackwell, a Scottish physician, beheaded in Sweden, on suspicion of treason. His wife to support him in prison published a *Herbal* in 2 vols. folio, containing 500 plates, drawn, engraved and colored by herself.

1757 Fort William Henry with a garrison of about 2,600 men under Col. Monroe, capitulated to Montcalm, who had invested the fort with an army of 11,500. The garrison was to be allowed the honors of war, and protected from the Indians; but with the characteristic perfidy of the French in all these colonial wars, the Indians were allowed to pillage and massacre the defenceless soldiers, so that their baggage was lost and 1,500 slain or made prisoners.

1759 Birthday of Jean Baptist Annibal Aubert-Dubayet, in Louisiana. He served in the American army during the war of independence, and went to France on the breaking out of the revolution there. He was appointed minister of war, and the next year ambassador to Constantinople, where he died.

Aug. 9.

1775 Capt. Linzee, of the British sloop of war Falcon, attempted to take an American schooner in Gloucester harbor, cape Ann, in two barges, a whale boat, schooner and cutter, all of which were captured by the Americans; in consequence of which he bombarded the town. American loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded.

1778 Gen. Greene's army crossed over from Tiverton to the north end of Rhode-Island.——Lord Howe's fleet arrived off Newport, in quest of count d'Estaing, who put to sea the next morning.

1782 De la Perouse with a considerable French military and naval force, took fort Prince of Wales, at Hudson's bay, and soon after forts York and Severn; the settlements and forts were destroyed.

1787 The ship Columbia, Capt. Gray, and sloop Washington sailed from Boston for the north-west coast of America and China. They returned in 1790, being the first American vessels that circumnavigated the globe.

1793 Alexis Brulard de Genlis, marquis de Sillery, a French general, guillotined at Paris. He was a deputy to the states-general, and an avowed enemy to the king, on whose trial he voted for detaining the royal family until the peace, and for their perpetual banishment after that event.

1804 Robert Potter, an English prelate, died; known by his elegant translations of Æschylus, Euripides and Sophocles, the three great dramatists of ancient Greece.

1805 Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike commenced his voyage to the sources of the Missouri river, with a party of 22; they were taken by the Spaniards, and returned the next year.

1808 Romana, with 10,000 Spanish troops, deserted the French army under Bernadotte, and were conveyed to Spain in British transports.

1809 The president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, received official information of the non-ratification of the British treaty, and suspended all intercourse with that country.

1811 Battle of Baza; the Spaniards under Blake defeated by the French under Soult; of 20,000 Spaniards not more than 7,000 rallied again.

1812 Battle of Magauga; the British and Indians under Maj. Muir and Tecumseh, defeated by the United States troops

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under Gen. Miller, and driven into Brownstown, whence they escaped to Malden in boats.

1814 Bombardment of Stonington, by the British, commenced. It continued three days. British loss 21 killed, 50 wounded; American loss 6 wounded.

1815 Com. Decatur settled the differences between the United States and the dey of Tripoli. The dey made restitution of property and prisoners.——The British ship Northumberland, 74 guns, admiral Cockburn, sailed from Torbay with the exiled Napoleon for St. Helena.

1818 Captain Ross discovered the Esquimaux tribe of Indians, situated at the north-east corner of Baffin's bay, extending on the sea shore 120 miles, and not exceeding 20 miles in breadth, and bounded on the south by an immense barrier of mountains, covered with ice. They seemed utterly ignorant of other nations to the south, whence they are supposed to be the original race. They are destitute of boats, and furnish an unique instance of a fishing tribe unacquainted with the art of floating on the water.

1824 Joseph Nightingale, an English dissenting minister, died. He possessed great literary talent, and published many excellent works.

1839 Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, nearly destroyed by fire; 3,700 houses burnt.

AUGUST 10.

353 Magnentius, emperor of Rome, killed. He was s German, and rose from a private soldier to the throne.

1506 The island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.

1543 The Turks under Barbarossa and the French under count d'Enguein assaulted Nice, but were repulsed by Montford, a Savoyard gentleman, and obliged finally to raise the siege.

1557 Battle of St. Quintin; the French under Montmorency defeated by the allies under Phillibert of Savoy and the earl of Pembroke. The duke d'Enguein, 600 gentlemen and 4,000 French were killed; several dukes and many other officers of distinction, 300 gentlemen and 4,000 men

were taken prisoners, and all their standards, cannon and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

1607 James Menochius died; an Italian author of great repute in his day.

1633 Anthony Munday, an English dramatic author, died.

1637 Edward King, a young English poet, drowned. His death gave rise to the beautiful poem of Lycidias, by Milton, his friend.

1653 Martin Happertzoon van Tromp, a Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement with the English fleet off the Texel. He entered the navy at the age of 8, and rose from the lowest station to the chief command. This brave man refused all titles except that of father of the sailors. (July 31, o. s.)

1665 The French West-India company, purchased of the order of Malta, the islands of St. Christopher, St. Cruz and St. Bartholomew, for 500,000 livres turnois.

1762 John De Witt, the famous pensionary of Holland, killed by a mob. "He was the zealous patron of the glory and liberty of his native country; the greatest genius of his time; the ablest politician in war as well as peace; the Atlas of the commonwealth."

1674 Hugh Paulin Cressy, an English divine, died. He became a catholic, was much respected, and published some valuable works, particularly an able ecclesiastical history.

1675 Corner stone for the foundation of the royal observatory was laid at Greenwich, England. The edifice was erected by Charles II., under the superintendence of sir Christopher Wren, and Flamsteed appointed astronomer-royal.

1675 Peter Bales, an early and eminent English writing master, finished a performance which contained the Lord's prayer, the creed, the decalogue, two short prayers in Latin, his own name, motto, the date, and the year of the reign of Elizabeth, within the circle of a penny, and so accurately wrought as to be plainly legible. It was enchased in a ring of gold, and presented to the queen.

1686 John Baptist Cotelerius, a learned Frenchman, died. He published the works of all the fathers in the apostolic age, with learned notes.

1709 Lewis Anthony Prosper Herissant died; an eminent French poet and physician.

ug. 10.

1723 William Dubois, cardinal and prime minister of France, died. He rose from an apothecary's shop to rank, power, and immense wealth.

1749 Thomas Topham, an Englishman of remarkable strength, died. One of his feats was that of throwing his horse over the turnpike gate. He possessed the strength of 6 ordinary men.

1757 Benjamin Hoadley, an English physician, died; distinguished by several able professional works, and a popular comedy, the *Suspicious Husband*.

1759 Ferdinand VI., (*the Wise*,) of Spain, died.

1792 The alarm bells rung in every part of the city of Paris, and the drums beat to arms, when an immense multitude attacked the palace of the Tuilleries. The Swiss guards at first repelled the populace; but the assailants redoubling their efforts, the palace was carried by storm, the apartments, the passages and courts soon streamed with blood. The king, the queen, and the royal family, fled for refuge to the national assembly. Of the besiegers 3,740 were killed, and 852 of those in the palace. The Swiss guards, who heroically defended the king, were inhumanly butchered by the *Marsellois*.

1792 Louis Bougainville, the French navigator, massacred at Paris. His discoveries were of importance to the French, but neither his services nor his virtues could shield him against the fury of the mob.

1793 Destruction of the tombs of the kings of France, at St. Denis, by order of the national convention. The body of marshal Turenne, deposited there 1675, was found apparently as fresh as ever.

1794 Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British, lord Hood, with the whole of his army, after a siege of 51 days.

1796 Battle of Bassano, in Italy; Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmzer, took 5,000 prisoners, 25 cannon, &c.

1812 The Russians under Witgenstein attacked the French under Oudinot near Klaistitzy. The action continued into the following day, when the French were defeated, with the loss of 5,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners, 2 cannon and all their ammunition wagons.

1813 Partial action in the night, on lake Ontario, between the United States commodore Chauncey, and British commo-

dore Yeo. The latter succeeded in capturing schooners Julia, 3 guns, and Growler, 5 guns.

1838 A papal decree issued at Rome by the "congregation of the supreme inquisition," forbidding the introduction of infant schools in the pontifical states.

AUGUST 11.

50 The first of the month Thoth, in the movable Egyptian year, corresponded, as Pliny intimates, with this Julian day, (798 of the era of Narbonassar;) and with the 30th July A. D. 97, (845 era Narb.) in the Greek month Metagitnion, as we collect from Plutarch.

1454 Nicholas de Cusa, an Italian cardinal, died. He rose from extreme indigence and obscurity by his own merit, to great dignity and fame. His talents and learning were extraordinary; for besides his profound knowledge of law and divinity, he was distinguished as a natural philosopher and geometrician.

1576 Martin Frobisher entered the strait bearing his name.

1607 A party of English under George Popham landed at the mouth of the Sagadahock or Kennebec river. It consisted of 100 men, with ordinance and all provisions necessary until they might receive farther supplies. Only 45 remained, who built a store house on Parker's island, and fortified it.

1654 Virgilio Malvezzi, an Italian author, died. He quitted the law to enter the Spanish service, at arms, and wrote in both languages.

1673 Sanguinary engagement off the Texel between the combined English and French fleets under Rupert and d'Estrees, and the Dutch under De Ruyter and Cornelius Van Tromp. Both sides claimed the victory. Admiral Sprague was drowned, his boat being sunk by a cannon shot.

1693 The Indians of New-Hampshire sued for peace, after a long and bloody warfare with the English colonies, incited by the French.

1718 Action off the coast of Sicily, between the British fleet, admiral Byng, and the Spanish fleet under Castanats; the latter lost 21 ships, captured and sunk.

Aug. 11.

1744 Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, bequeathed to William Pitt £10,000, "upon account of his merit in the noble defence he has made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country."

1768 Peter Collinson died; an eminent English botanist and natural historian.

1772 A *charged cloud* at Java destroyed 2,000 persons.

1778 Augustus Montague Toplady died; an eminent English Calvinistic divine and theological writer.

1781 The British took into New-York the American frigate Trumbull. Congress had then but two frigates left.

1782 British evacuated Savannah.

1787 First bishop appointed for Nova Scotia. First bishops in England, 694; Denmark, 939; form of consecrating bishops in England ordained, 1549; the office abolished by parliament, 1646; restored, 1660; first episcopal bishop in America, 1784; first catholic, 1789.

1794 Battle of Wilna; the Poles defeated by the Russians and the town taken by assault.

1809 Battle near Almonacid; the Spaniards defeated by the French under Joseph Bonaparte, and compelled to retreat, after nine hours hard fighting.

1810 Severe earthquake at St. Michaels, one of the Azores, which continued two days; 22 houses swallowed up.

1813 Henry James Pye, an English poet, died. Having ruined his fortune, he was gratified with the office of poet laureate, and left many poems, original and translated.

1822 Samuel Auchmuty, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Ireland, died. He was a native of New-York, who took the side of the British in the revolutionary contest, and held various honorable and lucrative stations under the British government.

1831 Barbadoes destroyed by a hurricane. It commenced at 3 P. M., and continued two hours; 5,000 persons perished, the houses were mostly destroyed, and the face of the country changed to a desert; neither trees nor vegetables were left standing.

1834 The Ursuline convent at Charlestown, Mass., destroyed by a protestant mob. The house was occupied by females, who were driven to seek shelter where they could find it, in the midst of night, while their valuables to a large amount were plundered.

AUGUST 12.

403 B. C. Act of amnesty, which restored the Athenian democracy, between Thrasybulus and the decemvirate, in the archonship of Euclides, 12th of Boedromion—the year when Thucydides returned from exile.

243 B. C. Liberation of Corinth, by Aratus, in his 2d prætorship.

1099 Battle of Ascalon; the Saracens under the sultan of Egypt defeated by Godfrey de Bouillon, and totally overthrown.

1204 Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, disposes of the isle of Candia, with the ruins of a hundred cities, to the Venitians, for 10,000 marks.

1241 GREGORY IX., pope, died. He incited the European powers to undertake a crusade, which was joined by Frederick of Germany, who had been twice excommunicated.

1332 Battle of Duplin Moor; Edward Baliol defeated the Scots with terrible slaughter. Donald, earl of Mar, the new regent, fell with the host.

1417 Henry V., by a letter to his chancellor, dated Tonques, in Normandy, gives directions for the sealing annuities of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, to seventeen masters of the "grete shippes, carrackes, barges and balyngers," belonging to the royal navy.

1560 THOMAS PHAER, an English physician, died. He published various medical works, chiefly compiled from the French, and translated a part of the *Æneid.*

1577 THOMAS SMITH died; a learned English statesman, historian, and critic, and secretary of state under Edward VI., and Elizabeth.

1606 Henry Challons sailed in a ship of 50 tons to make farther discoveries on the coast of North-Virginia, and if it should appear expedient to leave as many men as he could spare in the country. He was fitted out by lord chief-justice Popham, sir Ferdinando Gorges and others of the Plymouth company.

1652 Cardinal Mazarine exiled the second time from France.

1652 An act of the protectorate for the *settlement of Ireland.*

1662 CHARLES SEYMOUR, "the proud duke of Somerset," died. He was in office under several successive sovereigns.

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1676 KING PHILIP, or *Metacom*, killed at Mount Hope, in Rhode-Island, whither he had been driven by the English as a last refuge. One of his confederates proposing peace, so irritated Philip that he killed him. A brother of the murdered Indian repaired to the English camp, and offered to lead them to Philip's retreat. Capt. Church set out with a small body of men, accompanied by a few friendly Indians, and attacked the chief in his den. He formed his men in extended order, placing an Englishman and an Indian together, with orders to fire on any who should attempt to escape. At the dawn of day the sentinels alarmed the camp, when Philip seized his arms and attempted to escape; as he approached two of Church's guards, the Englishman leveled his gun, which missed fire; the Indian sent two balls through his body, one of which piercing his heart, laid him dead upon the spot. When the battle was over, the English repaired to the place where he lay. He had fallen on his face in a muddy spot of ground, from which he was drawn; the head was taken off and the body left to be devoured by wild beasts. Thus fell a powerful chief, and a ferocious savage. It was then hailed with joy as the extinction of a virulent and implacable enemy; but is now often viewed as the fall of a great statesman and a mighty prince, who died in defence of his just rights.*

1689 INNOCENT XI., (*Benedict Odescalchi*,) pope, died. He effected several important and useful measures and reformations during his reign.

1715 NAHUM TATE, an English dramatic writer and poet, died. He succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate, and assisted in a version of the *Psalms*.

1724 Battle of Norridgewock, in New-Hampshire, and death of RALLE. He was a Jesuit, and a principal agent in instigating the Indians against the English colonies; had resided at this place twenty-six years, and become thoroughly acquainted with the country. An expedition was fitted out to destroy his den. The place was attacked by 240 men, and carried. Ralle was found in his cabin fir-

* This was a war of extermination; it was a general rising of the Indians, under a powerful and sagacious warrior, against the English, not a vestige of whom would have been left had they been victorious. As it was, several of the tribes were annihilated; a miserable remnant of the others incorporated themselves with distant and strange nations. In this short but tremendous war, about 600 of the white inhabitants, composing its principal strength, were either killed in battle or murdered; 12 towns entirely destroyed, and 600 dwellings burnt. The English triumphed, indeed, but the ravages of the enemy left them in a deplorable condition.

ing upon the English; orders had been given to take him alive, if possible; but refusing to ask quarter he was shot down, and the country rid of a blood-thirsty wretch. Eighty were killed, among which were some of the most noted warriors of the tribe, and the remnant scattered. Ralle was a man of extensive learning, and of great service to the French; he wrote a dictionary of the Norridgewock language, which was taken, and is deposited in Harvard library. He was sent out as a missionary, had acquired the languages of nearly all the tribes in America, and spent thirty-seven years among them.

1728 William Sherard, (*Sherwood*,) an eminent English botanist and antiquarian, died. He spent the greater part of his life abroad, in the pursuit of his favorite studies, and founded a professorship of botany at Oxford.

1759 Battle of Kunersdorf; the Prussians under Frederick II. defeated with great loss by the Russians and Austrians. The allies by their own confession lost 24,000 men, says Gillies, (Smollet says 10,000,) the Prussians fought desperately and left 20,000 dead on the field, among whom were several generals. The king had two horses killed under him, and his clothes perforated by several balls. He lost his whole train of artillery.

1759 Ewald Christian de Kleist, a Prussian general and poet, killed at the battle of Kunersdorf.

1765 The great mogul constituted the East-India company receivers of all the revenues of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.

1778 The French fleet under count d'Estaing dispersed in a gale off Rhode-Island, and much damaged.

1778 Robert Goadby died; an English printer and bookseller, and author of several useful publications.

1805 Capt. Lewis arrived at the head of the Missouri river, and having crossed the mountain this day struck the waters of the Columbia, in the Shoshone country, which he named Lewis's river.

1806 Spaniards recaptured Buenos-Ayres, and made the British troops there prisoners.

1811 Miranda reduced New-Valentia, in South-America.

1812 Lord Wellington entered Madrid, Joseph Bonaparte having evacuated it the day before.——Sanguinary battle on the heights, near Kobrine, between the allied French,

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Austrian and Saxon army, under Schwartzenberg, and the Russians under Tormozoff. The latter retired with the loss of 4,000; loss of the allies 5,000. Many officers of rank were wounded on both sides.

1814 Lodowick Morgan, major 1st U. S. rifle regiment, killed, with 10 of his men, in an attack on the British near fort Erie.

AUGUST 13.

582 Tiberius II., emperor of Constantinople, died. His character was conspicuous for humanity, justice, temperance and fortitude.

587 Radegonde, the queen of Clotaire of France, died. At the age of 18 she renounced paganism, and was celebrated for her personal charms, and devotedness to religious duties.

875 Louis II., king of France and emperor of Germany, died. He was a brave and virtuous monarch.

1415 Henry V. of England sailed for the conquest of France with a fleet of about 1,300 vessels, and landed his force at Harfleur on the second day following, consisting of 24,000 foot and 6,500 cavalry.

1482 Sixtus IV., (*Francis Albecola*) pope, died. He was the son of a fisherman at Geneva, became professor of divinity at Padua, and rose by degrees to the papal chair.

1521 Cortez retook the city of Mexico, assisted by 10,000 Tlascalans, whom he had attached to his service. It was not, however, till after seventy-five days of fierce and almost daily fighting, that he accomplished his victory. On no occasion did native Americans so bravely oppose European troops; but the superior discipline of the Spaniards carried the day: and thus a daring adventurer, regarded and treated by his countrymen as a rebel, after a bloody struggle, gained possession of a country which for more than three centuries formed one of the brightest gems in the Castilian crown.*

* It is computed that during this siege 100,000 Mexicans were slain and 50,000 died of sickness and famine. The inhabitants being ordered to leave the city without arms or baggage, the three roads leading from it were full of men, women and children, in the most wretched condition, for three days and nights, seeking an asylum in the open country. The city contained at this time 50,000 houses. Sixty dangerous battles were fought in which 100 Spaniards were killed, or taken and sacrificed, and some thousands of the allies slain.

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1535 Hippolyto de Medicis, an Italian cardinal, died. He possessed great talents as a negotiator and military man.

1587 Manteo, a friendly Indian, who had been to England, was baptized, according to a previous order of sir Walter Raleigh, and in reward of his faithful service to the English, was called lord of Roanoke and Desamonguepeuk.

1667 Jeremy Taylor died; an eminent English theological writer and controversialist.

1704 Battle off Malaga, between the British fleet of 33 ships of the line and several frigates, admiral Rooke and Cloudesley Shovel, and the French fleet of 54 ships and 24 galleys. The action continued all day, and at night the French bore off. No vessels were taken by either.

1743 Francis Peck died; an eminent English antiquary, biographer and critic.

1762 Cuba surrendered to the British. The booty was great; £3,000,000 in specie, large quantities of goods and munitions of war, 9 ships of the line and 4 frigates. It was exhanged into the hands of the Spanish again the next year for the Floridas.

1775 Washington informed Congress that the whole stock of powder in New-England amounted to no more than 9,927 pounds, about 9 rounds to a man. Although this information was communicated to the British by a deserter, they could not believe it possible that the Americans possessed such consummate assurance as to continue to invest them in Boston, while so destitute of ammunition.

1778 The Languedoc of 90 guns, count d'Estaing's flag ship, having lost her rudder and masts in the storm of the day before, was attacked by the British ship Renown, 50 guns, which was beaten off. At the same time a British ship of 50 guns attacked another of d'Estaing's ships, of 80 guns, having only her mainmast standing, but was also beat off.

1782 Henry Lewis du Hamel died at Paris; eminent for his knowledge of mechanics, agriculture and commerce.

1786 Gilbert Stuart, an eminent Scottish historian, died.

1794 Battle of Bellegarde, between the French and Spanish. The action was a severe one; both claimed the victory.

1806 Miranda abandoned his conquests on the Spanish main, and sailed to Aruba.

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1808 The French in the night raised the siege of Saragossa, in Spain. It had been most nobly defended since July 2, by Gen. Palafox and the countess de Burita, who raised a company of ladies, that exposed themselves to the greatest personal dangers and fatigues.

1810 James Francis Menon, a French general and politician, died. He was in the employ of the national convention and of Bonaparte.

1812 The British sloop of war Alert, attacked the U. S. frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, and after an action of eight minutes struck her colors with seven feet of water in her hold, much cut to pieces, and three men wounded. The Alert had been sent out to capture the Hornet, and mounted twenty 18 lb. carronades, and had 130 men.

1822 An earthquake devastated the greater part of Syria. It began about half past nine in the evening, and in ten or twelve seconds, Aleppo, Antioch, and every village and detached cottage in the pashalic of Aleppo, and several towns in the adjoining territories, were entirely ruined. There were 20,000 people destroyed by it, and as many more maimed or wounded.

1838 John Farmer, an American archæologist, died. He published several works relating to the early history of the country, which evince great patience and industry, and bring to light many important facts which would have perished otherwise. For some time previous to his death he was engaged in arranging the state papers in the public offices at Concord, containing the old province and council records, and revolutionary papers. By supplying omissions, transcribing papers that were scarcely legible, and having them arranged and bound, the state of New-Hampshire has a very complete set of its early records.

AUGUST 14.

394 b. c. An eclipse of the sun noticed by Xenophon, which just preceded the battle of Coronea, where Agesilaus stood his ground against the Greek confederates. Xenophon, who fought under the Spartan, describes it as the most desperate conflict in his time.

376 b. c. Chabrias defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet off

Naxos, full moon of Boedromion. The youth Phocion here distinguished himself.

1211 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, made his submission to king John of England, and delivered 28 hostages at the foot of Snowden, for his good faith. These young noblemen were hanged the ensuing year.

1433 John I., king of Portugal, died. It was under his reign that the Portuguese began their famous discoveries.

1457 John Faust and Peter Schaeffer published at Mentz, the *Psalter*, supposed to be the first printed book of any magnitude, on record.

1464 Pius II., (*Æneas Sylvius*,) pope, died; celebrated for his wise and witty sayings.

1613 John Harrington, an English nobleman, died, aged 22. He was distinguished for the talents and genius which he displayed at a very early age.

1621 An army of *fourteen men* sent out from Plymouth colony to awe the Indians. Corbitant, a petty chief, had seized Squanto, a friendly Indian, and threatened Massasoit; the menaces of revenge in case of any disturbances, are said to have settled all difficulties.

1756 Fort Oswego capitulated to the French under Montcalm. It was commanded by Col. Mercer, with 1,400 men. Montcalm besieged it with an army of 5,000. Col. Mercer was killed by a cannon ball on the 13th, and there being no probability of aid, the fort surrendered on condition that they should be exempted from plunder, conducted to Montreal, and treated with humanity. The terms were agreed to, the garrison marched out, and the fort was demolished.

1761 Action between British ships Bellona and Brilliant, and one French ship and three frigates. The Frenchmen were captured, with the loss of 240 killed, 110 wounded; British loss 6 killed, 28 wounded.

1765 The celebrated Liberty Tree of Boston *consecrated*, by exposing on it the effigies of the men who had rendered themselves odious by their agency in procuring the passage of the stamp act. A copper plate 30 inches by 42 was fixed upon it, bearing the inscription in golden letters—*The Tree of Liberty, Aug.* 14, 1765. Ten years afterwards the British cut it down, at which time it had

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been planted 119 years. They left nothing but the stump above ground—the *root* they could not exterminate. It produced fourteen cords of wood. One of the party engaged in demolishing it lost his life.

1775 Arnold left the camp at Cambridge, with a detachment of 1,000 Americans, to penetrate into Canada by way of Kennebec river and the wilderness. They reached Quebec after great suffering from fatigue, hunger, and cold.

1776 Constitution of Maryland adopted.——Lords Dunmore and Campbell, and sir Peter Parker, joined lord Howe, at Staten-Island, having taken from the Virginians about 1,000 negroes.

1779 American Gen. Lovel raised the siege of Penobscot, having sustained very considerable loss of stores, 19 armed vessels, besides transports, &c.

1787 Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, died: an eminant thelological writer.

1788 Thomas Sheridan died; an eminent English actor, philological writer, and lexicographer.

1790 Agostino Carlini, a Genoese statuary, died at London, where he was keeper of the royal academy. He was celebrated for the grace and skill with which he executed drapery.

1794 George Colman, (*the elder*,) died; an eminent English scholar and dramatic writer.

1799 Battle of Novi; between the French under Joubert and the allied Russian, Austrian and Piedmontese armies, under Suwarrow. Joubert was mortally wounded.

1813 Action between U. S. brig Argus, 20 guns, Liet. Allen, and British brig Pelican, Capt. Maples. The Argus was captured in 43 minutes, with the loss of Lieut. Allen and 8 others killed, mostly officers. She had taken, prior to her capture, 19 British vessels prizes.

1814 British captured, off fort Erie, two United States schooners, laden with provisions for the garrison of that fort. The fort was bombarded same day.——The Swedish army having obtained possession of several strong places in Norway, prince Christian resigned his pretensions to that crown, and his resignation was followed by the union of Norway and Sweden.

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1837 A great fete for the inauguration of the statue by Thorwaldsen to Guttemberg, one of the inventors or improvers of the art of printing, at Mentz. It continued three days, and was attended by about 20,000 strangers from different parts of Germany.

1839 Marie Jeanne Robin, died at New-Orleans, aged 108.

AUGUST 15.

1356 B. C. The Eleusinia, or great Grecian mysteries, founded in this year, so celebrated throughout the classical world, were observed by the Athenians at Eleusis, every fifth year, for nine days, commencing on the 15th Boedromion; introduced in memory of Ceres.

310 B. C. Agathocles lands in Africa, during an eclipse of the sun, not many weeks subsequent to his defeat by the Carthagenians at Himera. Epicurus began in that year to teach at Mitylene and Lampsacus.

423 Honorius, emperor of Rome, died; who, with his brother Arcadius, first divided the empire into east and west sovereignties.

718 The second and memorable siege of Constantinople, (under the reign of Leo the Isaurian,) by the Saracens, raised. It commenced, according to Theophanes, on the same day of the preceding year.

1038 Stephen I., of Hungary, died. He introduced Christianity into his kingdom, and enacted wise laws for the benefit of his people.

1096 The princes of the crusade began their march through Germany.

1118 Alexius Comnenus I., emperor of Constantinople, died. He usurped the throne 1080, and distinguished himself in his wars with the Turks.

1279 Albert (*the Great*), of Brunswick, died; a monk who acquired great knowledge in an age of ignorance.

1369 Philippa, of England, died; memorable for her humanity towards the six condemned citizens of Calais, when that city fell into the hands of Edward.

1635 Great storm in New-England. The tide rose 20 feet,

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a great many houses and plantations were destroyed, and the Narragansetts were obliged to climb trees for safety; the tide of flood returning before the usual time, many of them were drowned.

1661 THOMAS FULLER, an English historian and divine, died. It is said of his memory, among other incredible things, that he could repeat a sermon verbatim on once hearing it.

1702 Unsuccessful attack of the British under admiral Rooke and the duke of Ormond, on Cadiz.——Battle of Lauzara, in Italy, between the allies under prince Eugene, and the French under the duke de Vendome.

1725 GERARD NOODT, an eminent Dutch civilian, died.

1741 Behring discovered East Cape, the easternmost point of Asia.

1746 NICHOLAS HUBERT DE MONGAULT, an ingenious and learned French critic, died.

1751 THOMAS SHAW, an English divine and antiquary, died; a writer on Barbary and the Levant.

1758 Kustrin, the capital of the new march of Brandenburgh, bombarded by the Russians, and reduced to a heap of ruins.

1758 PIERRE BOUGUER, a celebrated French mathematician, died. He was employed to measure a degree of the meridian in Peru, a difficult task, which he accomplished with great fidelity.

1760 LACY RYAN died; an English dramatic writer, but more eminent as an actor.

1764 IWAN, son of prince Anthony Ulric, of Russia, massacred in prison by his keepers. He was grandson of Peter the Great, and had been kept in prison almost from his birth.

1769 Birthday of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica.

1771 Birthday of sir WALTER SCOTT, at Edinburgh.

1780 American Gen. Sumpter attacked and carried a redoubt on the Wateree, and intercepted a convoy from fort Ninety-six, with 40 wagons loaded with stores, and took 100 prisoners.

1782 Briant's Station, near Lexington, Ky., attacked by 500 Indians and Canadians, who were repulsed, and retreated on the third day, having lost 30 killed,

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1786 Thomas Tyrwhitt, an English antiquary and critic, died; author of several learned works, and one of the many commentators on Shakspeare.

1794 French convention ordered the French and American flags to be united and hung up together in the hall of their sitting. James Monroe was received as minister from the United States.

1799 The French under Massena defeated the Austrians and Russians under the archduke Charles, at Richterswyl, Etzel and Schwindelezzi, in Switzerland. Lecourbe forced the famous pass of the Devil's Bridge, took possession of St. Gothard, and seized on the Valois.

1801 Charles Louis l'Heriter de Brutelle, a French botanist, assassinated. He published *Stirpes Novæ*, a splendid book, and was engaged in preparing a work on English plants.

1802 Bonaparte invested with the sole power of nominating his successor and of appointing two subordinate consuls, and nominating a large number of additional senators, &c.

1812 British Gen. Brock summoned the city of Detroit to surrender, occupied by Gen. Hull.——Battle of fort Chicago; the garrison, consisting of 54 regulars and 12 militia, was attacked by the Indians, and after a resolute resistance of some hours, in which 26 of the regulars, all the militia, 2 women and 12 children were killed, they surrendered on the promise of protection. The survivors, however, 25 men and 11 women were brutally massacred.

1814 Assault on fort Erie by the British under Col. Drummond, who were repulsed with great loss. The attack commenced at 2 o'clock in the morning, and it was a part of the British orders that "no quarters should be given the damned yankee rascals." The action was desperate and bloody; the British lost by official report, 57 killed, 309 wounded, 539 missing—by another account they lost 222 killed, 174 badly wounded, and 186 prisoners, besides 200 killed at Snake Hill. Col. Drummond was killed; acting up to his barbarous order, when a wounded American officer asked quarter, he shot him with a pistol, whereupon a soldier levelled his piece and shot Drummond in the breast. Total American loss, 93.

1816 Great fire at Constantinople; 1,200 houses and 3,000 shops and magazines destroyed.

AUGUST 16.

1191 The Saracen hostages, 2500 in number, put to the sword beneath the walls of Acre, by order of Richard, with the sanction of his confederates. The galls of the murdered infidels were converted into Christian medicines.

1380 John of Gaunt erected a *court of minstrels* at Tutbury, England, with legal jurisdiction over the men of that profession in five counties It consisted of a king and four other officers, who had sovereign authority upon this day.

1424 Battle of Verneuil, in France; the French and Scotch under Buchan, constable of France, defeated by the English. The Scottish auxiliaries were nearly annihilated.

1494 Ferdinand and Isabella address letters of approbation to their high admiral of the Indian seas, Columbus, from Segovia, wishing "to know all the seasons of the year, such as they take place there in each month separately: some wish to know if there are two summers and two winters in the same year."

1513 Battle of the Spurs, in France, between the French, and the English under Henry VIII., at Guingette. It received its title from the flight of the French gendarmerie, and the pursuit of the English, in which the contest was one of speed.

1604 Hubertus Gifanius, a Dutch critic and civilian, died at Prague. The wrote notes and commentaries on Homer, Aristotle, Lucretius, and other authors, and was a noted professor of philosophy.

1677 The second ship from England arrived at West-Jersey, bringing 230 passengers, most of whom were quakers, some of good estates in England.

1718 Action off Sicily, between the British and Spanish squadrons, in which the latter were defeated, and several large vessels taken or destroyed.

1730 Lawrence Echard, an English historian and divine, died. His works were creditable performances.

1733 Matthew Tindal, a celebrated English polemical writer, died.

1738 Joseph Miller, better known as *Joe Miller*, died. He was an English comedian, and the compiler of a popular jest book.

Aug. 16.

1777 Battle of Bennington; Gen. Stark with about 1,600 New Hampshire militia, attacked and defeated a detachment of 1,500 British regulars and 100 Indians, sent out by Burgoyne, under the command of the Hessian generals, Baum and Breymen, to take a magazine at Bennington. British loss 226 killed, and 33 officers and 700 privates prisoners; they lost four cannon, with all their baggage, wagons and horses. Americans lost less than 100 killed and wounded.

1780 Battle of Camden; the Americans under Gen. Gates totally defeated by the British under Cornwallis. Baron DeKalb received 11 wounds in this engagement, which proved mortal.

1792 First theatre opened in Boston. It was called the *New Exhibition Room;* the statute of the state prohibiting dramatic performances, they advertised to represent the moral lecture of *Douglas!* One evening, about two months after, as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle were representing their parts of the moral lecture of *School for Scandal*, the sheriff made his first appearance on that stage, and arrested them by virtue of a peace warrant.

1800 Samuel Barrington died; a distinguished admiral in the British navy.

1806 Action between the French ship Veteran, under Jerome Bonaparte, and 6 British vessels of the Quebec fleet, homeward bound, which were captured.

1812 Detroit surrendered by Gen. Hull to the British under Gen. Brock, without firing a gun from the fort or consulting an officer. The American force amounted to 1,100 men. The British took about 40 cannon, 2,500 stand of arms, 400 rounds 24lb shot fixed, 40 barrels powder, 100,000 musket cartridges made, and 15 days' provision.

1814 The United States fleet, employed in the expedition to Mackinaw having failed in its object, Col. Croghan reembarked his troops.

1824 Charles Thomson, died, aged 94. He was the first secretary of Congress, in which office he continued 15 years. The Indians called him *The man of Truth.* He translated the *Septuagint* in 4 vols. 8vo.

1825 The northern sea discovered by Capt. Franklin, who traced the Mackenzie river to its source.

AUGUST 17.

1408 JOHN GOWER, an early English poet, died. He was a member of the bar, and a severe contemner of the vices of the age.

1483 EDWARD V. of England, and his brother the duke of York, smothered in prison by order of the duke of Gloucester, their guardian.

1502 Columbus sent his brother Bartholomew on shore at Orejas, and took possession of South America in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella.

1544 St Dizier surrendered to the emperor Charles V. after a noble defence made by the French governor.

1590 The governor of the colony of Roanoke returned from England, whither he had been for supplies, (see August 27) and found the settlement deserted, the houses taken down, and the word Croatoan written upon the trees. He was compelled to return without finding the place of their removal.

1657 ROBERT BLAKE died; one of the most intrepid and successful admirals that have adorned the British navy.

1673 REGNIER DE GRAAF, died in France, where he acquired great celebrity as a physician and a writer; aged 32.

1679 JONAS MOORE, an English mathematician, died; noted in the reigns of Charles I. and II. for his labor and enterprise in the cause of science.

1682 A comet made its appearance before the people of New-England, with a tail of the very respectable length of 15 degrees; which that goodly folk did not see the last of till the 15th September.

1714 George I. arrived in England to succeed on the throne.

1720 ANNE LE FEVRE DACIER, a French lady of great learning, died. She translated the principal Greek and Latin poets into her native language, and was noted for her many virtues.

1755 GEORGE JEFFREYS, an English dramatic and miscellaneous writer, died.

1765 TIMOTHY CUTLER, an episcopal clergyman, died at Boston, aged 82; formerly president of Yale College.

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1779 The independence of the United States declared at New-Orleans by beat of drum.

1786 Frederick II. (*the Great*) of Prussia, died. He distinguished himself as a warrior, and a man of letters, and was one of the most celebrated characters of his day.

1785 Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, died. He bore a conspicuous part in public affairs during a period of 50 years; and retired at the close of the revolution.

1796 The Dutch fleet under admiral Lucas surrendered to the British at the cape of Good Hope.

1807 British army invested Copenhagen; at the same time the Danish gun boats attacked the British with grape and round shot.

1808 Battle of Roleia, in Portugal, between the French, 6,000, under Laborde, and a much superior force of British under Wellesley. The French were compelled to retreat with the loss of 1,500; British loss 500.

1809 Matthew Boulton, an English engineer, died. He erected an extensive establishment at Soho, and expended £47,000 in the course of experiments on the steam engine, before Watt perfected the construction and occasioned any return of profit.

1812 First day's battle of Smolianovo, on the Dwina; the Russians under count Witgenstein defeated the French under Oudinot, with great carnage. Oudinot was dangerously wounded, and St. Cyr took the command.

1812 Battle of Smolensko, on the Boristhenes. Upwards of 100,000 men were engaged, and the conflict was long and bloody. The French under Bonaparte and his best generals maintained their ground; the Russians retreated in the night, after having fired the city. The French are supposed to have lost about 13,000, and the Russians about half the number.

1813 Battle near lake George, between the United States troops under Gen. P. B. Porter and a body of British and Indians; the latter were defeated.

1818 James Constantine Perier, an able French mechanist, died. He was the greatest manufacturer of machinery in France, having at one time no less than 93 establish-

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ments. Notwithstanding this weight of business, he found time for literary pursuits, and was an author.

1830 La Fayette created marshal of France.

1832 Jean St. Martin, an eminent French orientalist, died at Paris of cholera. He was principal editor of the *Journal Asiatic*, and particularly distinguished for his knowledge of the languages of western Asia.

1836 M. De Rayneval, an eminent French diplomatist, died. He was employed in important missions under Bonaparte, and after the restoration had a still more distinguished career in diplomacy.

1838 Lorenzo da Ponte, died in New-York, aged 89. He was an Italian by birth, but long a resident of the city of New-York; distinguished for his attainments, particuly in Italian literature and art, and author of various publications, among which are some celebrated operas.

1840 Mordecai Moor, died at Clinton, Me., aged 104.

AUGUST 18.

332 B. C. Gaza in Palestine entered by Alexander the Great, and 10,000 of her inhabitants put to the sword. This was during the Isthmian games, and shortly after the fall of Tyre, which was taken in the month Hecatombæon.

328 Helena, empress of Rome, died, aged 80. She was the mother of Constantine, and distinguished for her zeal in the cause of the Christian religion.

1348 A three-fold scourge, which during this year visited the continent of Europe, first appeared in England upon this day; earthquakes, deluges of rain, and a vast ephemeral pestilence, travelling the belt of Asia from Cathay to Delta; over Greece to Italy, beyond the Alps into France, reached London in November.

1510 Edmund Dudley, an English statesman, executed for treason; known as an instrument of Henry VII. in the arbitrary acts of extortion practised during the latter years of his reign.——Richard Empson, another character of the same stamp, perished at the same time.

Aug. 18.

1559 Paul IV. (*John Peter Caraffi*) pope, died. He ascended the throne at the age of 80, and conducted himself with so much haughtiness and indiscretion that his death was unlamented.

1587 The first English child born in America, at Roanoke, Virginia. She was the grand-daughter of the governor, and was baptized on the following sabbath, by the name of *Virginia*.

1642 Guido Reni, the celebrated Italian painter, died. His skill as an artist attracted great attention, and he was loaded with honors and wealth. His pictures are valuable, and adorn the collections of the great.

1655 Cromwell, as *protector*, adopted the *We*, in answering a petition. Instead of the capital W, he had at first written the more familiar I; then a small w, which was finally erased with his finger for the royal character!

1670 Dryden created *laureate* by royal patent.

1707 William Cavendish, died; first duke of Devonshire, an able English statesman, who was active in procuring the invasion of England by William III.

1746 William, earl of Kilmarnock, and Arthur Balmerino, beheaded in London, as traitors for levying war against George II. in behalf of the Pretender.

1759 Action between the British fleet, admiral Boscawen, and the French fleet, M. de la Clue, off the coast of Barbary. The French were defeated, and on the following day five of their largest ships were taken or destroyed.

1765 Francis I. of Germany, died. He commanded the Austrian armies in Hungary against the Turks, and his reign of 20 years duration was distinguished by many memorable events.

1780 British under Tarleton attacked Sumpter on the Wateree, and killed, captured or dispersed the whole of his party, and retook 300 British prisoners.——Battle of Musgrove's Mills; 500 British and tories defeated by the Americans under Colonel Williams, and 120 killed or wounded.

1783 John Dunning, lord Ashburnton, died; noted for his extensive practice as a lawyer in London. He defended Wilkes and opposed the American war.

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1783 Benjamin Kennicott died; an English prelate, well known in the learned world for his elaborate edition of the Hebrew Bible and other valuable works.

1803 James Beattie died; a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, and professor of moral philosophy and logic.

1807 The Danish gunboats renewed their attacks on the British army before Copenhagen, but were finally driven back into the harbor.

1810 Charles Peter Clarel de Flurieu, a French hydrographer, died. He was also a statesman under Louis XVI. and Napoleon.

1812 Second day's battle of Smolianovo. The French under St. Cyr defeated with great slaughter. The battle continued 12 hours. The French lost 2,500 killed and wounded, and 3,000 taken prisoners. Russian loss 1,000 hors du combat in both engagements.

1813 Battle of St. Antonio; the Spanish royalists under Aredonda defeated the Mexican patriots.

1814 British Admiral Cochrane addressed a letter from on board the Tonnant in the Patuxent, to the American government, declaring his determination to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the American coast as might be found assailable, though contrary to the usages of civilized warfare.

1834 A tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, which continued several days, and destroyed about 1,500 houses.

1838 Battle of Morella in Spain; the queen's troops defeated by the Carlists with the loss of 2,000 men; the victors left in possession of Lower Aragon.

1840 Timothy Flint, an American divine, and several years missionary to the valley of the Mississippi, died, aged 60. He is well known in Europe and America, as the author of several works which rank him among the most distinguished writers of our country.

AUGUST 19.

335 b. c. The city of Thebes demolished by Alexander, during the mysteries.

14 (a. u. c. 766) Octavius Cæsar Augustus, the great and

virtuous emperor of Rome, died at Nola. This day is also the anniversary of his first exaltation to the consular dignity.

1493 Frederic III., of Germany, died. He was fifty-eight years emperor of Austria, and fifty-three emperor of Germany, during which time he was constantly embroiled in troubles, and suffered many humiliations and indignities from the neighboring princes, who took advantage of his imbecility. During his reign the Turks took Constantinople, and the art of printing was discovered.

1579 Louis de Clermont Bussy d' Amboise assassinated; a French nobleman, distinguished for his bravery and his crimes.

1617 Sir Walter Raleigh sailed from Cork on his last voyage, with fourteen vessels.

1648 Ibrahim, son of Achmet, sultan of Turkey, assassinated.

1662 Blaise Pascal, a French divine, died; noted for his mathematical abilities. His works are published in 5 vols.

1680 John Eudes, the founder of the sect of Eudists, died at Caen in France.

1692 Five persons executed at Salem, Mass., for witchcraft.

1702 Action near Santa Martha, in South America, between the British fleet, admiral Benbow, and the French squadron, Du Casse. The cowardice of the English lost them the battle.

1708 The British under Sir John Leake and Maj. Gen. Stanhope took Minorca, which was retained by the government.

1744 John Baptist Silva, a distinguished French physician, died at Paris.

1772 Revolution in Poland; the prerogatives of the crown lost more than half a century before, were restored.

1782 Battle near the Blue Licks, between the Kentucky Pioneers, 176 in number, under Col. Boone, and 500 Indians. The Indians were defeated with the loss of 71; Boone's loss 63 killed, 7 taken.

1782 British man-of-war Royal George, 100 guns, sunk off Spithead. Admiral Kempenfeldt, with 400 seamen and 200 women perished. The wreck was visited by means

Aug. 19.

of a diving bell in 1817, and found to be a mass of shapeless timber.

1792 The grand army of the allies entered France.

1807 The Danish gunboats again attacked the British before Copenhagen. The latter gained some advantages.

1811 The French under Macdonald captured Figueras in Spain, after a desperate resistance by its famished defenders.

1812 Action between U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, and British frigate Guerriere, 49 guns, Capt. Dacres. The Guerriere was sunk in 30 minutes, with the loss of 15 killed, 61 wounded, 24 missing. Constitution lost 7 killed, 7 wounded.

1812 Battle near Gedeonovo, in Russia, between the French 90,000, and the Russians, stated at 40,000. The French drew off at night with the loss of 600 killed, 2,500 wounded. The Russians admitted the loss of 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded. Not a prisoner was taken.

1814 Benjamin Thompson, count Rumford, died. From the humble station of a yankee schoolmaster he rose by his talents to distinction and wealth. His inventions and discoveries will perpetuate his name.

1823 Robert Bloomfield, an English poet died. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, but was constrained to write poetry by nature. The one sustained his body while the other was perpetuating his memory.

1825 Juan Diez, (or *John Martin*) a Spanish partizan officer executed; distinguished for his conduct during the French invasions.

1838 The United States exploring expedition consisting of 6 vessels, sailed from Hampton roads.

AUGUST 20.

480 B. C. Battle of Salamis in Greece, and defeat of the Persians under Xerxes. This great achievement occurred on that day of the *mysteries* devoted to the solemnities of Bacchus.

984 John XIV., pope, died. He was imprisoned in the cas-

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tle of St. Angelo, by Boniface VIII., where he died either of poison or grief.

1153 St. Bernard, of Clairvaux died, and was canonized on this day. He was an extraordinary character, who obtained great influence over the ecclesiastical affairs of Europe, by the mere force of personal character, without any adventitious advantages, and is styled the last of the fathers.

1485 The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., halted with his army at Atherstone, two nights previous to the decisive battle of Bosworth field. The troops encamped in a meadow to the north of the church, which now bears the name of the royal meadow. During the night Henry held a conference in the town with the two Stanleys when the measures were agreed upon which resulted in the defeat and death of Richard III.

1580 Jerome Osorio, an able Portuguese divine, and author, died.

1639 Martin Opitius, an elegant German poet, died of the plague at Dantzic.

1648 Edward Herbert, died; and eminent English statesman, and writer on history, philosophy and criticism.

1648 Battle of Lens; the French under Conde defeated the Spaniards and imperialists, under the archduke Leopold, of whom 3,000 were killed, and Gen. Beck and 5,000 taken prisoners.

1660 John Lugo died; a Spanish Jesuit, professor of theology at Rome. He introduced *Jesuit's bark* into France, was created cardinal, and wrote 7 vols. folio.

1672 John De Witt, a Dutch statesman, assassinated by the mob. He was a man of great ability, and actively engaged in promoting the interests of his country.

1746 Fort Massachusetts, situated in the town of Adams, surrendered to the French and Indians. It was garrisoned with 22 men under Capt. Hawks, when attacked by 900 French and Indians. The little band kept the horde at bay while their amunition lasted, and then capitulated on promise of protection—to be humanely treated and none delivered to the Indians. In violation of the terms, Vaudreuil delivered one half to the irritated savages. Hawks lost but one man in the siege; while the loss of the enemy was afterwards ascertained to have been 47.

Aug. 20.

1677 Peter Petit died; a learned Frenchman, celebrated for his mathematical and philosophical writings. (Penny Cyc. says 20 Aug. 1667; other authorities 1687.)

1701 Charles Sedley, an English poet, died. He flourished at the court of Charles II. (1703?)

1704 Battle of Narva; the town taken by assault, by Peter the Great, who on the occasion killed several of his soldiers with his own sword, for disobedience in committing excesses upon the inhabitants. He had been defeated here four years previous by Charles XII.

1768 Joseph Spence, an eminent English poet and critic, drowned in a canal in his garden.

1783 John Demeste died; chaplain and chief surgeon in the army of the prince of Liege, and known as the author of *Letters on Chymistry*.

1785 John Baptist Pigalle, an eminent sculptor, died at Paris.

1794 Battle of Miami, in Ohio, between the United States troops under Gen. Wayne, and the British and Indians; the latter were defeated and driven out of the United States.

1799 Surrinam surrendered to the British under admiral Seymour.

1801 The French garrison of fort Mirabou, at Alexandria, Egypt, surrendered to the British under Gen. Coote.

1829 Adrianople captured by 28,000 Russians under Gen. Diebitsch. The garrison of the city, amounting to 100,000 regular troops laid down their arms immediately on the approach of the Russians, abandoning all their artillery, camp equippage, and munitions of war.

1840 Michael Walsh died, aged 77; author of the *Mercantile Arithmetic*, formerly in extensive use in this country. He was a native of Ireland, and settled in America in early life.

AUGUST 21.

638 Antioch in Syria taken by the Saracens.

1553 John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, beheaded. He acquired almost unbounded authority after the death of

Henry VIII., and by the abortive attempt to place lady Jane Grey on the throne, lost his own life and brought about the ruin of all concerned in the scheme.

1560 The great solar eclipse, which first turned the attention of Tycho Brahe, at the age of 14, to the science of astronomy.

1561 Mary, 'the myrtle of the south,' arrived in Scotland, after an absence of thirteen years in France. It was on her passage that she composed that simple and touching chanson, begining "Adieu, pleasant pays de France."

1621 A cargo of marriageable ladies consisting of one widow and eleven maids, consigned at London to the colony in Virginia, to be sold for tobacco, at the rate of 120 lbs of the best leaf for each.

1682 William Penn, to prevent any future claim, obtained a release from James duke of York of all his right to Pennsylvania.

1703 Thomas Tryon died. He was the son of a tyler and plasterer at Bibury, England, and became a shepherd. At the age of 13 he learned to read, and at 14 gave one of several sheep he had obtained, to be taught the art of writing. Afterwards, selling his stock for three pounds, he went to London and apprenticed himself to a hat maker, where he spent the day in learning his trade, and most of the night in reading. He commenced business, and acquired a considerable fortune. He rejected animal food, and was the author of a small work on temperance, entitled "*The Way to Health, Long Life and Happiness.*" He lived in "temperance, cleanliness and innocency," and died at the age of 69.

1708 Haverhill burnt. A force of about 400 French and Indians made an irruption from Canada, and shaping their course to the Merrimack, fell upon the town in the morning, plundered and burnt the houses, killed about 40 persons, and captured many more. The enemy were pursued, and many of them killed, among whom was a brother of the French leader, Rouville. Among the captives were the clergyman; his two daughters 6 and 8 years old were preserved by the servant, who concealed them under tubs in the cellar, which the Indians did not disturb.

Aug. 22.

1726 Great destroying earthquake at Palermo in Sicily.

1762 Mary Wortley Montague, an English lady of great literary reputation, died. She introduced the practice of inoculation for small pox into England.

1775 The continental army under Gen. Montgomery arrived at Ticonderoga.

1792 Lafayette abandoned the French army, of which he was commander in chief, and with his three friends surrendered to the Austrians. They met with a long imprisonment.

1805 Brest fleet attacked in Camaret bay, by the British under Cornwallis, who with an inferior force compelled them to retire into the inner harbor.

1808 Battle of Vimiera, in Portugal. The French army, 12,000, under Junot and Kellerman, made a desperate assault on the English and Portuguese, 20,000, under Wellesley. The French were defeated.

1810 Revolution in Santa Fe, South America.

1821 Francis Hargrave, an eminet English law writer, died. His *State Trials* comprize 11 vols. folio. His library was purchased by parliament at about $40,000.

1823 Marco Bozzaris, the Leonidas of modern Greece, killed. He was a native of Souli, in the mountains of Epirus, and on the breaking out of the revolution headed a battalion of Suliotes. The pasha of Schodra advancing with a numerous force of Albanians to attack Missolonghi, Bozzaris with a handful of devoted followers attacked the camp by night, and fell.

1831 Insurrection of the negroes in Virginia, and massacre of the white population.

AUGUST 22.

1138 Battle of North Allerton, in England, and defeat of the Irish under king David.

1280 Nicholas III., pope, died. His reign is noted for a missionary expedition to Tartary.

1357 Isabella, queen of England, died in prison, where she had been confined 28 years.

Aug. 22

1485 Battle of Bosworth field, in which the forces of Richard III. were defeated and himself killed. The forces of Richard exceeded 16,000, while those of Richmond did not amount to 5,000. The battle lasted little more than two hours, and was determined by the defection of Stanley. He is the only English king since the conquest who fell in battle, and the second who fought in his crown.

1540 Burial of WILLIAM BUDÆUS, a learned French critic and commentator; styled by Erasmus *Portentum Galliæ*, (the prodigy of France.)

1567 Capt. Gourges sailed from Bourdeaux to dislodge the Spaniards in Florida, (See May 3, 1568.)

1567 Murray proclaimed regent of Scotland.

1572 THOMAS PERCY, earl of Northumberland, beheaded at York.

1613 DOMINIQUE BAUDIUS died; advocate of the parliament of Paris, and author of some Latin poems.

1615 ARTHUR AGARD, a learned English antiquary, died.

1642 Charles I. of England erected the royal standard at Nottingham. It was supposed equivalent to a declaration of hostilities.

1650 EUSEBIUS ANDREWS, an English barrister, and colonel in the army of Charles 1., beheaded by Cromwell.

1711 An expedition from New England against Quebec, frustrated by the loss of a number of transports, among the rocks, at midnight, about 9 miles up Canada river. About 1,000 men perished.

1711 LEWIS FRANCIS DE BOUFFLERS, a distinguished French military character, died. He was opposed to Prince Eugene, and celebrated for his defence of Lisle.

1739 JAMES VANIERE died; a French Jesuit and famous Latin poet.

1752 WILLIAM WHISTON, an eminent English divine, died. He was also a mathematician, and succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as professor of mathematics at Cambridge.

1766 Philip Carteret sailed from England in the sloop of war Swallow, on his voyage round the world, in company with Capt. Wallis in the Dolphin. They parted compa-

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ny April 10, 1767; the latter returned in 1768, the former March 20, 1769.

1773 George Lyttleton, an elegant English poet, historian and miscellaneous writer, died.

1776 The British troops, 24,000, under lord and sir William Howe, landed on Long Island, between Gravesend and Utrecht.

1777 The siege of fort Schuyler, late fort Stanwix, raised by St. Leger, who retreated in great confusion, losing his tents, most of his artillery and stores——An unsuccessful attempt was made by Gen. Sullivan and Col. Ogden on Staten Island. The latter took 130 privates and some officers, burnt a magazine of hay and 7 vessels, and destroyed some stores, &c. The general deviated from his original plan, whence his enterprize was not so completely successful.

1778 Count d' Estaing sailed from Newport for Boston, which compelled Gen. Sullivan to raise the siege of Newport and fall back; 2 or 3,000 voluuteers having left him in consequence.

1779 Gen. Williamson and Col. Pickens entered the Indian country, and burnt about 50,000 bushels of corn in eight of their towns——Charles Clerke, the English circumnavigator, died of consumption off Kamschatka, and was buried at Paratounca. He had but a short time previous succeeded Capt. Cook in the command of the expedition.

1792 Longroy, in France, captured by Clairfait, with 3,500 troops and 71 cannon.

1795 French convention adopted a new constitution, by which a council of 500 was established, and a council of ancients consisting of 250.

1798 The French under Gen. Humbert landed in Ireland and took possession of Killala.

1808 Armistice signed by the French Gen. Junot and sir Arthur Wellesley, by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal.

1814 The inhabitants of Nantucket declared themselves neutral, under the protection of England. Same day 27 sail of square rigged British vessels arrived at Benedict;

Com. Barney, in conformity to his orders, blew up his flotilla and retreated to Nottingham. The British landed and marched to Marlborough.

1818 Warren Hastings, an English statesman and scholar, died. He was employed in the service of the East India company, and by oppression and injustice raised the revenue of the company from three to five millions pounds.

1828 Franz Joseph Gall, founder of the science of phrenology, died at Paris, aged 71. His works are voluminous; his style is characterized as vivid and powerful; his description as accurate and striking: and he may be looked upon as one of the most remarkable men of his age.

AUGUST 23.

634 Abdallah Atik Ben Abi Kohafah, better known as Abu Bekr, died. He was the first caliph or successor of Mohammed in the government of the faithful. He enlarged the empire, and caused the precepts of the prophet to be collected in a volume, called *Al Koran*, which is the sacred and classical book of the Mohammedans.

1305 William Wallace, "the peerless knight of Ellerslie," executed on Tower hill.

1350 Philip de Valois, king of France, died. His crown was disputed by Edward VIII. of England, which gave rise to a disastrous war.

1481 Thomas Littleton died; a celebrated English judge in the time of Edward IV. and author of a treatise on tenures or titles, by which all estates were anciently held in England.

1500 Don Francisco de Bobadilla arrived at St Domingo, a royal commissioner to inquire into the conduct of Columbus.

1532 William Warham, bishop of Canterbury, died; some time chancellor of England, from which office he was removed to make room for Woolsey.

1628 George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, a noted English statesman, assassinated, at the age of 36.

1630 The first court of assistants held at Charlestown, Mass.

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They determined that ministers should be settled, houses built and salaries raised for them at the public expense. They settled the price of mechanical labor; carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, sawyers and thatchers, should take no more than 2*s.* a day, under a penalty of 10*s.* to giver and taker. At this court Edward Palmer was sentenced for extortion, in charging 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the wood work of Boston stocks, to sit in them one hour and pay a fine of five pounds.

1642 John George Wirsungus, an Italian anatomist, assassinated. He was professor of anatomy at Padua, where he discovered and explained the pancreatic duct.

1679 William Owtram died; an eminent English preacher and scholar in the reign of Charles II.

1720 James Vergier, a French poet, assassinated at Paris. He possessed great talents; but dissipation and licentiousness were unfortunately his distinguishing characteristics.

1723 Increase Mather died; a New England clergyman during the witchcraft delusion, which he labored to mitigate. It is said that he usually spent 16 hours a day in study; the number of his publications was 85, the number of his years 84.

1727 Hosier, the English Admiral died, off Porto Bello. He had been sent out the year previous with 7 ships of war to intercept the Spanish galleons. On his arrival the galleons unloaded their treasure, and to prevent them from sailing the fleet lay off that pestilential coast until both the ships and their crews were desolated. Glover, author of a little poem called *Admiral Hosier's Ghost*, represents the number of dead at 3000.

1782 Henry Lewis du Hamel, died at Paris; eminent for his knowledge of mechanics, agriculture and commerce.

1782 Cape River fort surprised and carried by assault by the British Capt. Campbell with 150 negroes. He lost but 2 killed; Spanish loss 65 killed, 9 taken, mostly wounded.

1789 Silas Deane, minister of the United States to France in 1776, died in England in extreme poverty.

1793 Massacre of the French in St. Domingo——The British took Pondicherry from the French.

Aug. 23.

1795 French convention decreed that all assemblies known by the name of clubs or popular societies in France, should be suppressed immediately, their places of meeting shut up, and the keys delivered to the secretary of the town house.

1795 William Bradford died at Philadelphia aged 39; some time attorney-general of the United States, and known as an author and poet.

1804 Tripoli bombarded the third time by the American commodore Preble, from 2 p. m., until daylight the next morning, without much effect.

1806 Charles Augustin de Coulomb, a French engineer, died. He is noted for his brilliant experiments and discoveries in electricity and magnetism.

1813 Battle of Gros-Beeren, near Berlin in Prussia; the French under Oudinot, about 80,000, defeated with considerable loss.

1813 Alexander Wilson, the naturalist, died at Philadelphia; author of the *American Ornithology*, 7 vols. 4to. a work of great accuracy and comprehensiveness.

1820 Oliver Hazard Perry, a distinguished American naval officer, died at Trinidad of yellow fever. His victory on lake Erie over a British force superior in men and guns to his own, has given his name a permanent place in the history of his country.

1826 Koller, an Austrian general, died. He accompanied Napoleon, where he had to protect him against the rabble infuriated by priests and ultras, which was done by an exchange of garments. He left a valuable collection of antiques.

1835 Isaac Pococke died; one of the most successful dramatic writers of his day.

1835 Massacre at Para in Brazil by the Indians. The attack commenced on the 14th. The United States consul barely escaped with his life. It is supposed that the slaughter must have been immense, and a more complete sack of any city probably never took place.

AUGUST 24.

79 First eruption on record of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and destroyed the *martyr of nature.* The younger Pliny, the nephew of that greater man, has described the terrific catastrophe in two letters to Tacitus.

93 Cneius Julius Agricola, a celebrated Roman general, died. He was governor in Great Britain, and by doubling the northern point of Scotland, first discovered it to be an island. (Sept. 1 ?)

410 Alaric, at the head of the Goths, entered Rome at midnight, and gave up the town to be pillaged for six days, but with orders to his soldiers to be sparing of blood, to respect the honor of the women, and not to burn the buildings dedicated to religion. A part of the city was burnt, and many ancient works of art destroyed. The treasures of the city collected from all parts of the world fell a prey to the barbarians, and the once proud mistress of the world experienced a severe retribution for the sufferings which her heroes had caused to so many cities, countries and nations.

1227 Gengis-Khan, a renowned Mogul prince, died. He suddenly rose from the lowest fortunes, and in the space of 28 years subdued the greater part of Asia.

1481 Alphonso V., of Portugal, died of plague. He was a great patron of learning, and conquered several places belonging to the Moors.

1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomews, which commenced in the city of Paris, and was continued throughout the kingdom during thirty days. The number of protestants who were butchered in this bloody affair, is estimated at 30,000, and by others at 70,000.

1572 Gaspard de Coligny, admiral of France, fell at the massacre of St. Bartholomews. He was distinguished for valor in battle, for strict discipline, and for his conquests over the Spaniards ; and was feared by the court as the powerful leader of the Calvinist party.

1662 The English act of uniformity in religion took effect ; about 2,000 ministers were ejected from their benefices, without any provision for themselves or their families. Soon after they were banished five miles distant from

every corporation in England. Several ultimately died in prison, for exercising their ministry in private, contrary to law; but a considerable number of them found an asylum in New England.

1682 The duke of York conveyed to William Penn all his right to the three lower counties on the Delaware river, now state of Delaware.

1702 Sixth action between the British fleet, admiral Benbow, and the French under Du Casse. The brave English admiral had his leg carried off by a chain shot, and received two other wounds.

1777 General Washington marched his troops through Philadelphia for the Chesapeake.

1781 The allied French and American army under Washington and Rochambeau crossed the Hudson river and marched for Philadelphia.

1793 Marseilles subjected to the French convention, against which it had revolted.

1797 Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont, died, aged 67.

1803 Gregory Fontana, a Swiss mathematician, died; distinguished as a professor and an author, during a period of thirty years, in Italy.

1811 Swiss cantons recalled their troops from the British service, and voted 6,000 additional men for the French service.

1814 Battle of Bladensburgh, and capture of Washington city by the British under Gen. Ross and admiral Cockburn. The capitol, president's house and public offices were burnt in a spirit unworthy of any nation. A dreadful retribution, however, overtook them, by the explosion of a magazine, by which one half their number were either killed or wounded.

1829 Reuben Kelsey died at Fairfield, Vt., of voluntary starvation, after a fast of 52 days, during which he took no other nourishment than water.

1833 Adrian Hardy Haworth, died of cholera in England: a distinguished botanist, entomologist and ornithologist; author of the *Lepidoptera Britannica*, and various other works.

AUGUST 25.

383 Gratianus, emperor of Rome, assassinated at the age of 24. He was a powerful Christian ruler, but of an unfortunate turn of mind to conduct a government.

1170 Strongbow, under king Dermot, carried Dublin by storm.

1270 Louis IX. of France, died. He made two crusades for the recovery of the Holy Land, and died of a contagion off Tunis in Africa.

1313 Henry VII., emperor of Germany, died. He entered Rome sword in hand at a time when the country was distracted by the war of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, and was crowned by the pope.

1381 An eruption of Etna, which consumed all the olive yards around Catania.

1482 Margaret, of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. of England, died. She became conspicuous by her heroism in battle for the rescue of her husband, and being taken prisoner was ransomed with 50,000 crowns.

1585 Sir Richard Grenville planted the first English colony in America, on the island of Roanoke, consisting of 107 persons. This settlement was begun 17 years after the French had abandoned Florida, on the same coast, but far to the north of the settlements for which France and Spain had contended. The expedition was fitted out by sir Walter Raleigh, and consisted of 7 ships.

1654 Battle of Arras, in France; the Spaniards under Conti defeated by Turenne.

1675 Battle of Sugarloaf Hill, a few miles above Hatfield on the Connecticut river. The Hadley Indians had betrayed their conspiracy with Philip's party by fleeing from their dwellings, were pursued by Capts. Lathrop and Beers, and overtaken at this place, where a skirmish took place, in which 9 or 10 of the English fell, and about 26 Indians.

1758 Battle of Zorndorf between the Prussians, 30,000, under Frederic the Great, and 50,000 Russians under Fermor. The Russians were defeated with the loss of 19,000 killed, and 3,000 taken, and 103 cannon. Prussian loss 10,000 killed. This was the bloodiest and one of the most remarkable battles of the seven years war.

1770 Thomas Chatterton, an English poet of astonishing

genius, died at the age of 18, by taking poison, to escape hunger and misery.

1776 DAVID HUME, the Scotish historian, died. His *History of England* is a work of great merit and has long been the most popular work of the kind.

1780 Louis XVI. abolished the torture in France.

1782 A large foraging party of British attacked at Combahee in South Carolina by the Americans under Gen. Gist and Col. Laurens, who captured a schooner. Laurens was mortally wounded, and died aged 27.

1788 Archbishop Sens, premier of France under Louis XVI., seeing the finances of the state utterly desperate, and fearing for the king and more for himself, retired from the administration, and left the monarch, while bankruptcy and famine threatened the kingdom, to manage as he might, amid the storms which the measures of the minister himself had provoked to the uttermost. He fled to Italy with the greatest expedition, after having given in his resignation to his unfortunate sovereign.

1789 MARY WASHINGTON, mother of the illustrious general, died at Fredericksburgh, Va., aged 82.

1796 Lafayette and other prisoners released from the castle of Olmutz, at the requisition of the French government.

1797 JOHN BAPTIST LOUVET DE COUVRAI, a French advocate, died; distinguished as an actor in the revolution, and an author.

1799 JOHN ARNOLD, eminent for his improvements in the mechanism of timekeepers, died. He was the inventor of the expansion balance and detached escapement, and was the first artist who applied the gold cylindrical spring to the balance of a time piece.

1800 ELIZABETH MONTAGUE, died; an English lady of considerable literary celebrity.

1803 TATE WILKINSON died; an English comedian and manager, often noticed by the writers of his day.

1804 Fifth attack on Tripoli by the Americans under Com. Preble.

1805 JOHN SKEY EUSTACE, a distinguished officer of the revolution, died, aged 45. In 1794 he went to France, and commanded a division of the French army in Flanders.

Aug. 25.

1807 Edward Preble, died; the brave and intrepid commodore of the American fleet, which in 1804 subdued Tripoli.

1808 Action between the British and Swedish squadron under admiral Hood, and the Russian squadron, in which the latter was defeated.

1819 James Watt, an eminent Scottish natural philosopher, died; celebrated for his improvements in the steam engine.

1822 William Herschel, the English astronomer, died. He discovered the planet Georgium Sidus, which sometimes bears his name.

1830 Insurrection of the Belgians commenced at Brussels. The populace attacked and destroyed several houses belonging to the most obnoxious individuals, and skirmishes followed between the inhabitants and the troops.

1834 Morris Evans died at Raleigh, N. C., aged 105.

1835 Earthquake in Natolia, by which 2,000 houses were detroyed in the city of Kaisarieh.

1836 Christian William Hufeland, an eminent Prussian physician and medical writer, died, aged 75. He was a popular lecturer, distinguished for his profound and extensive learning, and ingenious application of his theory to practice.

1837 The cholera raged at Rome, and was fatal to 300; the greatest number of deaths that occurred in any one day.

1840 Timothy Flint, an American writer, died. He was a man of vigorous and original mind, and his productions entitle him to a rank among our best writers. (18th?)

AUGUST 26.

331 b. c. Battle of Arbela, the modern Irbil, on the Lycus, between the Macedonians under Alexander, and the Persians under Darius (26th Boedromion.) The Persians were defeated and the fate of Darius sealed.

55 b. c. Julius Cæsar made a landing on British ground, at a point eight miles north of Dover.

1278 Battle of Marchfeld in Austria, between Ottocar and

Rodolph of Hapsburg, in which Ottocar fell. This day laid the foundation of the house of Hapsburg, which is still seated on the throne of Austria.

1346 Battle of Crecy, in France; the English, less than 30,000 under Edward III., defeated the French, 90,000, under Philip VI., who received two wounds, and was one of the last who fled. It is estimated that of the French upwards of 30,000 soldiers, 1,200 knights, 80 bannerets and 9 princes fell in the battle and pursuit.

1595 Antonio, a pretender to the throne of Portugal died. He was assisted in the struggle for the crown by several of the European powers, but was driven out, and died in exile.

1635 Lopez Felix de la Vega died; a Spanish divine, poet, and a dramatic writer of great fertility of genius. His works form upwards of 70 vols.

1693 Peter Barriere, a French soldier, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France, broken on the wheel.

1723 Anthony Van Leuwenhoek, a celebrated Dutch physician, died. He became famous throughout Europe by his experiments and discoveries with the microscope.

1762 Valentia de Alcantara, in Spain, taken by assault by the British under Gen. Burgoyne.

1765 Riot in Boston occasioned by the stamp act; several private houses destroyed, and among them that of the lieutenant governor Hutchinson, one of the best in the province; his books and papers, which he had been 30 years in gathering, where destroyed, together with his plate, furniture, &c, and £1,000 in money.

1766 Thomas Winslow, an English military officer, died aged 146.

1775 The Americans opened their entrenchments on Plowed Hill near Boston. The British threw above 300 shells at them.

1775 James Burgh, an ingenious English moral and political writer, died at Islington.

1776 Germain Francis Poullain de St. Foix, a French historical tourist, died. He retired from the army to devote himself to literature, at Paris, and was appointed historiographer.

Aug. 26.

1777 Francis Fawkes, an English poet, died. He translated several of the Greek poets, and wrote many miscellaneous poems, in a pleasing and elegant style.

1785 George Sackville, an English nobleman, died. He was an officer under Marlborough, and present at several important engagements.

1795 Trincomalee, a Dutch colony in the island of Ceylon, taken by the British under admiral Rainer——British squadron under Nelson, captured in the bay of Alasso, 11 French vessels.

1813 Battle of Katzbach, in Silesia; the French defeated by the Russians and Prussians under Blucher. The day was so rainy that fire arms could not be used, and the battle was fought hand to hand. The French were driven into the river and perished in great numbers.

1813 Battle of Dresden. The citizens beheld the spectacle of an army of 60,000 troops marched through their streets to the field of battle, under Napoleon. An army of 120,000 allies were drawn up around the city.

1813 Theodore Korner, a German poet, killed in battle. Many of his pieces have been set to music, and become national.

1832 Adam Clarke, an eminent English divine, died of cholera, aged 72. He commenced his career as a methodist preacher at the age of 18, and became so popular that few men have ever drawn so large congregations. He was a man of great talents and extensive learning, particularly in the oriental languages and biblical literature, and author of a well-known and learned commentary on the scriptures, and various other publications.

1838 Caleb Stark, an officer of the revolutionary war, died. He entered the army at the age of 15, and commenced his career at the battle of Bunker-Hill as an ensign in his father's regiment. He remained in the army till the close of the war, at which time he was a brigadier-general.

AUGUST 27.

524 Flavius Severinus Bœthius, a celebrated Roman philosopher, died in prison, probably executed by order of Theodoric.

1556 Charles V., emperor of Germany, resigned the government to his brother Ferdinand, and set out for Spain.

1565 William Rastal died; an eminent English judge of the sixteenth century, and author of a work on the statutes of England.

1587 At the urgent solicitation of the colony of Roanoke, Gov. White returned to England for supplies; but of his countrymen whom he left behind nothing was ever afterwards known. Thus, says Holmes, terminated the exertions of Raleigh for colonizing Virginia.

1590 Sixtus V. (*Felix Pertiti*) pope, died; supposed to have been poisoned by the Spaniards.

1630 The first church founded at Charlestown and Boston; their pastor was to receive a salary of £40.

1664 Articles of capitulation signed, by which the Dutch colony at New-Amsterdam became subjects of England, with the privilege of continuing free denizens; to possess their estates undiminished; to enjoy their ancient customs with regard to inheritance, to their modes of worship and church discipline, and were allowed a free trade to Holland. The doughty governor, Stuyvesant, could not be prevailed upon to ratify it with his signature till two days afterwards.

1748 James Thomson, an eminent English poet, died; author of the *Seasons*.

1758 Fort Frontenac surrendered to the English and provincials under Col. Bradstreet, at discretion, after a siege of two days. They found in the fort 60 pieces of cannon, 16 mortars, a large number of small arms, a vast quantity of provisions, military stores and merchandize, together with 9 armed vessels in the harbor.

1776 Battle of Flatbush, or Long-Island; the Americans surprised by the British and Hessians and defeated with the loss of about 500 killed and 1100 taken prisoners; British loss about 70 killed, 350 wounded.

1791 Placidus Fixmillner died; an Austrian ecclesiastic, and writer on astronomy and the canon law.

Aug. 27.

1793 Adam Philip de Custines, a French nobleman and general, guillotined. He served in the seven years war and in the American revolutionary war.

1813 Second day's battle of Dresden. The allies were defeated and forced to retreat, with the loss of 30,000. The French had 10,000 wounded; the number of killed not known. Moreau had both legs shot away by a cannon ball.

1816 Algiers bombarded by the British and Dutch fleets, under lord Exmouth. The dey's fleet and defences were utterly destroyed, and he was compelled to submit to a treaty on his enemy's terms.

1825 Lucretia Maria Davidson, an American poetess, died before completing her 17th year. Her pieces amount to 278, of which *Amir Khan* is the principal; some of them written at the age of 9 years.

AUGUST 28.

430 Aurelius Augustinus, (or St. Augustin) one of the fathers of the Christian church, died at Hippo, in Africa.

876 Louis I., of Germany, died. He acquired the title of the pious, at the same time rendered himself powerful and formidable to his neighbors.

1595 Sir Francis Drake and sir John Hawkins sailed from England with six of the queen's ships and twenty-one private ships and barks, on an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West-Indies.

1608 Francis Vere died; an English general, who distinguished himself in the expedition to Holland, 1585.

1645 Hugo Grotius, an eminent Dutch theologian, died. He was a man of great talent and laborious study, and notwithstanding he passed a stormy life, his works are very numerous.

1654 Axel Oxenstiern, a Swedish statesman, died. He was placed at the head of affairs on the death of Gustavus Adolphus, and owed his elevation to his merit and abilities.

1686 Cassini, an Italian astronomer, discovered the satellite of Venus.

1710 Joseph Keble, an English law writer, died. Besides his published works, which were few, he left 100 large folio, and 50 thick quarto volumes in manuscript.

1731 Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, died, aged 56. He made a figure from the age of 19 up, in literary, military, and almost every other kind of warfare.

1737 John Hutchinson, an English author, died; founder of a well-known philosophical sect, which opposed Newton's doctrine of gravitation. His theories are curious, but no longer in repute.

1775 George Faulkner, a celebrated Irish printer, died. He was the first to carry the art to a high degree of perfection in that country, and appears to have been a worthy and useful citizen.

1788 Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of Kingston, died at Paris; celebrated for her matrimonial speculations.

1794 Battle of Powassin, between the Prussians and Poles, in which the former lost their batteries and cannon, after a bloody engagement.

1798 James Wilson died, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was eminent for his talents and integrity, and continued in the discharge of some public office till his death.

1814 Bombardment of Fort Erie continued by the British; a shell entered the roof of Gen. Gaines' quarters, and burst at his feet, by which he was so severely wounded as to be obliged to resign the command of the fort.

1816 Treaty signed between Algiers and England, by which Christian slavery was to be abolished, and all slaves, of whatever nation, to be delivered up. The number released was 1033.

1839 William Smith, an eminent English geologist, died, aged 70. In his employment as a land surveyor and engineer, he turned his attention to the geology of England, and published upwards of 20 geological maps of the counties. He is styled the *Father of English Geology.*

1839 A grand tournament appointed at Eglintoun castle in Ayrshire, Scotland. The day was very stormy, and the multitude from all parts of Great Britain who had assembled to witness the feats, estimated at 80,000, suffer-

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ed greatly from the inclemency of the weather, and the impossibility of procuring shelter, food, or vehicles. An immense sum had been expended by the romantic nobleman in getting up the festival, which proved a total failure.

AUGUST 29.

30 B. C. Conquest of Alexandria by Augustus; exactly three lustra or fifteen years preceding the great victory of Drusus over the Rhœtians and Vindelici, which concluded the Barbaric war.

30 St. John (*the Baptist*) beheaded. The decollation of the Baptist determines the birthday of Herod, tetrarch of Galilee, called Antipas, who for his ambition was banished by Caligula to Spain or Lyons, with Herodias, in the year 38.

410 Alaric evacuated Rome and ravaged the provinces of Italy.

284 Era of Diocletian, (or the martyrs) commenced, still used by the Copts and Abyssinians. It receives its name from the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian, and was much used by the Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era, in the sixth century.

1350 Great naval battle in the English channel, off Winchelsea, between the English under Edward III. and the mariners of Biscay. Fourteen Castilian ships were carried triumphantly into port.

1353 Action between the Genoese fleet under Antonio Grimaldi, and the combined Venitian and Catalonian fleets, under Pisani, in which the former suffered so great a defeat that only 17 vessels escaped.

1445 Paul, of Burgos, a learned Jew, died. He was converted to Christianity, and baptized at the same time with his three sons, who all distinguished themselves.

1527 Battle of Mohatz, between the Turks under Solyman and the Hungarians under Louis II., in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 20,000 killed. The Turks carried nearly 200,000 persons into captivity.

1583 Stephen Parmenius Budeius, a learned Hungarian,

shipwrecked on the coast of Newfoundland. He accompanied sir Humphrey Gilbert's squadron of discovery, for the purpose of recording their discoveries and exploits in Latin. He was on board the Delight, which carried down more than 100 persons with her.

1657 John Lilburne, a famous English enthusiast, died. He was the ringleader of a party called the levellers.

1708 Haverhill, on the Merrimack, surprised by the French and Indians, who burnt a part of the town, killed about 40, and carried away 100 persons.

1749 Mathias Bel, died at Presburg; a Hungarian ecclesiastic, ennobled for his literary works.

1750 Letitia Pilkington, a lady of great wit and literary celebrity, died at Dublin.

1764 John Bernard, a distinguisded London merchant, died. He represented the city in parliament forty years, and was so highly esteemed by the public that his statue was placed in the Royal Exchange during his life time.

1769 Edmund Holye died; author of a celebrated treatise on whist and other games.

1776 Americans retreated from Long-Island. Gen. Mifflin commanded the rear-guard, with whom Washington remained until the retreat was effected. The army amounted to 9,000.

1778 The rear of the American army under Gen. Sullivan attacked by the British, who were repulsed. British loss 260; American loss 206.

1780 James Germain Soufflot, an eminent French architect, died.

1782 British ship Royal George, 108 guns, sunk while careening. Admiral Kempenfelt and about 1,000 persons were lost, of whom 300 were women and children.

1799 Pius VI. (*John Angelo Braschi*) pope, died. He rendered his name famous by draining the Pontine marshes. Bonaparte entered his state twice, making him a prisoner the second time, and carried him over the Alps to Valentia, where he died of excessive fatigue, aged 82.

1804 Com. Preble's fifth attack on Tripoli. The Constitution fired upwards of 300 rounds, besides grape and cannister; sunk a large Tunisian galliot, and silenced two of the

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batteries and the castle. American loss 3 killed, 1 wounded.

1833 Great fire at Constantinople, in which a circuit of three miles, said to comprise 12,000 houses and 50,000 inhabitants, was devastated, and many lives lost.

AUGUST 30.

30 B. C. CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, to save herself from the disgrace of captivity.

526 THEODORIC, first king of the Goths in Italy, died. He advanced commerce and the arts, and patronised literature, but committed great acts of cruelty.

1181 ALEXANDER III., pope, died. He was an able pontiff, beloved by his subjects and respected by the world.

1483 LOUIS XI., of France, died. His ambition led him to the commission of the greatest crimes, by which he acquired the title of the Tiberius of France.

1563 WOLFGANG MUSCULUS, a celebrated German divine, died. He adopted the tenets of Luther, and by his eloquence gained over the city of Augsburg.

1566 SOLYMAN II., (*the Magnificent*) sultan of Turkey, died. He prosecuted war with various success in Europe and Asia, and took the island of Rhodes from the knights of Jerusalem.

1645 Treaty of peace between the New-England colonies and the Narragansett Indians; by which the latter were to pay the expense of the preparations already made for war, estimated at 2,000 fathoms of wampum; restore to Uncus the prisoners and canoes taken from him; keep perpetual peace with the English and all their allies; and give hostages for the performance of the treaty.*

* Formidable preparations were made for this contest with the heathen savages. They drew up a manifesto, containing such facts as they considered sufficient to justify them in making war against the Narragansetts. It was entitled, "a declaracon of former passages and proceedings betwixt the English and Narrohiggansetts, with their confederates, wherein the grounds and justice of the ensuing warr are opened and cleared." In this document it is affirmed that the English colonies, "both in their treaties and converse with the barbarous natives of this wilderness, have had an awful respect to divine rules." It was determined immediately to raise 300 men; Massachusetts to furnish 190, Plymouth 40, Connecticut 40, New-Haven 30.

Aug. 30.

1717 William Lloyd, an English prelate, died, aged 91. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution, and a voluminous author.

1757 Battle of Norkettin; the Prussians forced the Russian camp and batteries, and killed 2,000 men, with an equal loss on their own part.

1795 Andrew Danican (*Philidor*) died; noted for his musical performances and compositions, by which he acquired the *sobriquet* from the king, of Philidor, after an Italian musician of that name, and by which he is generally known as a celebrated chess player. His fondness for the game grew into a passion, in order to indulge which he travelled over a great part of Europe, engaging every where with the best players. He remained some time in England, during which he printed his *Analysis of Chess*, a standard work. On his return to France he devoted his attention to the comic opera, of which he produced 21 pieces. A short time previous to his decease he played two games blindfold at the same time against two excellent chess-players, and won.

1801 Cairo surrendered to the British, and Egypt evacuated by the French under Menou. He was the first French general who landed with Bonaparte, and the last who left it.

1804 John Blair Linn, an American poet, died, aged 27. He published 2 vols. of miscellaneous pieces.

1810 John Philip de Cobentzl, an Austrian statesman, died. He was the last of that illustrious family.

1813 Battle of Nollendorf, in Bohemia, when Von Kleist made a daring descent from the mountains upon the rear of Vandamme, and gaining a decisive victory saved Bohemia, against which Bonaparte had directed his masterly demonstrations.

1814 Alexandria in Virginia capitulated to the British, and delivered up the public stores, shipping &c.

1814 The British under sir Peter Parker, having attacked the Americans at Moorsfields, were repulsed with considerable loss. Among the killed was sir Peter himself.

1832 Number of deaths in Paris from cholera since March, 18,000.

1834 Harding, an eminent astronomer, died at Gottingen; celebrated as the discoverer of the planet Juno.

AUGUST 31.

1290 Edward I. by a proclamation, exiled the whole race of English Jews forever, on penalty of death.

1422 Henry V. of England died at Vincennes, in France. He had conquered the kingdom, and was received at Paris as the future master of the country.

1523 Ulric Hutten, an eccentric German poet, died.

1568 John de la Valette Parisot, grand master of the knights of Malta, died. He bravely defended the island against a formidable seige by the Turks in 1557.

1578 Frobisher embarked to return from his third voyage to the northernmost part of the American continent. His fleet was separated the next night by a violent storm, but arrived safe, one ship after another, in England. Stow the chronicler says, " they fraught their shippes with the like pretended gold ore out of the mines," as on their last voyage, "but after great charges it proved worse than good stone, whereby many men were deceived to their utter undoings."

1615 Stephen Pasquier died; an eminent French advocate and poet.

1660 John Freinshemius, a learned German, died. He understood most of the languages of Europe, and his supplements to Livy and Quintus Curtius, go far to supply the loss of the originals.

1688 John Bunyan died. From an abandoned youth he became a respectable preacher; the authorship of *Pilgrim's Progress* will perpetuate his memory.

1772 William Borlase, an English writer on natural history &c., died. He also devoted much attention to antiquities.

1805 James Currie, an eminent Scottish physician, died. He wrote on medicine, and published an edition of Robert Burns with an excellent memoir.

1813 Battle of St. Sebastian; Wellington having driven the French over the Pyrennes, carried this place by storm and achieved a victory on the heights of San Marceil. French loss 15,000

1832 Everard Home, an English anatomist, died, aged 77. He was one of the most eminent medical men of his day; and his publications are numerous and in high repute.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

SEPTEMBER 1.

5508 B. C. The world was created, according to the *Septuagint*, followed by Julius Africanus, a chronloger of the third century upon the first of September, five thousand five hundred and eight years, three months and twenty five days before the birth of Christ. Of the 7,349 years which are thus supposed to elapse since the creation, we shall find 3,000 of ignorance and darkness; 2,000 either fabulous or doubtful; 1,000 of ancient history, commencing with the Persian empire and the republics of Rome and Athens; 1,000 from the fall of the Roman empire in the west to the discovery in America; and the remaining 349 will compose the modern state of Europe and mankind.

44 B. C. Divine honors decreed to the memory of Cæsar.

1159 ADRIAN IV., (*Nicholas Brekespere*) pope, died. He was the only Englishman ever elected to the office.

1611 The crew of Henry Hudson, who had mutined and put him adrift in an open boat, were picked up by a fisherman, in a wretched condition. Their best sustenance left, while on their voyage, was seaweed fried with candles' ends and the skins of fowls. They were in such a state of starvation that only one of them had strength to lie on the helm and steer the ship. It appears that they had quarrelled among themselves, and met with a fearful retribution.

1620 The English pilgrims sailed from Plymouth in the Mayflower, for the American continent, intending to find some place near Hudson's river for a settlement.

1633 ANTONIO QUERENGHI, an Italian poet, died.

1651 Dundee in Scotland taken by storm by Gen. Monk. "Mounche commaundit all, of quhatsummever sex to be putt to the edge of the sword. Ther were 800 inhabitans and soldiers killed, and about 200 women and children. The plounder and buttie they gat in the towne, exceeded two millions and a half."

Sept. 1.

1675 The Indians under the notorious king Philip fell upon the town of Deerfield, in Massachusetts, killed one man, and laid most of the town in ashes.

1685 Leoline Jenkins, an able English civilian and statesman, died.

1687 Henry More, an English philosopher and poet, died. His works once enjoyed a high reputation.

1715 Louis XIV., of France, died. His reign is marked as an era of magnificence, learning and licentiousness, in France; and he left behind him monuments of unprecedented splendor and expense, in palaces, gardens, &c.

1715 Francis Girandon, an eminet French sculptor and architect, died.

1720 Eusebius Renaudot, a distinguished French orientalist, died.

1721 John Keill, an eminent Scottish mathematician and philosopher, died. His works are numerous and in high repute.

1729 Richard Steele, an English writer and politician, died; "justly celebrated as an essayist, just remembered as a dramatist, and almost forgotten as a politician."

1755 Maurice Greene, an eminet English musical composer, died. He undertook an important reformation in church music which he did not live to effect.

1766 Peter Anich, a Tyrolese peasant, astronomer and geographer, died. He followed the occupation of a farmer till the age of 28, after which he commenced his scientific career.

1771 Cuthbert Shaw died; an English poet of "humble origin but of superior attainments, and inferior to no writer of ancient or modern times."

1774 Gen. Gage seized the powder at Charlestown, in consequence of which the people rose and compelled several officers of the king's government to resign.

1776 Lewis Henry Christopher Holty, an excellent German poet, died. "In tender elegiac or idylic poetry, he is peculiarly successful."

1779 French fleet, count d'Estaing, captured, off Charleston, S. C., British ship Experiment, 50 guns, and three frigates.

Sept. 1.

1784 John Francis Seguier, a distinguished French botanist, and president of the academy of Nismes, died.

1801 Robert Bage, an English novelist of considerable merit, died.

1804 The planet Juno discovered by Harding, of Germany. Her diameter is 1,425 miles, and she performs a very eccentric orbit round the sun in 4 years and 128 days.

1804 James Nicholson, an officer in the American navy during the war of the revolution, died.

1806 Patrick O'Bryen, the Irish giant, died at Bristol, England. His height was 8 feet, 5 inches.

1814 Champlain village taken possession of by the British under Provost.——Fort Castine, on the Penobscot, and several places taken by the British under Sherwood and admiral Griffith.——United States sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, fell in with 10 sail of British vessels convoyed by a 74, and bomb ship. He cut out of the convoy a brig laden with military stores and burnt her, and sunk the brig Avon, of 19 guns.

1838 William Clarke died; the companion of Lewis in the pioneer journey across the Rocky Mountains. He was held in the highest estimation by nearly all the tribes of western Indians, however remote, whose character he well understood. He was several years governor of Missouri, and at the time of his death the oldest American settler residing in St. Louis.

SEPTEMBER 2.

44 b. c. Cicero delivered the first of those speeches against Marc Antony, called his *Philippics*.

31 b. c. Battle of Actium, off the promontory in Epirus, in which the fleet of Marc Antony was defeated and his hopes utterly prostrated.

1504 Columbus sailed from Hispaniola to Spain—his final leave of the country which he had discovered—a discovery that had been to him a source of unutterable vexation and the vilest ingratitude.

1519 Battle of Zehuacingo, between 400 Spaniards under

Sept. 2.

Cortez, and the whole force of the Tlascalan Indians, amounting to about 40,000 warriors. The Indians closed in upon the Spaniards in a dense mass, and bore down with determined bravery upon the sturdy little band of invaders. A body of them, wielding two-handed swords succeeded in killing one of the horses at a blow; but the rider was saved, and the saddle also at the cost of ten men wounded. The cannons and guns of the Spaniards made terrible havoc among the dense masses of the Indians, and they were compelled to retire with a great loss, leaving their enemy too much fatigued to follow them, and greatly rejoiced to find that they had escaped annihilation.

1591 Richard Grenville, an English naval officer, died. He distinguished himself in battle against the Turks, and on the American coast against the Spaniards.

1666 Great fire in London, which consumed 400 streets, 13,200 houses and 89 churches—and destroyed the plague!

1746 John Baptist Colbert, Marquis of Torrey, died; a French statesman, celebrated for his embassies.

1754 Old Style. This day the Julian year expired in England.

1766 Archibald Bowyer, a learned Scottish Jesuit, died. He wrote a *History of the Popes*, and some other historical works; but is accused of much imposture.

1784 John Baptist Ahthony Visconti, an Italian antiquary, died. In his researches for ancient monuments at Rome, he discovered the tomb of the Scipios.

1792 The prisons of Paris, filled with nobles, ecclesiastics and opulent citizens, suspected of favoring the court and aristocratical party, were burst open, and the inmates massacred to the number of 12,487, during this and the following day. Neither age, rank nor sex were respected by the Jacobins, who urged the expediency of destroying these persons before the Austrians should reach the capital.

1792 Marie Therese de Lamballe, an Italian princess, murdered in Paris. She escaped from Paris at the same time with the royal family, by another road, and reached England. But on hearing the fate of her friend the queen, hastened back to share her fortune, and met with a barbarous death from the hands of the mob.

Sept. 2.

1813 Jean Victor Moreau, one of the most distinguished generals of the French revolution, died of wounds received at the battle of Dresden.

1832 Francis Xavier de Zach died of cholera at Paris. He was a native of Hungary, and one of the most eminent astronomers of the age.

1832 John Olding Butler died; an English writer, author of a *Geography of the Globe.*

SEPTEMBER 3.

1189 Inauguration of Richard I., (*Cœur de Lion*) at Westminster, a most splendid pageant.

1328 Castracani Castruccio, a famous Italian general, died. He was found, when an infant, in a heap of leaves, in Tuscany; and lived to attain the highest rank in military fame.

1332 A famous bull feast in the Coliseum at Rome, after the fashion of the Moors and Spaniards. The ladies were seated in three balconies, lined with scarlet cloth. Every knight assumed a livery and device. The champions who were left on the arena outnumbered the *quadrupeds.*

1588 Richard Tarleton, a celebrated jester and actor, and dramatic writer, was buried at Shoreditch, London—the *Yorick* of Shakspeare's Hamlet.

1592 Robert Greene, an English dramatic author, died; notorious for his licentiousness.

1634 Edward Coke, the celebrated English judge, died. He was a clear and luminous writer on the laws and constitution of his country.

1642 Battle of Liscarrol, between the Irish army of 7,500, under Gen. Barry, and the British, 2,400, under Lord Inchiquin, in which the latter were victorious.

1650 Battle of Dunbar; the Scots under Leslie defeated with great slaughter by Oliver Cromwell; 3,000 of them slain, and 10,000 taken prisoners, one half of whom were "driven, like turkeys, into England."

1651 Battle of Worcester; Cromwell defeated Charles II. with great slaughter; the whole Scottish army being principally killed or taken.

Sept. 3.

1658 Oliver Cromwell died, on the anniversary of some of his most famous victories. The mighty conqueror, Death, snatched him in no ordinary manner, for Dan Æolus proclaimed it in *tempest* to all nations of Europe.

1653 Claudius Salmasius, a French historian and critic, died. He was a man of most uncommon abilities and erudition, as his works, numerous and various, show.

1692 David Ancillon, a German divine, died; eminent for his learning, piety and eloquence. His library at Metz was a great curiosity to the learned.

1711 Elizabeth Sophia Cheron died; a French lady who obtained great celebrity by her talents for poetry, painting, the learned languages and music.

1729 John Hardouin, a French Jesuit, died; who distinguished himself for his criticism and extensive erudition, as well as by the singularity of his opinions.

1739 George Lillo, an English dramatic writer, died. Though a jeweller by profession, and a man of business, he cultivated the muses, and acquired great celebrity.

1752 New Style; eleven days blotted from the English calendar; this, the 3d, being accounted the 14th.

1774 Antony de Ferriol, count Pont de Vesle, died; a French comic writer.

1777 British under Gen. Howe marched upon Philadelphia, and the Americans retreated across the Brandywine.

1782 Sixth action between the British, admiral Hughes, 12 ships and a 50 gun ship, and the French admiral Suffrein, 12 ships and three 50 gun ships, off Trincomalee. The action was bloody; the French, on re-entering the harbor in the evening, lost a 74 gun ship.

1783 Definitive articles of peace signed at Paris, between England, France, Spain and America.

1791 New French constitution presented to Louis XVI. by the national assembly.

1796 Battle of Wurtzburgh; the French under Jourdan defeated by the Austrians under the archduke Charles.

1801 British took possession of Alexandria, Egypt. They found there 312 cannon. The garrison consisted of nearly 12,000, who had subsisted a long time on horseflesh.

1803 Joseph Ritson, an English writer, died. Though a

man of learning, he adopted a most singular and capricious form of orthography.

1804 Sixth attack on Tripoli by the American squadron under Com. Preble. The Constitution brought to in a situation where more than 70 guns could be brought to bear upon her. She silenced one of their batteries, and considerably damaged the town, castle and other batteries.

1807 Clara Reeve died, aged 70; an English writer of considerable literary talent.

1816 Kia King, emperor of China, dethroned by the guards of his palace, on account of a sentence he passed in relation to some affairs of religion.

SEPTEMBER 4.

1456 John Corvinus Hunniades died; a general in the Hungarian armies distinguished for his bravery, and his great success in the wars with the Turks.

1532 Pizarro, having landed in Peru and founded a colony, now began his march for the conquest of the country. His force consisted of 62 horse, and 106 foot, among whom were 20 crossbowmen, with which he went forth to encounter tens of thousands of fierce and warlike men. It is said that Pizarro incited his followers to this dangerous enterprize by the singular argument, that his main design was the propagation of the Catholic faith, without injuring any person.

1588 Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, died. He was a great favorite at the court of Elizabeth, and accounted a man of talents; but artful, ambitious, and criminal.

1609 Henry Hudson came to anchor in the bay within Sandy Hook.

1676 John Ogilby, a Scottish writer, died. From the profession of a dancing master he became an eminent geographer, critic and poet.

1753 Andrew Fountaine, an English antiquarian, died. He travelled over the European continent in search of pictures, medals, statues and inscriptions, with which he enriched the cabinets of England.

Sept. 4.

1759 Paul Francis Velli, a French Jesuit, died ; author of a valuable history of France.

1784 Cæsar Cassini de Thury, an eminent French astronomer, died. He had acquired much knowledge on the science at the age of 10. He published a map of France in 182 sheets, which has served as a model for all subsequent works of the kind.

1785 A Mr. Sadler ascended at Oxford, England, in a balloon of his own construction. He was the first Englishman who undertook an ærial voyage.

1797 On this day the majority of the French directory overthrew the opposite party ; sixty-five deputies were condemned to deportation as guilty of a conspiracy for the restoration of the monarchy. The councils renewed their oaths of hatred against royalty on this occasion.

1800 The fortress of Valetta, in Malta, surrendered to the English by the French, with the shipping in the harbor.

1805 Peter Francis Andrew Mechain, a French astronomer, died. He was a practical man, and accomplished much useful labor.

1804 Great hurricane in the West-Indies ; 274 vessels lost.

1808 John Home, a Scottish writer, died, aged 84. He was a preacher at the time his admirable play of *Douglas* appeared, which gave so much offence to the presbytery that he resigned.

1830 Donald McDonald died at Lynn, Mass., aged 108. He was born in Scotland, 1722, and during the last years of his life wandered about the country, a vagrant of the most intemperate habits. He was with Wolfe at the battle of Quebec.

1834 George Clymer, inventor of the Columbian printing press, died in London, aged 80 ; formerly of Philadelphia.

1836 The sultan of Turkey released all the inmates of his seraglio from the perpetual imprisonment within the precincts of his palace, to which they had considered themselves to be condemned for life.

SEPTEMBER 5.

1548 Catharine Parr, the sixth and last queen of Henry VIII., died. She was learned, and had sufficient prudence and sagacity to direct the caprices of the monarch in his dotage.

1569 Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, died. He was of low parentage, and on coming to power, distinguished himself by a most cruel and bloody persecution of the protestants, 200 of whom he was instrumental in bringing to the stake, and is said to have whipped and tortured several with his own hands. On the accession of Elizabeth he was committed to prison, where he died.

1618 Jacques Davy du Perron, a French cardinal, died; celebrated for his learning and political knowledge.

1654 Cromwell's first parliament assembled at Westminster. The speech explaining his policy occupied three solemn hours.

1685 Francis North, an English statesman, died. He rose through his abilities, and found time amidst his ardous duties to prepare and publish several works.

1701 Edmund Boursault, a French dramatist, died. He received little or no education, yet became a correct and popular author.

1745 Simon Joseph Pellegrin, a French ecclesiastic and poet, died. He obtained the prize of the academy in 1704.

1752 The first play performed in America by a regular company of comedians, at Williamsburgh, then the capital of Virginia. The piece was the *Merchant of Venice*, and the afterpiece *Lethe*, written by Garrick. Thus Shakspeare had the first place, in time as in merit, as the dramatist of the western world, and Garrick the honor of attending on his master. Lewis Hallam made his "first appearance on any stage" at this performance. He had one line to speak, apparently an easy task, but when he found himself in presence of the audience he was panic struck; he stood motionless and speechless, until bursting into tears he walked off the stage, making a most inglorious exit. It is scarcely necessary to add that he was afterwards the hero and favorite in tragedy and comedy for nearly half a century.

1765 Anne Claude de Caylus, a French writer, died. His

Sept. 5.

Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, 7 vols. 4to, is valuable. He also discovered, from a passage of Pliny, the ancient mode of encausting painting, and of tinging marble.

1774 The first congress met at Philadelphia. There were 52 members present from eleven colonies.

1778 British under Gen. Grey landed at Bedford or Dartmouth, and destroyed above 70 sail of shipping, besides small craft. They burnt the magazine, wharf, storehouses, vessels on the stocks, the dwelling houses and mills, and levied a contribution of all the public moneys, 300 oxen and 10, 000 sheep.

1781 An indecisive engagement took place off the Chesapeake between the British fleet, admiral Graves, and the French fleet under de Grasse. While the two admirals were manouvering, count de Barras with a French fleet of eight line of battle ships passed the British at night and got within the capes of Virginia; by this combination the French had a decided superiority, and the British took their departure.

1785 Lunardi made the first balloon ascent in Scotland. He ascended at Edinburgh, and traversed a distance of fifty miles over sea and land in one hour and a half.

1786 Jonas Hanway, an English merchant and philanthropist, died. He undertook a laborious and dangerous course of travels through Russia into Persia, with a view of opening trade. The city of London owes many useful improvements and institutions to his enterprize and benevolence.

1794 John Hely Hutchinson, an Irish lawyer and statesman, died. He was noted for his avidity after lucrative offices; of whom lord North remarked, that if England and Ireland were given him he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden.

1808 Clement Cruttwell died; an English divine and author, whose literary performances, for labor, extent and utility, have rarely been equalled.

1812 First battle of Borodino, in Russia; the French under Bonaparte and his favorite generals; the Russians under Koutousoff. The Russians made a desperate resistance, till night separated the combatants.

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1813 Action off Seguin between United States brig Enterprize, 17 guns, Lieut. Burrows, and British brig of war Boxer, 18 guns, Lieut. Blythe; the latter was captured in 40 minutes, with the loss of upwards of 20 killed and 14 wounded; American loss 4 killed 10 wounded. Both commanders were killed, and were buried together at Portland, on the eighth.

1824 Peter Louis Lacretelle, died; a distinguished French lawyer and writer.

1837 Borowlaski, a celebrated Polish dwarf, died in England, aged 98. His height was short of 36 inches, though his person was of complete symmetry. In former years he travelled on the continent, but for the last 40 years had resided in England. He excelled as a wit and humorist, was acquainted with several languages, and his company was much courted. He had brothers and sisters, some of whom were above six feet in stature.

SEPTEMBER 6.

972 John XIII., pope, died. He was elected by the power of the emperor, against the wishes of the Roman people. A violent dissention was the consequence, and the new pontiff was banished the next year by the prefect of Rome; he was reinstated by the emperor, and his opponent in turn sent into exile.

1492 Columbus sailed from the Canaries, where he had been detained since the 12th of August, in refitting for the voyage.

1521 John Sebastian del Cano, having on the death of Magellan, been appointed captain of the Spanish expedition for the discovery of a western passage to the Molucca or Spice islands, conducted the remainder of the voyage, which was finished this day. This was the first voyage round the word. It sailed Aug 10, 1519 from Seville, and consisted of five ships and 236 men. Only one ship of this squadron ever reached Spain. (8th?)

1581 William Postel, a French mathematician, died. He possessed great learning, but was a visionary. His works are twenty-six in number, on curious and strange subjects.

Sept. 6.

1620 The Mayflower, consisting of 101 passengers, sailed from Plymouth England for America, having been obliged to put back twice, on account of the leaky condition of the Speedwell, which was to sail with her. This was the company of Pilgrims which landed at Plymouth rock, and commenced the settlement of New England.

1652 Philip Alegambe died; a Dutch Jesuit, whose works were in high estimation.

1676 The Massachusetts forces, having subdued Philip, turned their arms against the eastern Indians, and surprised about 400 of them at Cocheco, in Maine, who were all taken; those found accessory to the late rebellion, being about half the number, were sold into slavery, and several who had committed murders were hung.

1683 John Baptist Colbert, marquis of Segnelia, died. He was an illustrious French statesman, deservedly respected as a minister who ably restored the navy, the commerce and finances of the country, patronized learning and science, and invigorated genius by his mild and active generosity.

1748 Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, died; an eminent antiquarian, theological, political and controversial writer.

1769 Great jubilee at Stratford, England, in honor of Shakspeare. The pageant continued three days, and attracted much attention.

1775 John Baptist Bullet, a French author, died. He possessed a most retentive memory, and his works are learned and useful.

1781 Fort Griswold taken by the British under Arnold, and the garrison put to the sword. Col. Ledyard, who commanded the fort was run through the body with his own sword, after he had surrendered. Of the garrison 73 were killed, 30 or 40 wounded, and 40 taken prisoners. British loss 48 killed, and 142 wounded. New London was set on fire, 60 dwellings and 84 stores burnt.—— American privateer Congress, captured British sloop of war Savage, 20 guns.

1783 Anna Williams, a blind English authoress, died, aged 77.

1784 George Alexander Stevens, an English writer, died. He possessed the rare faculty of entertaining an audience four hours at a sitting. By his lecture on heads he re-

alized about 50,000 dollars; but died finally in a mad house.

1796 William Benwell, an elegant English scholar, died.

1808 Louis Pierre Anquetil du Perron, a French divine and historian, died. He travelled into Asia, where he acquired the language of the ancient Persians, and became acquainted with the original writings of Zoroaster, and brought home a large amount of literary spoil.

1810 Battle of Rudschuck; the Russians defeated the Turks, killed the seraskier and 5,000 men, and took an immense number of prisoners, with all their artillery and equippage.

1816 Thomas Clark died in London, aged 80. He came to the city at the age of 22 and obtained the place of a porter; by the strictest economy and well directed effort, he accumulated a fortune of one and a half million dollars.

1814 British under Gen. Provost took Plattsburgh.

1821 Vicessimus Knox died; a learned English divine and miscellaneous writer.

1839 An insurrection at Zurich, in Switzerland, in consequence of the city government having enacted a new law, enforcing a system of government, independent of the clergy, and different from the routine of the Old Catechism, and having called from Germany to fill the theological chair of the university, Prof. Strauss, whose neological doctrines had given much offence. Several thousand peasants assembled and marched into the city, headed by their pastors. A few lives were lost, the government declared itself dissolved, the peasants withdrew and the city became tranquil.

SEPTEMBER 7.

70 Jerusalem demolished, and her foundations broken up on this day, Gregorian time. The walls were crossed on Friday, the last day of August, the conquest was completed on the sabbath and the calends of September, and the havock consumed about six days. There were slain or butchered one million *beards*. (See 8th Aug. Gorpeius is a tropical month, beginning 25th Aug.)

Sept. 7.

1493 Frederick IV., of Germany, died. He was a weak, indolent and superstitious monarch, who saw his subjects revolt with indifference, and was afterwards reduced to beg his bread.

1533 Birthday of Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

1566 Nicholas Zrinyi, a Hungarian Leonidas, killed. He had thrown himself into the castle of Szigeth, with 3000 men, and was besieged by the Turks. This number was dwindled down to 600 by repeated sallies. The sultan died of rage at his obstinacy, and the grand vizier made a general assault. Zrinyi rushed out at the head of his band, and was killed by three balls; the whole garrison shared his fate. Above 20,000 Turks had been killed during the siege.

1644 Grey Bentivoglio, an Italian cardinal, died. He wrote an account of Flanders, and a history of its civil wars.

1706 Battle of Turin; the French under count Marisin defeated by prince Eugene, with the loss of 2,000 killed, and all their baggage and amunition, and the military chest.

1760 Montreal surrendered to the English. By the reduction of this place, Gen. Amherst completed the conquest of Canada and the subversion of the French empire in North-America, which was added to the British possessions.

1776 George Smith, an eminent English landscape painter and author, died.

1779 John Armstrong, a celebrated Scottish poet, died.

1783 Leonard Euler, a Swiss mathematician, died. He possessed great erudition, and was perfect master of ancient mathematical literature; and had the history of all ages and nations, even to the minutest facts, ever present to his mind.

1798 Peter Frederick Suhm, an eminent Danish historian and miscellaneous writer, died. His histories form 16 quarto volumes, and his other works 15 vols.

1799 John Ingenhouz, an eminent Belgian natural philosopher, died in England. His chemical discoveries where applied to medical and agricultural improvements.

Sept. 7.

1799 Peter Charles le Monnier, a celebrated French astronomer, died. He was one of those who made the journey to the north in 1785, for the admeasurement of the globe.

1807 Copenhagen surrendered to the British after a long bombardment, in which six thousand were killed and wounded, and 1800 houses destroyed.

1812 Battle of Borodino; the Russian army consisted of 120,000, and the French had an equal number. There were also 500 cannon employed by each. The slaughter was dreadful; of one Russian division that mustered 30,000 in the morning, only 8,000 survived. These men had fought in close order under a fire of 80 cannon. It is computed that not less than 30,000 Russians, and 50,000 French, were killed; and night found either army on the ground they had occupied at day break.

1831 Warsaw captured by the Russians under Paskiewitch after two days fighting. Russian loss estimated at 20,000.

1833 Hannah More, a celebrated English authoress, died, aged 88. Her works are very numerous, by which she realized upwards of $140,000.

1836 John Pond, an eminent English astronomer, died. He was named by Dr. Maskeloyne as the fittest man to succeed him as astronomer royal, which office he held during 25 years with consummate ability.

1838 William Colfax, an officer of the revolution, died. He was one of the life guards of Washington, and supposed to have been the last survivor of that corps.

1839 Andrew Halliday, died; a Scottish medical and historical writer of merit.

SEPTEMBER 8.

1636 Harvard college founded at Cambridge, Mass.

1644 Francis Quarles, a celebrated English poet, died.

1656 Joseph Hall, "the first professed English satirist," died. He was bishop of Norwich, and acquired the title of the Christian Seneca. He is universally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning.

1755 Battle of Lake George, between the English under Col.

Sept. 8.

Johnson and the French and Indians under Baron Dieskau. The French force was nearly 2,000; that of the provincials greatly superior. A detachment of 1,000 men and 200 Indians which were sent out from the fort were ambuscaded and narrowly escaped destruction. A grand attack was then made on the fort by the French regulars, the Canadians and Indians being employed on the English flanks. After a battle of four hours, the enemy was compelled to retreat in disorder, and were pursued by a party from the camp, which fell on their rear and precipitated their flight. Dieskau was taken prisoner, and the remnant of his army completely routed by a detachment of 200 New Hampshire militia, from Fort Edward, who had been sent to the assistance of the main army. The loss of the provincials was 327 killed and wounded—that of the enemy about 600.

1760 Canada surrendered to the British at Montreal under lord Amherst. This was hailed with universal joy by the colonies, as the end of the cruel wars and bloody massacres which had hung over their towns and plantations nearly a century, in which the French and Indians had been uniformly the aggressors, and had vied with each other in murder, barbarity and rapine. Under the brief repose which followed the colonies rapidly increased in number and wealth, till the gigantic struggle for independence again plunged the country in scenes of desolation and ruin, in which the British armies in a degree emulated the French and Indian foe.

1761 Bernard Forest de Belidor, a Spanish mathematician, died at Paris. He wrote on fortifications and engineering, several valuable works.

1781 Battle of Eutaw Springs; the British regulars, 2,000 in number, under Col. Stewart, were defeated by the Americans under Gen. Greene, 1,400 regulars and 500 militia. British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners about 1,000; American loss about 500. This battle closed the war in South Carolina.

1782 Tremendous cannonade and bombardment from Gibraltar with red hot balls and carcasses, upon the Spanish besigers. Two floating batteries were consumed.

1793 The British under the duke of York raised the siege of Dunkirk, in France, defended with great bravery and resolution by Hoche.

1794 Battle of Brescia; the Poles defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with the loss of 8,000 men, and their whole park of artillery.

1797 Richard Farmer died; a celebrated scholar and critic. He is noted for a single work, his *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, in which he maintains that the bard obtained his knowledge of ancient history and mythology from translations and not from original classic authors. It is probably the best commentary which has been produced.

1798 The first No. of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (General Gazette) published at Augsburg, in Bavaria. Under the charge of baron Cotta, it is probably the most celebrated newspaper in the world. It has correspondents in all countries of Europe, and in America.

1798 Battle of Standtz, in Switzerland. The hardy mountaineers defended their homes against the French with clubs, spears and fragments of rock; but were forced to retire before the regular artillery and muskets of their enemy, their beautiful valley was destroyed by fire, and neither age nor sex spared by the furious soldiery.

1817 John Carter, an eminent English antiquary, draftsman and critic, died. He was many years a laborious contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

1837 Samuel Egerton Bridges, an English nobleman, died near Geneva, in Switzerland. He was a man of considerable talents and learning, and a voluminous writer in various branches of literature, but possessed of a most unhappy temper and disposition.

SEPTEMBER 9.

905 Olga, princess of Russia received with great pomp and ceremony at Constantinople by the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus. The baptism and nomination of the "empress Helena," established the era of Russian Christianity.

1087 William I., (*the conqueror*) king of England, died in consequence of a fall from his horse, near Rouen, in France. He invaded England from Normandy, 1066,

Sept. 9.

and having defeated Harold, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, was crowned king.

1513 Battle of Flodden, in Scotland, among the Cheviot hills. The Scots were defeated with the loss of 5,000 killed. Admiral Howard reported 10,000 Scots that fell in the field and pursuit. The English are supposed to have lost about an equal number, but among their slain were no persons of note. The heroic king James was struck down by an arrow a spear's length from the feet of Surrey, the English general.

1583 Humphrey Gilbert, on his return from a voyage of discovery to America, was foundered at sea in a violent storm when every person perished.

1607 Pompone de Bellievre, an eminent French statesman, died. He enjoyed the favor of princes and the reward of office, and in turn was disgraced.

1609 Albany first visited by Henry Hudson. The frank and generous natives made him every where welcome, and their own hearts gay with wine and strong water, till one of them became intoxicated, and greatly astonished the others.

1654 Peter Stuyvesant, with 700 men, approached the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. They were all reduced without bloodshed. (See Sept. 16.)

1677 About twenty Indians who had descended Connecticut river fell upon Hatfield as the people were raising a house, killed and captured about twenty, among the latter some women and children. On their return the same day they halted at Deerfield, where several people were employed in rebuilding their houses. But being discovered, their mischief was confined to killing one and capturing two. These people were just returned to their farms which had been laid waste the year before. They were soon compelled again to abandon them.

1689 The famous treaty of partition was signed at the river Kerbechi, between China and Russia.

1703 Charles de St. Denis Evremond, a French nobleman, died in England, aged 95. He signalized himself by his valor in the army, and was equally eminent for his literary talents.

1770 Bernard Siegfred Albinus, an eminent Dutch anato-

mist, died, aged 88. He surpassed all his predecessors in the science of anatomy, and published 3 folio vols. of plates to illustrate the human body.

1771 Robert Wood, an English traveller and writer, died.

1776 United States first so called.

1781 British Col. Stewart destroyed a great quantity of his stores and abandoned Eutaw Springs. He left 1000 stand of arms and 70 wounded men.

1782 Grand attack on Gibraltar by the Spaniards, from a floating battery of 64 heavy cannon, and their whole lines, together with 60 mortars and their shipping, which was continued during the whole day.

1801 Gilbert Wakefield died; an eminent English polemical and classical writer.

1806 John Brand, an English antiquary, died. He was originally a shoemaker; but found means to acquire a liberal education, and left several valuable works.

1814 Capt. McGlassin with 50 Americans, forded the Saranac and reconnoitered the British works, drove in a party of 150 men, attacked and carried their battery, killed their commanding officer and 16 men, and having destroyed their works, returned with the loss of 1 wounded and 3 missing.——British navy with a detachment of troops, 150 sailors and 250 Indians, captured the United States schooners Tigress and Scorpion, near St. Josephs, Michigan.

1816 Kilian Van Rensselaer, a general in the revolutionary army, died at Albany. He embarked early in defence of his country; in 1777 was attacked by a large body of Indians at Fort Anne, where he was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which was extracted after his death, having been carried 39 years.

1824 An expedition, fitted out at Rangoon in Burmah, consisting of English and native troops to the number of 1000, took the town of Tavoy, a place of considerable strength, with 10,000 fighting men, and many mounted guns. The viceroy of the province and many persons of distinction were among the prisoners. A new state carriage for the king of Ava, a magnificent vehicle surpassing anything of the kind in Europe in splendor and costly material, was taken, and conveyed to England.

SEPTEMBER 10.

954 Louis IV., king of France, killed by a fall from his horse, at the age of 38.

1167 Matilda, of England, empress of Germany, died. She was the daughter of Henry I. of England, married Henry IV of Germany, and was afterwards acknowledged queen of England; but her conduct not suiting the nobles, she was deposed and Stephen placed on the throne.

1543 The small remains of the army which had sailed from Cuba in 1539 (See May 18) under de Soto, for the conquest of Florida, arrived at Panuco on their return. This great expedition ended in the poverty and ruin of all concerned in it. Not a Spaniard remained in Florida.

1547 Conspiracy of Placentia, when Peter Louis Farnese, son of pope Paul III., was assassinated. The place was taken by the conspirators and delivered to the troops of the emperor Charles V. before daylight next morning.

1547 Battle of Pinkey, in Scotland; the English under the protector Somerset, defeated the Scots under the earl of Arran, and obtained one of the most finished victories on record. The Scots lost 10,000.

1621 King James gave sir William Alexander a patent of the whole territory of Acadia, by the name of Nova-Scotia. It was erected into a palatinate, to be holden as a fief of the crown of Scotland. An unsuccessful attempt was soon after made to effect a settlement, and he sold it to the French in 1630. Twenty years afterwards three thousand families settled there from New England.

1649 Peter Goudelin, a poet of Gascony, died. He was so celebrated that he acquired the title of the Homer of Gascony.

1691 Edward Pococke died; a most learned English critic and commentator, and famous particularly for his great skill in the oriental languages.

1714 An agreement between the Van Hoorn or Berbice company, and the Dutch East-India company, to furnish the former annually after this day, 240 negroes from Angola, or Ardra (one third to be females) at 165 florins a head.

1730 Guichard Joseph du Verney, died; professor of anatomy at Paris, of great celebrity.

1738 Thomas Sheridan, an Irish divine and poet, died. He published a prose translation of *Perseus*.

Sept. 10.

1752 JOHN BAPTIST BERTRAND died; a French physician, known for his interesting account of the plague of Marseilles.

1759 Second action off Pondicherry, between the British fleet, admiral Pococke, and the French under admiral d' Aché. British loss 164 killed, 385 wounded. A deserter reported the French loss to have been 1500 killed and wounded.

1771 Birthday of MUNGO PARK, a celebrated Scottish adventurer. He twice attempted the discovery of the course and outlet of the Niger, so long a source of conjecture with geographers, in the second of which he lost his life in the 35th year of his age.

1781 Count d' Estaing returned with his fleet to the Chesapeake, and captured two British frigates of 32 guns each.

1782 The firing on Gibraltar from the ithmus continued by the Spaniards, at the rate of 6,500 cannon shot, and 1,080 shells in every 24 hours.

1785 Treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Prussia.

1797 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT GODWIN died; a lady of very superior literary accomplishments, who distinguished himself by many able productions, and the peculiarity of her views.

1802 A lunar rainbow observed at Matlock, in Derbyshire, England.

1806 JOHN CHRISTOPHER ADELUNG, a German professor at Erfurt, died; author of a grammatical and critical dictionary of the German language, in 5 vols. quarto. He was never married, and it was said of him that his writing desk was his wife, and the 70 volumes which he wrote were his children. His wine cellar, which was unique, he called his *bibliotheca selectissima.*

1809 AUGUSTUS LOUIS VON SCHLOETZER, a German historian, died. He wrote a *History of Lithuania*, &c.

1813 Battle of Lake Erie, and defeat and capture of the entire British fleet under Com. Barclay, by the United States fleet under Com. Perry. The British force consisted of 6 vessels, 63 guns; Americans had 11 vessels, 54 guns. The action commenced at 15 minutes before 12, and ended about 3 P. M. The loss of the British was estimated at 200; Americans lost 27 killed, 96 wounded—123.

Sept. 10.

1827 Ugo Foscolo, a distinguished Italian writer, died. His works are numerous, but giving offence to the authorities, he was driven from country to country, and died from disease and penury.

SEPTEMBER 11.

1069 The Danes under Harold and Canute landed in England, at the mouth of the Humber, and laid waste the country.

1297 Battle near Cambuskenneth, on the Forth, between the Scots under Wallace, and the English, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 5000 slain. The victors, to show their utter detestation of that tool of Edward, Cressingham, flayed his body, and converted his skin into thongs for their horses.

1649 Drogheda in Ireland taken by assault by the English under Cromwell. A universal massacre was permitted during five days. "I believe we put to the sword," is the general's despatch, "the whole number of the defendants. *This is a marvellous great mercy.*" The garrison alone consisted of 2,500 foot and 300 horse. "There was scarce thirty lives saved in the whole town, and these were by Cromwell reserved to be sent to Barbadoes.

1677 James Harrington, an eminent English political writer, died; author of the political romance of *Oceana*, in imitation of Plato's *Atlantic Story*.

1709 Battle of Malplaquet, in Belgium; the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, defeated the French army of 120,000 men, under Villars and de Boufflers. This was a dear victory to the allies, who lost 20,000 of their best troops.

1745 Mary Chandler died; an English lady, distinguished for her poetic talent.

1776 Great tempest on the coast of Newfoundland; a large amount of shipping, and a great number of lives lost.

1777 Battle of Brandywine; the Americans under Washington and Greene entirely defeated by the British under Cornwallis. The Americans lost about 1,300 killed, wounded and prisoners. This was the first battle Lafayette was in; he was wounded in the leg.

Sept. 11.

1781 John Augustus Ernesti died; professor of theology at Leipsic, and author of numerous literary and theological works.

1813 Running action between the United States Com. Chancey, on lake Ontario, and the British Com. Yeo; the latter succeeded in getting into Amherst bay.

1814 The British, 8,000 strong, commenced disembarking their troops at North-Point, about 12 miles from Baltimore, for the purpose of attacking that city.

1814 Battle of Lake Champlain and Plattsburg. The British fleet 95 guns, under Com. Downie, defeated and captured by the United States fleet, Com. Chancey, 86 guns. British loss 57 killed, 72 wounded; Americans loss 52 killed, 58 wounded. At the same time the British troops under Gen. Provost, about 14,000 veterans, the flower of the duke of Wellington's army, attacked the American lines at Saranac, Plattsburg, and were defeated by Gen. Macomb.

1820 Home Riggs Popham died; a distinguished British naval officer.

1823 David Ricardo, a celebrated English writer on finance and statistics, died. He was of Jewish descent, and abandoned by his father at an early age for marrying a quakeress. His talents however, procured him wealth and distinction.

1833 Deaths by cholera in the city of Mexico, from the 5th August to this date, 10,000.

SEPTEMBER 12.

284 Marcus Aurelius Numerianus, the Roman emperor, died; or was assassinated. He was admired for his learning and moderation, was naturally eloquent, and was esteemed one of the best poets of the age.

1362 Innocent VI., (*Stephen Albert*) pope, died. He was of a peaceful disposition, and labored earnestly to reconcile the kings of England and France.

1382 Louis I., king of Hungary and Poland, died. One of his acts was to expel the Jews.

1504 Columbus sailed from San Domingo—that great man's

Sept. 12.

last voyage. His crazy and shattered bark, like his body, landed at St. Lucar in November.

1528 Andrew Doria, a noble Genoese and the ablest seaman of his age, retook Genoa from the French, and restored its independence.

1553 Albert of Brandenburg defeated by Henry of Brunswick. He was placed under the ban of the empire, and fled to France, where he died.

1660 James Catz, a Dutch statesman and poet, died, aged 83. His poems are much admired by his countrymen.

1765 John Ballandus, a Flemish Jesuit, died. His judgment, learning and sagacity led to his appointment to collect materials for the lives of the saints of the Romish church. He lived to complete 5 vols. folio, and the work was continued to 47 vols. by his successors.

1672 Tannegui le Fevre, a learned French author, died. He was the father of Madam Dacier.

1683 The allies under John Sobieski and the duke of Lorraine, routed the vast Turkish army under the walls of Vienna, and compelled them to raise the siege. Sobieski sent a post to his queen, saying that the grand vizier had made him his sole heir, including 70,000 dead men.

1683 Alphonzo VI., king of Portugal, died. His conduct displayed the tyrant and the madman, and he resigned his crown.

1729 Birthday of Moses Mendelssohn, a learned Jew of Berlin. He was of obscure origin, and became a merchant; but quitted commerce for literature, and acquired great reputation.

1764 John Philip Rameau, a French musician, died. His writings on music procured him the title of the Newton of the science.

1776 Washington, with the remains of his army, entered Philadelphia, after his disastrous defeat at Brandywine. The same night a party of the British made an excursion to Wilmington, took the governor of Delaware out of his bed, and captured a shallop richly laden with public and private property, and the public records.

1804 The American squadron captured near Tripoli two vessels laden with wheat for that city.

1806 Edward Thurlow, an eminent English nobleman, died.

He possesssed a vigorous and active mind, added to close application, which gave him a high rank among the professional men of the day.

1812 Fort Wayne relieved by the troops under Gen. Harrison. The Indians raised the siege with great precipitation.

1814 Battle of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The British, 8,000 men under Gen. Ross, were arrested in their march upon Baltimore, and Gen. Ross was killed. The fort was bombarded incessantly 25 hours. Total American loss in killed and wounded 173; British official loss 290.

1819 Gebbaral Lebrecht, prince von Blucher, a celebrated Prussian field-marshal, died. He had been 45 years in the army, and for his celerity in the field, was called *Marshal Forwards.*

1820 Francis Christopher Kellerman, a French marshal, died. He entered the army at the age of 17 as a huzzar, and rose to the highest honors under Napoleon.

1829 Surrender of the Spanish army at Tampico, under Gen. Barradas, to the Mexicans under Santa Anna. The Spaniards were to transport themselves to Havana, and pledged not to serve against Mexico in future. This terminated the expedition to subdue Mexico after five engagements.

1832 Priscilla Wakefield, an English authoress, died, aged 82. She wrote many popular and useful works for children and youth, and promoted the institution of savings banks.

1838 Henry Ryalls died at Darien, Ga., aged 110. He was a soldier of the revolution: and retained his faculties to the last.

SEPTEMBER 13.

507 B. C. The dedication of the Roman capitol fell upon this day, about the full moon of the Greek month Matagitnion. Horatius Pulvillus, as supreme prætor, drove the first annual *nail* in the wall of the temple, near the fane of Minerva.

44 Cæsar executes his last testament at his seat near Lavicanum. He left the people his gardens near the Tiber, and 300 sesterces to each man.

Sept. 13.

81 TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, emperor of Rome, died. He was an obscure native of Riti, who by his merits and virtues rose to consequence in the Roman armies, and headed the expedition against Jerusalem.

335 Constantine dedicated his great church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem, Saturday; and on Sunday exalted the relic of the cross.

1435 JOHN PLANTAGENET, duke of Bedford, regent of France, died. He was the brother of Henry V. of England, and the most accomplished prince of Europe. He purchased and transported to London the Royal Library of Paris.

1515 Battle of Marignano, in Italy, which lasted with great fierceness two days. The French commander, who had been in eighteen pitched battles, exclaimed that all other fights compared with this were but children's sport, that this was the war of giants. The French were victorious.

1557 JOHN CHEKE, a learned Englishman, died. He was professor of Greek in the university, and held important state offices. On the accession of Mary, he preferred popery to the faggot, and abjured his faith.

1565 WILLIAM FAREL, a successful French reformer, died. He labored with great zeal against the catholic church, and made many proselytes.

1592 MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE died; a celebrated French writer, whose works are still quoted.

1598 PHILIP II., of Spain, died. He was made king of Sicily and Naples, 1554; became king of England by marriage with Mary, and two years after ascended the Spanish throne by the abdication of his father, Charles V.

1629 Nine sachems came to Plymouth and voluntarily subscribed an instrument of submission to the English, acknowledging themselves the loyal subjects of James, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

1629 JOHN BUXTORF, a German linguist, died. He was professor of Hebrew, at Basil, and is placed in the first rank of men who have been eminent for rabbinical learning.

1759 Quebec stormed and taken by the British under Wolfe, who was wounded and died in the arms of victory. The French lost 500 killed, and 1,000 taken; British loss 50 killed, 500 wounded.

Sept. 13.

1771 JOHN GAMBOLD, a noted Moravian preacher in London, died; a great enthusiast, but respected for his learning and abilities, and inoffensive manners.

1781 Combined attack on Gibraltar by 10 Spanish floating batteries, and about 300 cannon, mortars and howitzers from the isthmus. Two of their largest ships were burnt and 2 feluccas taken. The British saved from one of the ships about 350 men; 8 other ships blew up or were burnt.

1787 MOSES BROWN, an English poet and divine, died.

1794 JOHN PETER CLARIS DE FLORIAN, an eminent French author, died. His dramas, pastorals, novels and fables, gave him a great popularity as a sentimental writer.

1797 JOHN FELL, an English dissenting minister, died. He is known as the author of several respectable works.

1806 CHARLES JAMES FOX, an eminent English statesman, died.

1808 XAVIER BETTINELLI, an elegant Italian writer, died. His works are published in 24 vols., two of which are tragedies, and two poems.

1814 British approached within 700 yards of fort Bowyer, Mobile, and opened their fire on it.

1819 Completion of the Mahmudie or Alexandria canal, in Egypt. This vast undertaking was commenced in January of the same year by Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, under the superintendence of six European engineers, with about 100,000 laborers, and their number, though more than 7,000 died of contagious diseases, was gradually increased to more than 290,000, each of whom received about 17 cents per diem. It extends from below Soane, on the Nile, to Pompey's pillar, is 47½ miles long, 90 feet wide, and 18 feet deep.

1839 JAMES MAITLAND, earl of Lauderdale, died, aged 80. He was the author of various publications on finance and political economy.

SEPTEMBER 14.

258 THASCIUS CÆCILIUS CYPRIANUS, beheaded. He was bishop of Carthage, and a principal father of the Christian church.

Sept. 14.

407 John Chrysostom, one of the most illustrious fathers of the church, died. His works were edited by Montfaucon in 13 vols. folio.

533 The Roman general Belisarius achieved the conquest of Africa, a chaotic waste of enslaved humanity, where the image of *intelligence* is unknown.

1321 Alghieri Dante, a celebrated Italian poet, died. His most considerable work is the *Inferno*.

1403 Battle of Homildon Hill, in which the Scots were defeated.

1499 Vasco de Gama landed at Lisbon from his immortal adventure.

1523 Adrian VI., pope, died. He was of obscure birth, but his abilities raised him gradually to consequence.

1528 Richard Fox, bishop of Exeter and Durham, died. He was of obscure origin; besides his episcopal offices he was employed on several embassies.

1544 The English under the duke of Norfolk raised the siege of Montreuil in France.

1646 Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, died; famous for the discovery of the Parian marbles which bear his name, and which he gave to the university of Oxford.

1666 A French expedition, consisting of 28 companies of foot and all the militia of the colony, marched from Quebec for the purpose of destroying the Mohawks. This formidable army, entered the Mohawk country, after a march of 700 miles, and laid waste their villages; the Indians, retiring into the woods with their women and children, escaped. This expedition was commanded by M. de Tracy, then upwards of 70 years of age.

1712 John Dominic Cassini, a celebrated Italian astronomer, died. He was invited by the senate to teach mathematics at Bologna, at the age of 15; and before his death had enriched science with a thousand new discoveries.

1714 Thomas Britton, a celebrated musical small-coal man, died. He rented a house in London, commenced business, and occupied his leisure hours in learning chemistry and music. He became an adept in those sciences, and excelled in many curious arts and crafts, all which he had acquired without neglecting his business. During

the day he was seen with his sack and measure crying small coal, and in the evening conducting a concert at his house, where men of fashion and well dressed ladies of high rank ascended to his room by a ladder, to regale their ears. He was a member of a weekly society of black-lettered literati, where leaving his sack at the door, he entered the room among noblemen in his checked shirt, and produced his books collected from stalls and shops in blind alleys. His death was occasioned by a ventriloquial friend, who during a musical conversation pronounced these words distinctly as coming from a distance: "Thomas Britton go home, for thou shalt die." 'Honest Tom,' supposing the voice to have proceeded from an angel, went home depressed in spirits, took to his bed and died. He was twice induced to sit for his portrait. In one he is represented in a blue frock, with a small coal measure in his hand: and in the other tuning a harpsichord. One of them is in the British Museum.

1741 Charles Rollin, the celebrated French historian, died, aged 81. He was the son of a cutler, and became famous not only as a writer, but also for his eloquence.

1751 James Philip d'Orville, a Dutch critic, died; professor of eloquence, history and Greek at Amsterdam.

1777 Burgoyne, having collected about thirty day's provision, and thrown a bridge of boats over the Hudson, crossed and encamped on the heights and plains of Saratoga.

1784 James Essex died; an Englishman famous for his skill in Gothic architecture.

1788 Jordan Noel de Vaux, a celebrated French general, died. He was made governor of Corsica, in 1769, and completed the conquest of that island; he was afterwards raised to the dignity of marshal of France. He had been present at 19 sieges and 14 battles.

1792 John Vander-Merseh, died. He headed the insurgents of Brabant against the imperial forces, in 1789, and distinguished himself by his valor and prudence.

1795 The English drove the Dutch from their camp at the cape of Good-Hope, and captured the Williamstadt of 26 guns.

1811 James Grahame, a Scottish poet and divine, died.

1814 The French advance guard under Murat and Beauhar-

Sept. 14.

nois entered Moscow.. No defence was made except by the populace in the Kremlin, who fired the palace, and the whole city was wrapt in flames. Of 4,000 superb stone houses, only 200 remained; of 800 churches, all were destroyed or heavily damaged, and of 8,000 wooden houses, about 500 escaped.——Gloutzk attacked and stormed by the Russians; the Poles and French under Dombrofsky retreated with the loss of 1,000 men.

1811 James Grahame, a Scottish poet and divine, died.

1816 William Bawdween, an English vicar, died. He was an excellent Saxon scholar, and translated the two first volumes of that curious national work, the *Domesday Book*, which was published by a vote of the British parliament. He proposed to publish the whole work, and is said to have left the other 8 vols. prepared for the press.

1835 John Brinkley, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, died. He was distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer.

1836 Aaron Burr, third vice-president of the United States, died, aged 81. He possessed very distinguished talents, but manifested a lamentable want of principle.

SEPTEMBER 15.

1590 Gerard Bontius, professor of medicine at Leyden, died. He was the first who immortalised himself by pills, having invented a kind the secret of which was long unknown.

1613 Thomas Overbury, a polite English writer, poisoned in the Tower. He wrote in verse and prose.

1623 Nicholas Bergier, historiographer of France, died. He wrote a history of the great roads of the Roman empire.

1643 Richard Boyle, the great earl of Cork, died. He went to Dublin with a small fortune, and by his great industry and ability enriched himself and benefitted his country.

1745 Arthur Bedford, a learned English clergymen, died. He made great exertions for the reformation of the drama.

1775 Andrew Foulis, a learned Scottish printer, died. From his press issued some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing that were produced in the eighteenth century.

Sept. 15.

1776 The British under Gen. Howe took possession of New York.

1777 Washington left Philadelphia and crossed the Schuylkill with the remains of his army, determined to give battle to sir Wm. Howe wherever he could meet him.

1784 The first ærial voyage made in England by Vincent Lunardi, an Italian.

1793 Battle at Parmesans; the French defeated by the Prussians under the duke of Brunswick, with the loss of 3,000 taken prisoners, and 27 cannon. Same day Wurmser advanced upon the French lines at Lauter and Weissenbourg, and carried by assault the different redoubts, took all their tents and 26 cannon, and would have destroyed the greater party of the army had not their retreat been favored by a fog.

1794 Battle of Boxtel; the French under Pichegru defeated the Prussians. The French under Jourdan also defeated the Austrians under Clairfait.

1797 Lazarus Hoche, died; a brave and intrepid general in the French army during the revolution.

1814 British ship Hermes destroyed in an attack on Fort Bowyer, at Mobile point, and the other three ships compelled to put to sea. The fort was attacked at the same time by the British and Indians on the land side. The American garrison consisted of 130 men, of whom 4 were killed and 4 wounded. British loss, killed and wounded 232.

1829 Slavery abolished in Mexico by the president.

1829 James Hamilton died at Dublin; inventor of the Hamiltonian method of instruction.

1830 William Huskisson, an English statesman, killed by a train of cars on the Liverpool rail road.

1833 John Gordon Smith, an eminent English scholar, died. He published a celebrated work on medical jurisprudence; became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and terminated his short and useful life within the walls of the Fleet prison.

1834 William H. Crawford, an American statesman died. He was minister to France in 1813, and in 1825 a candidate for the presidency.

SEPTEMBER 16.

322 B. C. DEMOSTHENES, the Grecian orator, died by poison, on the most mournful day of the *Thesmophoria*, 16th of Pyanepsion.

36 Herod Agrippa thrown into bonds at Rome by Tiberius.

655 MARTIN I., pope, died. He caused the doctrines of the monothelites to be condemned, and was afterwards sent to the Crimea by Constantine, where he died of ill treatment.

1186 A conjunction of all the planets at sunrise in Libra, on which occasion the astrologers had predicted great calamities.

1380 CHARLES V. (*the Wise*) of France, died. By his abilities and energy, the English were dispossessed of nearly all their provinces in France.

1519 JOHN COLET, an English divine, died; known as the founder of St. Paul's school, London, for the gratuitous education of 153 pupils perpetually. His father had 22 children, yet at the time of making the above endowment, he had no near relative to inherit the property.

1589 MICHAEL BAIUS, an able French ecclesiastic, died. His writings are superior to the learning of the times in which he lived.

1655 The Swedish settlement on the Delaware, called Fort Casimir, commanded by Suen Scutz, surrendered to the Dutch under Gov. Stuyvesant. The strength of the place consisted of 4 fourteen-pounders, 5 swivels and some small arms, which were delivered to the conquered, who became possessed of the west side of Delaware bay, and the fortress was called New-Amstel by the Dutch, and New-Castle by the English.

1681 Action off cape Spartel between a British ship and an Algerine corsair with 327 men and 88 Christian slaves on board. The battle lasted from 2 till 8 P. M., within pistol shot, and was renewed again next morning, when the corsair, having lost two masts, called for quarter.

1686 FYCHAN GAUNOR died at Abercowarch, in Wales, aged 140. (1786?)

1701 JAMES II., of England, died in France. He was dethroned in 1688, and remained a pensioner on the bounty of the king of France till his death.

Sept. 16.

1736 Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a Prussian philosopher, died; eminent for his great improvement in the construction of thermometers.

1775 Allen Bathurst, an English statesman, died. His biographers claim for him almost every talent and every virtue.

1776 Unsuccessful attack of the British on the Americans at Harlaem Heights. British lost 20 killed and about 100 wounded.

1779 Count d' Estaing summoned Savannah, Georgia, garrisoned by the British under Gen. Provost, who amused the French until he received a re-inforcement.

1782 Carlo Broschi, (*Farinelli*) died; an Italian singer of great celebrity.

1785 Darkness so great at Quebec that no person could read at noon-day.

1795 Cape of Good Hope surrendered to the British by the Dutch.

1800 Battle of Lambach; the French took from the Austrians 1,000 wagons of provisions, equippage and amunition.

1804 William Tindall, an English divine and antiquary, died.

1808 Peter Isaac Thelluson, a rich London merchant, died, leaving 500,000 pounds to accumulate till the male children of his grandsons are dead, which may extend to 120 years from his death, when it will amount to £140,000,000, and if there should be no lineal descendants, it goes to the benefit of the sinking fund.

1824 Louis XVIII. of France, died. During the reign of Napoleon he lived in England. He is represented as a mild and amiable prince, who consulted the wishes and happiness of his people.

1833 Calvin Edson, the *living skeleton*, died. His weight was about 40 pounds.

1834 William Blackwood died at Edinburgh; eminent as a bookseller, and publisher of the well known periodical, *Blackwood's Magazine.*

SEPTEMBER 17.

1575 HENRY BULLINGER, one of the early reformers, died. He was one of the authors of the *Helvetic Confession*, and assisted Calvin in drawing up the *Formulary*. His works from 10 vols. folio.

1621 ROBERT BELLARMIN, died; an Italian cardinal, and one of the most celebrated controversial writers of his time.

1651 CONSTANTINE CAIETAN, (*Thomas de Vio*) an Italian cardinal, died. He made a literal translation of the Bible from the original.

1665 PHILIP IV., of Spain, died. He was unsuccessful in his wars with Holland and France; and the Portuguese also rebelled, and compelled him to acknowledge their independence.

1673 JAMES BARRELIER, a celebrated French ecclesiastic and naturalist, died. He traversed the south of France, Spain and Italy, and during a residence of 25 years at Rome, collected plants and other objects of natural history, with a view to their publication. Dying before the work was completed, he bequeathed his manuscripts to the library of a convent; but soon after his death all his collections were dispersed, and some were burnt, except the copper-plates, which were collected and published by Jussieu.

1683 Controversy between lord Baltimore and Wm. Penn. Lord Baltimore appointed Col. Talbot to demand of Penn all the lands lying on the west side of the river Delaware and south of the 40th deg., as a part of Maryland.

1703 Gelders, a Prussian city, surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after having been long blockaded, bombarded and reduced to a heap of ashes.

1720 William Burnet, son of the English bishop, took upon him the government of New-York.

1753 The first theatre in New-York opened in Nassau street by Lewis Hallam—the third stage on which the productions of the dramatic muse were exhibited to the inhabitants of the new world. The days of performance were Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and so continued for near half a century.

1762 FRANCISCO GEMINIANI, died; an extraordinary performer on the violin, and composer for that instrument.

1767 FRANCES SHERIDAN, died; an ingenious novelist and

dramatic writer, and mother of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

1771 The Prussians under Gen. Platten, destroyed the Russian magazines on the frontiers of Poland.

1775 Americans under Gen. Montgomery laid siege to St. John's, Canada.

1782 Permacoli, in Hindostan, surrendered by the British to Hyder Ally and the French.

1785 Anthony Leonard Thomas, a French poet and prose writer, died.——Dark day at Quebec.

1787 The constitution of the United States adoped by the federal convention at Philadelphia.

1795 The French national assembly directed that a copy of the *Dictionary* of the academy, with the notes and additions in the margin, deposited in the library of the committee of public instruction, should be delivered to the booksellers, and that after a new one should be completed that it be returned; 15,000 copies to be printed.

1802 Richard Owen Cambridge, died; an elegant English poet, critic and miscellaneous writer.

1814 Sortie and battle of Fort Erie. The British *sine qua non*, totally defeated, and compelled to break up the camp and retire. British loss, killed, wounded and prisoners, 578; American loss 82 killed, 216 wounded, 215 missing—513.

1837 Henry Brown, a soldier of the revolution, died at Boston, Ohio, aged 104. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and other engagements.

1839 Matthew Carey, a celebrated printer and bookseller of Philadelphia, died. He was a native of Ireland, and a man of great activity and benevolence. His writings are numerous and well known.

SEPTEMBER 18.

96 Titus Flavius Domitianus, emperor of Rome, died. He was the last of the Cæsars. Juvenal has shown him a buffoon, and history fixed his infamy.

Sept. 18.

1180 Louis VII., king of France, died. He made a crusade, with an army of 80,000 men, to Palestine, but was defeated by the Saracens.

1621 The Plymouth colonists sent an expedition consisting of ten men in a shallop, accompanied by Squanto and two other Indians, "to the Massachusetts, to discover the bay, see the country, make peace, and trade with the natives."

1674 Gabriel Cossart died; a French writer, who assisted Labbe in his grand collection of councils, which extended to 28 vols. folio.

1675 Battle of Deerfield, Mass., with the Indians. A company of 96 men under Capt. Lathrop were escorting 3,000 bushels of corn to a place of security, when they were so suddenly set upon by about 800 Indians, that only 8 escaped. This was a choice company of young men culled from the towns of Essex county. Another company, coming, though too late to their rescue, marched through and through that great body of Indians, and after a fight of five or six hours, came off with a loss of only two, and eight wounded. It is thought that had Lathrop followed the same mode of fighting he might have escaped with a smaller loss; but his mode was to fight the savages in their own way, by skulking behind trees, and picking off single persons, which enabled five or six of the enemy, which were so greatly superior in numbers, to surround a single man, and deliberately fire at him at once. The Indians afterwards acknowledged a loss of 96 that day.

1684 John Antonides (*Vander Goes*) an excellent Dutch poet, died.

1721 Matthew Prior died; an eminent English poet and statesman.

1722 Andrew Dacier, a very celebrated French critic and philosopher, died. He translated many of the classics.

1759 The city of Quebec surrendered to the English under Brig. Gen. Townshend, and was garrisoned by 5,000 men under Gen. Murray.

1773 The Polish diet finally ratified the treaty of the partition of their country between, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

1773 John Cunningham, died; an ingenious pastoral poet and dramatic writer.

1777 Americans under Col. Brown, attacked and defeated

the British on the north end of lake George and Ticonderoga, took 293 prisoners, released 100 Americans, and retook the continental standard left there on its evacuation in July.——Congress at Philadelphia adjourned to meet at Lancaster, on account of the approach of the British.

1811 Dutch surrendered the island of Java to the British.——Battle of Ximena, in Spain, and defeat of the French under Soult.

1816 Bernard M'Mahon, an eminent botanist from Ireland, died at his botanic garden, near Philadelphia.

1819 John Langdon died; an active and powerful advocate of the American revolution. He was a member of the congress of 1775, and of the convention which framed the constitution; a senator in congress, and governor of New-Hampshire.

1821 John Nicholas Corvisart, a distinguished French physician, died. He was physician to Napoleon, and greatly promoted the progress of experimental medicine and pathological anatomy in France.

1830 William Hazlitt, an elegant English writer, died. He is also known as an artist.

1834 Keating Simons died, aged 82; aid-de-camp in the revolutionary war to Gen. Marion.

SEPTEMBER 19.

1356 Battle of Poictiers, between the English army of 12,000 men, under Edward, the *Black Prince*, and the French, 60,000, under king John. The battle ended in the utter rout of the French army and the capture of their king, who was afterwards led in triumph through the streets of London.

1471 The first book known to have been printed in the English tongue bears this date, and is entitled *The Recuyell of the History of Troy*, translated from the French, and printed by William Caxton, at Cologne. (See Oct. 4.)

1524 The imperialists under Pescara raised the siege of Marseilles and retired with precipitation towards Italy.

Sept. 19.

1587 James Pamelius, a learned Flemish writer, died.

1650 Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor of New-Netherlands, arrived at Hartford and demanded of the commissioners for the united colonies, a full surrender of the lands on Connecticut river. After an altercation of several days, articles of agreement in relation to boundaries were settled.

1678 Bernard Van Galen, a Westphalian bishop and general, died. His ecclesiastical office was of minor importance with him, and he contrived to keep up a perpetual war with one state or another; so that when he died, his loss was little regretted.

1681 Desperate engagement between a Moorish vessel, the Half Moon, 32 guns, from Angier, and the English galleys James and Sapphire. Of the Turks and Moors 93 were killed; English loss 95 killed and wounded.

1710 Olaus Rœmer, a Danish astronomer, died.

1737 Gottingen university opened.

1777 Battle of Stillwater, between the British under Burgoyne and the Americans under Gen. Gates. The action was continued with great valor on both sides during 4 hours. The Americans retired to their camp at night, with the loss of 319 killed wounded and missing. British loss over 500.

1778 Action between American privateer Hancock and British frigate Levant, 32 guns. The Levant blew up, and only 18 of her crew were saved.

1798 Elihu H. Smith, a physician and poet, died in New York.

1803 Dutch colonies of Demerara and Essequibo surrendered to the British.

1804 George Zabira, a learned Greek, died.

1814 The boats of the British ship Forth, under the direction of Lieut. Neville, carried by boarding and destroyed the American letter of marque brig Regent, 5 guns and 35 men, at the month of Little-Egg harbor.

SEPTEMBER 20.

331 B. C. Alexander crossed the Tigris and entered Assyria. The army encountered great difficulties in the passage.

both from the depth and force of the current, and the slippery nature of its bed. The cavalry formed a double line, within which the infantry marched with their shields over their heads, and their arms interlinked. In this manner they crossed without loss of lives. Their entrance into Assyria was signalized by an almost total eclipse of the moon, by which the date of the event is determined.

92 B. C. Lucius Lucinius Crassus died; a Roman orator, greatly commended by Cicero.

1384 Louis I., duke of Anjou, died at Paris, of a broken heart, in consequence of the ill success of his measures.

1415 Owen Glendower, a celebrated Welch warrior, died. He opposed the sovereignty of Henry IV. of England more than fourteen years, by force of arms, declaring him to be an usurper and the murderer of Richard II.

1527 Janus Gruterius, an eminnt Dutch philologer, died. He was an able critic, a man of extensive erudition, and a very voluminous and respectable writer.

1581 Hubert Languet, an eminent French statesman, died. He was a man of great political knowledge, and deservedly esteemed by the wisest and most eminent men of his age.

1639 John Meursius, a learned Dutch scholar, died. His works were printed at Florence in 12 vols. folio.

1643 Battle of Newbury, between the royalists under prince Rupert, and the parliamentary forces under the earl of Essex. Night put an end to the action, and left the victory undecided. Lucius Carey, lord Falkland, and the earls of Sunderland and Carnaervon, were killed.

1653 The New-England colonies declared war against Ninigret, sachem of the Niantick Indians, and voted that 250 foot soldiers should be immediately raised in the four colonies: Massachusetts to send 166, Plymouth 30, Connecticut 33, New-Haven 21.

1662 John Gauden, an English prelate, died. He published the *Icon Basilice* of Charles I., and had the good fortune to escape the search of the parliament for the publisher of that popular book.

1668 Vincent Wing, died; a famous English astronomer and astrologer, who published *The Celestial Harmony of the Visible World*, and other works.

Sept. 20.

1736 John Bernardi, died in Newgate prison, England, aged 79. He had been confined there 40 years on a false charge of plotting the assassination of William III.

1740 Charles VI. died; sixteenth and last emperor of Germany of the house of Austria, in the male line; he was succeeded by his daughter, Maria Theresa.

1746 The *Young Pretender*, Charles Edward, having been completely defeated at Culloden, embarked for France at Lochmannoch, in a privateer of St. Maloes, and arrived safe. His followers were less fortunate.

1759 Julian le Roy, a distinguished French mechanic, died. His watches acquired great celebrity.

1783 Capt. Turner, the traveller, was received at Jikadze, the capital of the lama of Thibet.

1791 Louis XVI. for the first time after his return from Varennes, repaired to the hall of the national assembly, in order to give his adhesion, viva voce, to the new constitution.

1792 Battle of Valmy, between the French and allies. It is stated that although more than 40,000 cannon shot were fired in this engagement, not more than 400 men were killed.

1814 The British under Gen. Drummond, in consequence of the losses sustained on the 17th, raised the siege of Fort Erie.

1814 Augustus William Ifland, a German actor and dramatic writer, died at Berlin, and was interred with great pomp.

1815 William Hutton died; the historian of Birmingham, and author of various other works.

1831 John Henry Hobart, bishop of the protestant episcopal diocese of New-York, died; a man of vigorous intellect and great decision of character.

SEPTEMBER 21.

60 Saint Matthew, the apostle, died at Heliopolis, in Parthia.

1327 Edward II., 10th king of England, barbarously mur-

dered at Berkley castle. Less wise and firm than his father, he forfeited the confidence of his people, and his wife Isabella joined the rebellion against him.

1520 Selim I., sultan of Turkey, died. He came to the throne by causing the death of his father and two brothers. He conquered Egypt and crushed the power of the Mamelukes, which for 260 years had governed that country.

1534 Alcazaba sailed from Cadiz on a voyage of discovery. He was murdered in the straits of Magellan by his crew, and the ship was wrecked at Brazil.

1558 Charles V., emperor of Germany, died. He ascended the throne of Spain 1518, and two years afterwards was elected to the empire. After a reign of 38 years he resigned and retired to a cloister.

1576 Jerome Cardan died; an Italian physician, and one of the most extraordinary men of the age. His works were printed at Lyons in 10 vols. folio.

1704 Beat de Zurlauben (*the younger*), a Swiss general in the French army, died at Ulm, in consequence of seven wounds which he had received at the battle of Hochstet.

1733 Noel Stephen Sanadon, a learned French Jesuit, died; professor of rhetoric at Paris, and author of several much admired orations and poems.

1735 Peter Artedi drowned; a Swedish naturalist, so intimate with Linnæus that they made each other heirs of their manuscripts and other literary property.

1745 Battle of Prestonpans, in England, between the forces of the Young Pretender and those of the king. The former gained a complete victory with the loss of only 50; while 500 of the king's troops were killed on the field of battle, and lost their artillery, colors, tents, baggage and military chest.

1748 John Balguy died; an eminent English prelate, and controversial and metaphysical writer. He committed 200 of his sermons to the flames in presence of his son, afterwards prebendary of Winchester, whom he wished to excite to the same laudable application.

1761 Gabriel Malagrida, an Italian Jesuit, burnt in Portugal as a false prophet. His zeal and eloquence rendered him popular, but he became obnoxious to the inquisition after the abolition of his order.

Sept. 21.

1776 Great fire in New-York, then in possession of the British; 1,000 houses were burnt.

1777 British under Gen. Grey surprized the Americans under Gen. Wayne in the night, killed about 300, and took a few prisoners and some baggage. The prudent dispositions of Wayne prevented their further success.

1780 Americans under Col. Davie surprized a party of British at Wahab's house, killed and wounded 60, and took 96 horses and equipments, and 120 stand of arms, with the loss of only 1.——Major Andre, an adjutant-general in the British army, landed in the night from the British sloop of war Vulture, and proceeded to West-Point, to confer with Arnold.

1792 Royalty abolished and France declared a republic by acclamation in the national assembly.

1795 The *peep of day boys*, in Ireland, changed their name to *Orange men*, and opened their first lodge.

1802 Mons. Garnerin ascended at London in a balloon about 4,000 feet, and descended in a parachute safely at St. Pancras. His balloon fell the next day near Farnham, in Surrey.

1803 Robert Emmet hanged in Dublin for high treason in conspiring the death of George III., and providing arms, &c., for the rebels. His speech in his defence is a masterly piece of eloquence.

1812 The Americans under Capt. Forsyth attacked and carried the village of Gananoque, in Canada.

1814 Action between the United States sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, and British brig Atalanta, formerly the Siro of Baltimore. The Atalanta was captured, and made the 13th and last prize of the Wasp during that cruize; for nothing is known of her fate afterwards.—— The British under Lieut. Drummond retreated from before Fort-Erie to Niagara.

1832 Walter Scott, the most popular writer of his age, and the most distinguished novelist in English literature, died at Abbotsford, in Scotland. His fictitious prose works comprise 75 vols., and his complete works about 100 vols.

SEPTEMBER 22.

479 B. C. Battle of Mycale, between the Greeks and Persians. This victory happened in the 24th of the Bœotian month Panemus, observed as an anniversary by the Greek confederates. The Persians, computed at 100,000 men, were completely defeated and despoiled.—— The battle of Platæa is also placed on the same day, in which 300,000 Persians under Mardonius were defeated by 100,000 Greeks under Pausanius and Aristides. The loss of the Greeks was inconsiderable; but of the Persians Mardonius was slain and scarcely one-tenth of his army escaped by flight. (See Aug. 3.)

19 B. C. Publius Maro Virgilius, the most excellent of all the ancient Roman poets, died.

622 Flight of Mahomet; an imposing event, which took place, it is ascertained with certainty, sixty-eight days *after* the commencement of the great Arabian era, July 16th.

1193 Henry IV. of Germany and his captive, Richard the Lion, address letters from Spires to the primates and magnates of England, notifying the severe terms of ransom "agreed" upon between them.

1298 Battle of Stirlingbridge, between the Scots under Wallace and the English under Warenne; the latter defeated and obliged to retire into England.

1604 Ostend, a seaport in Flanders, surrendered to the Spanish under Gen. Spinola, after a close siege of upwards of three years. The Spanish are supposed to have lost 80,000 men during this siege; and not less than 50,000 English and Dutch perished in the town during that time.

1632 Frederick Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, died. He sustained an excellent character, and founded the Ambrosian library.

1646 John Francis Niceron died; an eminent French mathematician and optician; and author of some valuable works.

1662 John Biddle, styled the father of the English unitarians, died in prison, a martyr to principle.

1688 Francis Bernier, a celebrated French traveller and physician, died at Paris. He extended his travels to the Mogul empire, where he became physician to Aurungzebe.

Sept. 22.

1692 Two men and seven women executed at Salem for witchcraft. One of them was pressed to death for standing mute.

1703 Vincent Viviani, a famous Florentine mathematician, died. He was the pupil and friend of Galileo.

1708 Battle near Smolensko, in which the Swedes under Charles XII., consisting of 6 regiments of horse and 4,000 infantry, attacked and defeated 10,000 horse and 6,000 Calmucks. The king killed above a dozen with his own hand.

1735 Peter Browne, bishop of Cork, died. He distinguished himself by some philosophical writings.

1738 Joseph Averanius died; a Florentine philosopher, of great powers of mind.

1742 Benoit, a learned Phœnician, died. He became a Hebrew professor at Pisa, and edited the works of Ephrem Syrus.

1769 Anthony Genovesi died; a native of Castiglione, who acquired great celebrity as lecturer on philosophy at Naples; and much odium by adopting the theories of Galileo, Grotius and Newton.

1770 Convention of the people of Massachusetts, consisting of delegates from 96 towns and 8 districts, met at Fanueil Hall to consider the grieveance of standing armies, &c.

1770 Thomas le Suer, died at Rome, where he taught theology, philosophy and mathematics with great applause.

1774 Clement XVI., (*John Ganganelli*) pope, died. He was studious in his youth, and recommended himself to office by his abilities and merits.

1792 Commencement of the French republican era. It computes from midnight: "the 1st of the 1st decade of the 1st month, (Vendemaire) of the 1st year of the French republic, one and indivisible."

1803 Angiolo Fabroni, an Italian ecclesiastic, died. He wrote an account of the learned men in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries, in 21 vols.

1837 David Unwins, a distinguished London physician, died. He was a man of literature and science, and author of several valuable medical works.

SEPTEMBER 23.

67 Gamala, supposed impregnable, fell before Vespasian on the 23d Hyperbereteus, (Tisri) nor age nor sex was spared.

768 Pepin (*the Short*) king of France died. He maintained respect at home and abroad by the valor and heroic firmness of his conduct.

1459 Battle of Bloreheath, in England. The Yorkists under the earl of Salisbury defeated lord Audley, who was slain.

1519 Cortez entered the Indian city of Tlascala; having in the short space of twenty-four days subdued a powerful nation.

1571 John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, died; one of the most learned and prominent divines under Elizabeth.

1642 Battle of Worcester; the parliament forces under Sandys defeated by the royalists under Rupert.

1657 Joachim Junge died; a German philosopher, of great ability, who arrayed himself against the Aristotelian philosophy.

1675 Valentin Conrart died; to whose influence, taste and love for literature, the French ascribe the origin of their academy, of which he is styled the father.

1727 James Abbaddie, a learned French protestant minister, died. He was an elegant preacher, and his works were unusually popular.

1738 Herman Boerhaave, an eminent Dutch physician, died. From his multifarious knowledge he has been styled the Voltaire of science.

1746 Namur, in Belgium, taken by the French, and with it 7,000 Austrians surrendered.

1777 The British army under Gen. Howe crossed the Schuylkill.

1779 American frigate Bon Homme Richard, 40 guns, 375 men, Capt. Paul Jones, engaged and captured the British frigate Serapis, Capt. Pearson, 44 guns. While engaged, the American frigate Alliance, 36 guns, frequently sailed round the Serapis and poured in a raking fire, both fore and aft, but as they were close along side of each other, her fire frequently did execution on board Jones' ship, 11 of whose men and a officer, were killed by one

Sept. 23.

broadside. The loss on both sides was very great. At the same time, in company, the British ship, Countess of Scarborough, engaged the French frigate Pallas, and after an action of two hours struck her colors and was made prize of.

1780 John Andre, the British spy, intercepted near Tarrytown, about 25 miles above New-York, and taken into custody.

1794 French national convention decreed the formation of a company of *aerostats* to superintend the military balloons.

1803 Battle at Assaye, in Hindostan, between the British, 4,500 men, under Wellesley, and Scindea's army consisting of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, and 500 rocket men—total, 50,000 men, with a train of 90 cannon: the latter were defeated.

1806 The American exploring party under Capts. Lewis and Clarke, returning to St. Lewis, having lost but one of their party.

1813 American frigate President, Com. Rodgers, took the British schooner Highflyer, 5 guns, without any action.

1823 Matthew Baillie died; an eminent English physician, author of a superior work on the morbid anatomy of the human body.

1835 Bellini, a celebrated Italian musical composer, died at Paris, aged 29.

1836 Maria Felicitas Malibran de Beritas, a celebrated vocal actress, died. She possessed extraordinary endowments, and a remarkable combination of fine qualities rendered her the admiration of all who saw or heard her. She was heard to sing in one evening in six different languages, and with unqualified admiration in all.

SEPTEMBER 24.

366 Liberius, pope, died. He subscribed, very reluctantly, the condemnation of Athanasius.

867 Michael III., (*the Drunkard,*) emperor of Rome, assassinated. His minority was governed by his mother, a woman of great ability; but on assuming the reigns of government, his profligate conduct led to his death.

Sept. 24.

1143 Innocent II., pope, died. He was elected to the office in 1130, but excluded by a rival for several years.

1332 John Baliol crowned king of Scotland at Scone, by the bishop of Dunkeld.

1404 William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, died. He rose from obscurity, and before his death appropriated the large possessions which he had acquired to endow two new colleges, New College Oxford, and Winchester.

1635 Anthony Bruni, an Italian poet, died.

1650 Charles de Valois, duke de Angouleme, died; a French militaire.

1664 Fort Orange, now Albany, surrendered to the English under Col. Cartwright. The title of Jeremiah Van Rensslaer to the manor of Rensselaerwyck was confirmed.

1680 Samuel Butler, an English poet, died; author of *Hudibras.*

1757 Aaron Burr, president of New Jersey college, died. He was an able divine and an accomplished scholar.

1793 Foundation laid of the Iron bridge over the river Wear, at Sunderland, England. It was finished in 1796.

1803 Berbice, a Dutch colony in Guiana, celebrated for its fine coffee, surrendered to the British.

1805 William Byrne, a distinguished British landscape engraver, died.

1811 French under Gen. Marmont forced Wellington to raise the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain.

1816 Eusebius Valli, an eminent Italian physician, died a martyr to science. He visited Smyrna and Constantinople to make observations on the plague, and the West-Indies to study the nature of the yellow fever. In both instances he voluntarily subjected himself to the disease, and in the latter made a fatal experiment in exposing himself to the infection with a dead body, so that in three days the scene closed upon him in death.

1821 The Hetærists, a Greek brotherhood, extirpated. On the breaking out of the Greek revolution they hastened from all parts of Europe and formed a legion of heroes. The last band of them were attacked and defeated at the monastery of Seck, where their leader Jordaki, being wounded, and to escape falling into the hands of the

Sept. 24.

Turks, set fire to the monastery, and perished in the conflagration.

1825 Peter Paul Dobree died; an eminent professor of Greek and Latin, who succeed Porson at Cambridge, and was one of the most finished classical scholars in Europe.

1835 John Pitt, earl of Chatham, died. He was the eldest son of the great earl of Chatham and brother of the prime minister. As he left no heir, the peerage became extinct.

1839 Robert G. Hayne, a distinguished American statesman and orator, died.

SEPTEMBER 25.

275 The emperor Tacitus elected, after an interregnum of eight months. He ordered that ten copies of his kinsman's history should be placed in the libraries. *The* MS. was discovered in Westphalia.

1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge, between the English under Harold, and the Norwegians under Hafalgar and Tostig. The latter were defeated, and Hafalgar and Tostig slain. The Norwegian fleet also fell into the hands of the English. Judith, the widow of Tostig, afterwards married Guelph I., and became the lineal progenitor of the present royal family of England.

1493 Columbus sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships, great and small, well furnished with all the necessaries for the voyage, and having on board 1500 people, with horses, cattle, and implements to establish plantations.

1506 Philip I. of Spain, died. He obtained the crown by marriage with Jane, the heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella, was a man of very moderate abilities, but regarded as the fairest man of his age.

1513 Nunez de Balboa, the Spaniard, discovered the sea, over Darien, and in his transport took corporal possession of the ocean in the name of his master.

1555 The famous *recess*, or peace of religion, established at Augsburg, the bond of union between the German states.

1586 The attainder of Gerald Fitzgerald, 16th earl of Des-

mond, and forfeiture of 574,628 acres. His head was fixed on London bridge.

1600 Anthony du Verdier, died; historiographer of France, and author of a *Biography of French Authors.*

1602 Gaspard Peucer, an eminent German physician and mathematician, died. He was imprisoned ten years for his religious opinions, during which he committed his thoughts on the margins of old books, with an ink which he made of burnt crusts infused in wine.

1626 Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, died; an eminent English prelate.

1666 Schah Abas, king of Persia, died. He came to the throne at the age of 13; was valiant and enlightened, and promised by deeds of benevolence and liberality to rival the greatest heroes of antiquity, when he was cut off at the age of 37.

1732 Michael Ernest Ettmuller died; a German professor of anatomy at Leipsic, and author of several learned and curious treatises on medical subjects.

1758 Robert Clayton, a learned English prelate, and antiquary, died.

1764 Robert Dodsley, an eminent English bookseller and author, died. He commenced life as a footman, but his natural abilitities brought him into notice, and recommended him to assistance.

1765 Richard Pococke, bishop of Meath died; a celebrated traveller, and author of the *Description of the East*, with observations on Palestine.

1777 John Henry Lambert, a German mathematician, died. He was the son of a poor tailor, but became one of the most learned men of his time by his own unaided exertions.

1777 The American colonel, Ethan Allen, captured near Montreal by the British. He had 15 men killed, and surrendered 38, of whom 7 were put to death.

1786 Edward Ives, a celebrated English traveller, died. The account which he published of his travels through Europe and Asia contains much information.

1791 William Bradford died; an eminent printer of Philadelphia, and an officer in the revolutionary war.

Sept. 25.

1792 James Cazotte, mayor of Pierry, in France, guillotined. He had previously been saved from the mob by the heroic conduct of his daughter, a girl of 17, who shared his misfortunes.

1804 Joseph Willard, president of Harvard college, died; whose attainments in Greek learning have been equalled by few in America.

1806 Bonaparte left Paris, to open the campaign against Prussia.——Action between the British squadron, admiral Hood, and a French squadron. Several French frigates were captured; Hood lost his right arm.

1808 Richard Porson, an eminent English professor, died. He possessed great reputation as a Greek scholar and critic, and yet his learning scarcely produced him a living.

1814 The pope issued a bull prohibiting all secret societies, particularly those of freemasons.

1815 John Singleton Copley, a distinguished American painter, died in London.

SEPTEMBER 26.

329 Constantinople founded, about the same day that Solomon dedicated his temple at Jerusalem, 1005 B. C.

1415 Harfleur, a town in France, surrendered unconditionally to Henry V. of England, after a siege of five weeks, and their defences had been demolished.

1417 Francis Zabarella, an Italian cardinal, died; noted for his great learning and virtues.

1534 Clement VII., (*Julius de Medicis*) pope, died. It was in consequence of his refusing to ratify the acts of Henry VIII., and the issuing of a bull of excommunication against that monarch, that England was separated from the Roman church.

1635 Adrian Metius died; a learned Dutch mathematician and author.

1722 William Massieu died; a French writer, much admired, who after becoming blind met his death by a stroke of apoplexy.

Sept. 26.

1776 Congress appointed Benj. Franklin, Silas Dean and Thomas Jefferson commissioners to the court of France. They were the first persons appointed by the United States to act in the capacity of ministers plenipotentiary, but as the country had not yet been acknowledged by any power, they were designated by the humble title of com missioners.

1777 The British army under lord Howe entered Philadelphia. Washington's army lay at Skippack creek, 18 miles distant from the city.

1780 The advance of Cornwallis' army, consisting of Tarleton's legion, engaged the Americans at Charlotte courthouse, under Col. Davis.

1789 Edmund Randolph commissioned the first attorney-general of the United States.

1799 Zurich, in Switzerland, taken by the French under Massena, and Lavater, while occupied in the streets assisting the distressed, received a shot in the side, of which he ultimately died. (Jan. 2.)

1812 George Frederick Cooke, an eminent English tragedian, died at New-York.

1812 The Russian army under Essen entered Miltau, the French and Prussians under Macdonald having previously evacuated it, leaving behind a vast quantity of provisions, and the whole mass of pelisses, which were the sum of the requisition upon Courland, and of vast importance to an army in so cold a region.

1813 Privateer schooner Saratoga, of New-York, 10 guns and 116 men, captured by boarding, British packet ship Morgiana, 18 guns, 50 men, off Surrinam.

1814 American privateer brig, Gen. Armstrong, attacked in Fayal roads, a neutral port, by the boats of three British ships. They were twice beaten off and several of the boats sunk. Capt. Reid was obliged to scuttle his vessel, and the British commander threatened to burn the town if she was not delivered up. American loss 2 killed, 7 wounded; British loss 120 killed, 130 wounded.

1815 Treaty of peace and alliance signed at Paris between the emperors of Austria, Russia and Prussia.

1822 John Owen, an eminent English divine, died. He was one of the originators of the British Foreign Bible Soci-

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ety, to whose establishment and extension he devoted his life with the greatest zeal.

1828 A monument erected at Charlestown, Mass., to the memory of John Harvard, founder of Harvard college, 190 years after his death. It is a monolith, 15 feet high and 4 feet square at the bottom; the expense of which was defrayed by a contribution of one dollar from each of the graduates of the college.

1828 John G. C. Brainard, an American poet of considerable note, died, aged 32.

SEPTEMBER 27.

489 Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, defeated Odoacer, king of Italy, near Verona, who fled to Ravenna.

642 Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, assassinated. He was a munificent prince, noted as the founder of churches, schools and monasteries; supposed to have been the founder of Cambridge university.

1106 Battle before the walls of Tinchebrai, between the two brothers, Henry of England and Robert of Normandy, in which the latter was defeated and imprisoned nearly thirty years.

1540 Pope Paul III. confirmed the order of the Jesuits, and authorised its establishment.

1566 Mark Jerome Vida, a celebrated Latin poet, died aged 96. Many tributes of praise have been paid to his genius and merits.

1700 Innocent XII., (*Anthony Pignatelli*) pope, died. He protested against the system adopted by his predecessors, of paying particular honors to the relations of the popes, and condemned Fenelon's *Maxims of the Saints.*

1715 Thomas Burnet, a learned and ingenious English writer, died; author of the *Sacred Theory of the Earth*, which was very popular.

1719 George Smalridge, bishop of Bristol, died; an elegant theological writer.

1730 Lawrence Eusden, an English divine and poet, died. He was preferred to the laureateship.

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1731 A gang of felons, 130 in number, were taken from Newgate, and put aboard a ship to be transported to America, to colonize the country. In the next century they sent their felons to Botany Bay, and their paupers to America, several ship loads having been discharged on the coast, entirely destitute, directly from poor-houses.

1736 Rene Duguay-Trouin died; a celebrated French admiral, who displayed the greatest skill, united with the most consummate wisdom.

1741 Dominic Parennin died at Pekin; a French Jesuit, who was sent on a mission to China, where he was well received by the emperor.

1749 John Sargeant, a noted missionary among the Indians, died at Stockbridge.

1759 Isaac Maddox, bishop of Worcester, died. He rose to preferment from a very low station in life, and was conspicuous for the many benevolent institution, which he promoted.

1772 James Brindley, died; an extraordinary mechanical genius, particularly successful in planning and executing projects for internal navigation, which were done without any drawing or model.

1775 Edward Lovibond died; an English poet of considerable talents.

1777 The American frigate Delaware, 32 guns, anchored within 500 yards of the unfinished British batteries at Philadelphia, and seconded by another frigate and some smaller vessels, commenced a heavy fire upon them. She grounded and struck her colors, and the other vessels were compelled to retire.

1783 Stephen Bezout, died; a French writer on mathematics, navigation and algebra.

1805 William Moultrie, a distinguished officer of the revolution, died. He was a member of congress at the commencement of the war, and made a brave defence of Sullivan's island in 1776.

1810 Battle of Sierra Busaco, in Portugal; the French under Massena defeated with the loss of about 5,000, by the British and Portuguese under Wellington, who lost 1,000.

1811 Battle of Aldea de Ponte; the French under Marmont attacked the British Gen. Cole; but were unsuccessful.——

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Bonaparte established a maritime conscription in the Hanseatic towns.

1812 Americans under Col. Newman defeated a party of Indians under king Paine, who was killed. A second attack was made by 200 Indians to recover his body, in which they succeeded, but with great loss.

1813 Americans under Gen. Harrison landed in Canada, and in one hour took possession of Malden, evacuated by Gen. Proctor after burning the fort and stores.

1832 Battle of Galeneta, in Mexico, between the partisans of Gen. Montezuma, 5,000 men, and those of Bustamente, 3,500, in which the former were completely defeated.

1833 Deaths at Tampico, Mexico, by cholera and yellow fever, during the season to this date 2,000, out of a population of 5,200.

1833 Rammohun Roy, a learned Bramin, died in England. He published works in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengalee and English, and was acquainted with ten languages.

1835 Gervaise de la Rue, a celebrated French antiquary, died at a very great age. He wrote various learned works relating to the poetry and literature of the middle ages.

SEPTEMBER 28.

490 B. C. Battle of Marathon is said to have occurred at the full of the moon on this Julian day. (See Aug. 6.)

351 Battle of Murza, on the Drave, in which the emperor Constantius defeated Magnentius in a most desperate conflict.

855 Lothaire I., emperor of Germany, died. He seized the person of his father, and confined him in a monastery, and waged a bloody war with his brother, during which 100,000 men fell in a single battle.

1014 Nearly the whole of Flanders was immersed by a storm.

1197 Henry VI., emperor of Germany, died. He had the meanness to detain Richard of England, who had been shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia. With the large sum of money obtained for the ransom of his illustrious

captive he made war against Sicily, and plundered and desolated the country.

1396 Battle of Nicopolis; the Turks under Bajazet achieved a famous victory over the king of Hungary. The greater part of an army of 100,000 confederate Christians were slain, or driven into the Danube, and Sigismund, escaping by the river and the Black sea, returned after a long circuit to his exhausted kingdom. A *gout* preserved Europe.

1582 George Buchanan, a learned Scottish historian, has his death placed upon this day by several authorities. (See Feb. 28.)

1618 Johsua Sylvester, an English poet, died.

1667 James Golius, an eminent Dutch orientalist, died. He travelled into several countries and published some learned works.

1687 The Venitians under Morosini bombarded Athens, when a bomb fired the powder magazine kept by the Turks in the Parthenon. This noble building, which had stood nearly 2,000 years, and was then nearly perfect, was by this calamity reduced to a ruin, and with it perished the ever memorable remains of the genius of Phidias. In attempting to remove the chariot of victory, which stood on the west pediment of the Parthenon, it fell and was dashed to pieces. Though the ancient edifices of the Greeks suffered much from the Turks, the siege of Morisini did infinitely more damage to the Parthenon than it had sustained during the 2,000 years of its existence. A fine basso relievo, supposed to belong to the frieze of the building has lately been discovered.

1742 Hugh Boulter, primate of Ireland, died, leaving behind him an enviable reputation. During the great scarcity of 1741 in Ireland, 2,500 persons were daily supported at his expense.

1742 John Baptist Massillon, a famous French ecclesiastic, died. His name is almost become proverbial as a powerful master of eloquence.

1763 John Byrom, an English poet, died. He was also famous as the inventor of a system of short hand writing.

1768 The commissioners of the customs having solicited the presence of a regular force in Boston, two British regi-

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ments, escorted by seven armed vessels, arrived from Halifax and took up quarters in the town.

1776 CADWALLADER COLDEN, lieutenant governor of New-York under the British dynasty, died, aged 88. He was a Scottish physician; his publications were numerous in botany, medicine, history and philosophy.

1777 Gen. Wayne with a detachment of 1500 men, on the left wing of the British army, was surprised and defeated with the loss of about 300.

1778 A regiment of American cavalry stationed at Tappan on the Hudson river, was surprised while sleeping by the British under Gen. Gray, who rushed upon them with their bayonets, and giving them no quarter, 67 were killed, wounded and taken.

1780 Americans under Gen. Marion attacked a party of tories at Black Mingo; several were killed and others taken.

1789 THOMAS DAY, an eminent English writer and eloquent speaker, killed by a fall from his horse.

1791 The French ships Recherche and L'Esperance under admiral D' Entrecasteaux and Hunon Kermadoc, sailed from Brest in search of La Perouse. The expedition was extremely unfortunate, both commanders dying on the voyage, and the ships and crews were seized by the Dutch governor at Java.

1795 The British under Gen. Stuart, took Jaffnapatam in the East-Indies.

1803 RALPH GRIFFITHS, an English writer, died; known in the republic of letters as the projector of the *Monthly Review*, begun 1749, and which became so popular as to procure him a comfortable independence, upon which he retired.

SEPTEMBER 29.

1066 William the Conquerer landed in England, at Pevensey, in Sussex.

1187 Jerusalem acquired by the arms of Saladin the Turk.

1494 Columbus met with his brother Bartholomew at the town of Isabella in the West-Indies, after a separation of fourteen years, during which the latter had paid an unsuccessful visit to the court of England.

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1513 Fall of Tourney, in Belgium, which closed the campaign of the English under Henry VIII.

1526 Rome taken by the partizans of cardinal Calonna, when the palace of the Vatican, the church of St. Peter and the pope's ministers and servants were plundered.

1560 Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden, died. He recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke, and established the protestant religion in his country.

1564 The earl of Leicester was ennobled, on which occasion it is said coaches were first brought to London.

1604 The act of king James against *witches* went into operation.

1622 Conrad Vorstius died; a learned German protestant divine and polemical writer, who succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden.

1720 The great *South sea bubble*, a scheme for paying off the national debt of England, burst and involved an incredible number of people in utter ruin. The capital of the company was about $168,000,000.

1759 Volcano of Jorullo, in Mexico, by which a mountain was thrown up in a single night to the height of 1224 feet in the midst of a large plain. The volcano is surrounded by numerous conical hills, from which smoke is continually issuing.

1778 American frigate Raleigh, after gallantly engaging two British men of war some time, ran on shore, and was captured.

1791 The national assembly of France dissolved itself.

1793 Francis Rozier, an eminent French agriculturist, killed by a bomb at Lyons, which fell on his bed while he was asleep. He published a work on agriculture in 10 vols. quarto.

1793 The French convention decreed the incorporation with the French republic of all the Austrian possessions on the west side of the Rhine.

1809 Charles Francis Dupuis, a French philosopher, died; having filled several important professorships and civil offices. He published a work on the origin of all modes of religious worship, in 3 vols. quarto.

1813 The Americans under Gen. Harrison took possession of Sandwich and Detroit.

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1827 Captains Parry and Franklin reached the admiralty, from the arctic and overland American expeditions. The latitude made by Parry was 82¾ degrees.

1833 Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, died, and was buried with great pomp in the Escurial. His reign was a period of disaster to Spain, during which she sank rapidly into insignificance as a European kingdom. He received a superior education, but was a superstitious and weak minded man, the victim or the tool of artful ministers or bigotted priests. His first wife, an accomplished woman, was poisoned in 1806, the second died 1808; the third 1829; the fourth, by whom alone he had issue, outlived him. It was during his reign that the inquisition was re-established and six years afterwards permanently abolished. In his latter years he seemed to take little or no interest in public affairs, but continued to reign, nominally, goaded on one side by the liberals, and on the other by the absolutists, or apostolical party as they called themselves, who were for ruling by terror.

SEPTEMBER 30.

610 b. c. A total eclipse of the sun, foretold by the skill of Thales, which determined the battle between the Lydians and Medes.

480 b. c. The Carthagenians were overthrown at Gelo by Himera.——The great victory of Themistocles over the Persians at Salamis is also placed upon this day by some authorities. (See Aug. 20.)

61 b. c. The great and unrivalled triumph of Pompey, which continued two days, for having concluded a war of 30 years, in which he had vanquished, slain and captured 2,183,000 men; sunk or taken 846 ships; reduced under the empire 1538 towers and fortresses; and subdued all the countries between the Mœotian lake and the Red sea. The golden vine of Aristobulus, king of the Jews, a little chapel of pearl consecrated to the Muses, surmounted by a sun-dial, and twenty kings and princes, with a string of barbaric gods, where among the trophies which preceded the car of the conquerer.

420 Jerome, one of the fathers of the Christian church, died.

He was famous for his eloquence, his virtue and his extensive learning.

1291 Rodolph I., emperor of Germany, died. He added Austria, Styria and Carniola to his dominions by conquest.

1400 Owen Glendower erected his standard as prince of Wales.

1435 Isabella of Bavaria, queen of France, died. She was a licentious and intriguing woman, who preferred the interests of England to the prosperity of her own country.

1517 Luther maintained his ninety-five propositions at Wittemberg.

1628 Fulk Greville, lord Brooke, assassinated; a literary character of considerable celebrity in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

1630 Isaac Johnson, one of the principal founders of the city of Boston, died. He was the first magistrate who died in the colony, and was buried on his own lot. The first burying place in Boston was laid out around his grave. The spot is now built upon, being bounded by Tremont, Cornhill, Court and School streets.

1632 Thomas Allen, died; an Englishman eminent for his knowledge of mathematics and philosophy.

1659 Juan de Palafox, an illustrious Spanish ecclesiastic, died. He was appointed bishop of Los Angelos in America, where he displayed an admirable character.

1707 John Reinhold de Palkul, a Livonian gentleman, who resented the oppression his country suffered from the Swedes, was basely broken on the wheel, by order of Charles XII.

1719 Bernard Renau D'Elisagaray, a French mathematician, died. He obtained a pension for his improvements in the construction of ships.

1761 John Dollond, died; an eminent English optician and inventor of the achromatic telescope.

1770 George Whitefield, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists, died at Newburyport, Mass., aged 55. He visited America seven times, and preached in all parts of the Atlantic states with great power and success.

1775 British ship Rose, Capt. Wallace, cannonaded Stoning-

Sept. 30.

ton. The town was considerably injured, 2 persons killed, and a loaded schooner and two sloops carried off.

1779 Col. John White, with 6 volunteers and his servant, captured a company of 141 British, posted on the Ogeeche river, and brought them safe to an American post 25 miles distant. He also took 5 vessels, one of 12 and another of 10 guns. The exploit was effected by kindling large fires round the post, and making such other parade as demonstrated a large encampment.

1781 Yorktown invested by the American and French armies under Washington and Rochambeau, assisted by the French fleet under count d' Estaing.

1789 Nova Castella, and several villages in Italy destroyed by an earthquake.

1790 Gen. Harmer defeated the Indians at Miami village, but with the loss of 141 killed and 31 wounded. The loss of the Indians was estimated at about 100 killed, and 300 wigwams burnt.

1795 George Butt, an English prelate and poet died.

1811 Thomas Percy, a learned English prelate, died. Besides his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, a valuable work, he published translations from the Chinese, Icelandic and Hebrew languages.

1824 William Windham Sadler, an English aëronaut, killed by a fall from his balloon. The accident occurred by the car being driven against the chimney in the descent. He was a skilful chemist and engineer, cut off at the early age of 28.

1826 A magazine of powder near Ostend, containing 1300 barrels, or about 60 tons, exploded, damaging many houses by the concussion, and destroyed several lives.

1830 Independence of the South-American republics acknowledged by France.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

OCTOBER 1.

2016 B. C. The call of Abraham is placed by Eusebius upon this day, A. M. 1921.——The Cæsarian era, used by the Syrians, commenced from the same Julian day, first of their month Tisri, B. C. 48.

325 Constantine ordered that those criminals hitherto employed by a barbarious custom in the gladiatorial shows, should be sent to the mines.

829 MICHAEL II. (*the Stammerer*) emperor of the East, died. He was of abscure origin, and dragged from prison to the throne of the death of Leo. He compelled the Christians to observe the Sabbath and other holy days of the Jewish law.

1240 Dedication of the cathedral church of St. Pauls at London.

1500 JOHN ALCOCK, a distinguished English prelate, died. His great learning recommended him to preferment, and he was appointed president of Wales and chancellor of England. He founded Jesus college.

1621 By an act of the British parliament, no tobacco was to be imported after this date but from Virginia and the Somer isles, and none to be planted in England. The merchant was to receive no more than eight, and the retailer ten shillings the pound, but they who sold by the pipe might make the most they could!

1664 Articles of capitulation were agreed to between the English under sir Robert Carr and the Dutch and Swedes on Delaware bay and river; which completed the subjection of New-Netherlands to the British crown.

1670 JAQUES DE PAULMIER, an eminent French physician, died. Besides some prose works he wrote poems in several European languages.

1684 Review of the marines at Putney heath, which were first established in England this year.

Oct. 1.

1684 Peter Corneille, the great French poet, died. His dramas were eminently successful, and his poems are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

1746 Battle of Roucoux, between the allies, who were defeated with the loss of 5,000 men and prince Tingray killed, and the French, whose loss was nearly equal.

1748 Action between the British fleet, admiral Knowles, 7 ships, and the Spanish fleet, under Spinola, 6 ships and a frigate. The latter were defeated with the loss of two ships.

1756 Battle of Lowositz, between the king of Prussia and the Austrians under Braun. Each army sustained a loss of about 2,500.

1761 Schweidnitz, a strong fortress in Silesia taken from the Prussians by a skilful coup-de-main of the Austrians under Laudohn. The governor and about 3,000 men were made prisoners.

1168 British troops landed at Boston, and one regiment was quartered in Faneuil hall.

1777 Alexander Sumorokof, founder of the Russian theatre, died at Moscow. He wrote a number of plays and historical works.

1778 William Butler made a successful expedition against the Indian towns, and returned to Schoharie on the 16th.

1795 Robert Bakewell, an eminent English agriculturist and cattle breeder, died. His improvements in the breeds of domestic animals were unprecedented; a single ram selling for nearly 4,000 dollars.

1796 James Fordyce died; a popular and eloquent Scottish preacher, who left behind him several excellent moral and religious works.

1799 John William Bruguieres, an eminent French botanist and mineralogist, died.

1800 Treaty of St. Ildefonso by which Spain ceded Louisiana to France.

1802 Ratification of a treaty between Bonaparte and the bay of Tripoli, effected by Col. Sebastiana, who the same day concluded a treaty between the Swedes and the bey, by which the Swedes engaged to pay 150,000 piasters for the captives, and an annuity of 8,000 more.

Oct. 1.

1807 The first steamboat sailed from New-York to Albany. It was 130 feet in length, called the Clermont, and made 5 miles an hour.

1831 Blackhoof, a chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, died at Wapaghkonnetto, aged 114. He was at the defeats of Braddock, St. Clair, Harmer and Crawford, and probably the last survivor of the former disaster.

1838 The law abolishing imprisonment for debt in England went into operation.

OCTOBER 2.

322 B. C. Aristoteles, the celebrated Greek philosopher, died. It is said that he threw himself into the Euripus because he could not satisfactorily explain the cause of the tides.

1346 The Scots under king David took Liddel castle in Cumberland, after a siege of six days, beheaded the governor, plundered the abbey of Lanercrost, and then directed his march towards Durham.

1394 Richard II. having made a truce with France, landed in Ireland with a large force; he succeeded in reducing the natives to obedience, who in the absence of the English barons and knights, had intercepted and refused the revenues. The country was divided, at that time, into different kingdoms.

1410 The heroic earl of Warwick was *retained* under covenant by prince Henry, at a *wage* of 250 marks. Whenever he should be in the king's court, he was to have four esquires and six yeomen with him, and diet for them all; and the prince should have a third part of what he acquired in battle, and the third of the thirds of what should be taken by Richard the earl's men at arms.

1629 Peter Berulle, a French bishop, distinguished for his learning and exemplary piety and virtues, died at the altar while performing mass.

1661 Barten Holyday, an English divine, died; known as the author of several literary and theological works.

1693 Charles Patin, a distinguished French physician, died at Padua. At the age of 14 he maintained a disputation for

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five hours in Greek and Latin, and took the degree of master of arts.

1724 Francis Timoleon de Choisi, a French ecclesiastic, died. He was sent by the French government to convert the emperor of Siam, who had expressed a wish to embrace Christianity. He wrote several historical and other works.

1746 The French East-India squadron destroyed at Madras by a hurricane.

1780 John Andre, a British officer, hanged at Tappan, New-York, as a spy, while Arnold made his escape to the British head quarters, where he received £10,000 and a commission in the army, as a reward for his treachery.

1780 A violent hurricane in the West-Indies, which devastated the island of Jamaica. In one town of 200 inhabitants, not a vestage of man, beast or habitation was left. Twelve men of war were lost, and in most of them their entire crews perished.

1782 Charles Lee, a major-general in the revolutionary army, died. He was an officer in the British army at the age of 11, and distinguished himself in 1762 under Burgoyne in Portugal. He joined the American army at the outbreak of the war, but was suspended after the battle of Monmouth, for some improper conduct.

1786 Augustus Keppel, a distinguished British admiral, died. He accompanied Anson in his voyage round the world.

1801 Augustus Ferdinand Veltheim, an eminent German mineralogist, died; he published several valuable scientific works.

1803 Samuel Adams, governor of Massachusetts, died, aged 82; distinguished as a writer and a patriot, and for his influence in forwarding the American revolution; of stern integrity, dignified manners and great suavity of temper. He and John Hancock were proscribed when a pardon was offered to every one else.

1812 British cannonaded Ogdensburg.

OCTOBER 3.

382 The Goths submitted to the Roman empire under Theodosius.

Oct. 3.

1573 The Spaniards abandoned the famous siege of Leyden; during which Kanava obtained celebrity for her patriotism.

1594 Battle of Glenlivet, in which the forces of James V. under the duke of Argyle were defeated by the Scotch.

1689 Quirinus Kuhlman, a German fanatic, burnt at Moscow for some seditious prophecies.

1690 Robert Barclay, an eminent Scottish writer, of the society of quakers, died. His *Apology for the Quakers* is esteemed the standard of their doctrines, and has been published in many of the European languages.

1733 Charles St. Yves, a skilful French oculist, died; author of a valuable treatise on the diseases of the eye.

1751 James Logan died; a learned quaker, who accompanied Penn to America in 1699, and assisted in the government of the colony. His library contained 3,000 volumes, and was the largest in the colony; he understood several ancient and modern languages, and his writings were republished in Europe.

1768 Ferdinand Warner, an English divine, died; celebrated for his theological, biographical, historical and medical writings.

1803 Victor Alfieri, an eminent Italian dramatic poet, died. Within less than seven years he produced fourteen dramas, besides various other works in prose and verse, including a translation of Sallust. His posthumous works were published in 13 vols., two of which are occupied by his auto-biography.

1815 Juan Diez Porlier, a celebrated Spanish partizan general, hanged at Corunna. He distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar, and rendered the king important services in the war with the French.

1813 Battle of Wartenburg, a small town on the left bank of the Elbe, between the Prussian army of 24,000 under Blucher, and the French under Bertrand, of 20,000. The former made a memorable march from Bautzen to the Elbe. The river was wide and rapid, and the pontoons were thrown over under the fire of the French, who were defeated with much loss.

1826 Levin Augustus Benningsen, a German military officer of great abilities, died. He entered the Russian service,

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and was in several important campaigns against the French.

1838 Blackhawk (*Muck-ker-ta-me-scheck-ker-kirk*) a celebrated Indian chief and warrior, died at his camp on the river Des Moins.

OCTOBER 4.

633 Edwin (*the Great*) king of Britain, killed at Hatfield. He wielded the sovereignty 17 years, during which the *cumulus* of heathenism began to break up in large masses.

1226 Francis, of Assisi, died; founder of the order of Franciscans, or gray friars.

1253 Robert Grosseteste, an English prelate, died. He wrote several voluminous works, possessed great learning, and a clear and vigorous intellect.

1489 John Wesselius, a Dutch ecclesiastic, died. His learning and abilities were so great, that the pope sent for him to Rome and offered him what he should ask for. He merely requested a Greek and Hebrew Bible in the Vatican.

1590 James Cujacius, an eminent French lawyer, died. He rose from obscurity, and by his indefatigable industry, without the assistance of a master, perfected himself in Greek and Latin literature, and particularly in civil law. His works were published at Paris in 10 vols. folio.

1595 John Maitland, lord Thirlstane, an eminent statesman under James VI. of Scotland died.

1660 Francis Albano, an eminent Italian painter, died at Bologna, aged 82. He particularly excelled in expressing the delineations of female and infantine beauty; his pieces are dispersed in the cabinets of Europe, and highly esteemed.

1693 Battle near Marseilles, in France, between the French under Catinat, and the allies under Victor Amadeus and Eugene of Savoy. The allies were defeated with the loss of all their artillery, and 8,000 men; the duke of Schomberg was mortally wounded.

1704 Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish mariner, put ashore on

the desert island of Juan Fernandez, by orders of Capt. Pradling, with whom he had a quarrel. He was allowed a fowling piece and amunition, and a very few necessaries. In this desolate situation he continued three years, subsisting on goats, fish and fruits.

1743 John Baptist du Halde, a learned French Jesuit, died. He is the author of a description of China and Tartary, a valuable work, compiled from the curious and interesting observations of the missionaries of his fraternity.

1744 Henry Carey, an English dramatic poet, and music composer, died by suicide. Besides his poems he wrote *Chrononhotonthologos*, to redicule the style of tragedy then in vogue, and produced the *Dragon of Wantley*, as a burlesque on Italian opera.

1777 Battle of Germantown, in which the Americans were defeated with the loss of 200 killed, 600 wounded and 400 taken. British loss, killed and wounded 600. The disastrous termination of this affair was owing to the darkness of the day, which embarrassed the operations of the Americans.

1777 Battle of Red Bank, on the Delaware; the British under Col. Donop attacked the Americans, 400 men under Col. Greene, but were repulsed with the loss of 400 men; loss of the garrison 32 killed and wounded.

1794 Battle of Maciejowice, in Poland; the forces under Kosciusko overthrown.

1799 The Parisians attacked the national convention, on account of the re-election of two-thirds of the members of that body. They were repulsed by the troops under Bonaparte, who now first signalized himself. About 8,000 of the citizens were killed.——Brunnen, in Switzerland, taken from the French by the Russians under Suwarrow. This affair, however, terminated the progress of the invaders.

1806 Samuel Horsley, a learned English prelate, died. He engaged in a sectarian controversy with Priestley.

1812 Ogdensburgh attacked by the British, who were repulsed.——American entrenched camp of Col. Newman attacked by the Indians, who were repulsed with the loss of 30 warriors, among them three principal chiefs and their young king.

Oct. 4.

1813 American Gen. Harrison attacked by the Indians at Chatham, whom he repulsed, and pursued four miles. He took on this occasion 2,000 stand of arms, a quantity of clothing and several cannon; also three vessels laden with munitions.

1814 Samuel Jackson Pratt, a once popular English novelist and miscellaneous writer, died.

1815 Christopher Philip Oberkampf, died; founder of the manufactory of printed linens at Jouy and of the cotton manufacture of Essonne, in France. He commenced a small business under great disadvantages, and in a short time collected a population of 1500 in a spot which had been almost a desert. His manufactures became of so much importance to the country, that the king granted him letters of nobility, and a statue was decreed him by the council-general, a mark of generosity which he declined.

1821 John Rennie, died; a celebrated Scottish civil engineer and mechanist. The canals, bridges and other public works in England attest his abilities.

1830 York, count von Wartenburg, a Prussian field-marshal, died. He was one of the most distinguished generals in the wars against Napoleon.

1830 The independence of Belgium declared by the central committee at Brussels: "The provinces of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an independent state."

1833 Richard Heber, died; an Englishman of talents and learning, distinguished for his zeal in collecting books, a business which he followed assiduously during the last 30 years of his life. He left immense collections of rare and valuable works in various languages, in various cities in Europe.

1835 Third centenary, or three hundredth year from the printing of the first English Bible, that of Coverdale, generally celebrated in the different churches and chapels in England. This Bible, as appears from the colophon was finished on this day, 1535. It is hardly possible that it could have been done so early by thirty years, at least.

1835 Telesforo de Truebe y Cosia, Spanish dramatist, died at Paris, aged 30. He resided principally in England,

where he produced several dramas and novels. He wrote dramas in English, Spanish and French, which were successfully produced at the several national theatres.

OCTOBER 5.

678 JUSTIN II., emperor of the East, died. He was a weak prince, but had a wife to govern him and the empire with ability.

610 PHOCAS, a Chalcedonian noble who seized on the empire of the East by the murder of the emperor Maurice and his children beheaded by Heraclius, governor of Africa, who conspired aganist him.

1056 HENRY III., emperor of Germany, died. After making war against Poland, Hungary and Bohemia, he passed into Italy, expelled three popes, and was crowned by a fourth.

1540 ELIAS EOBANUS, died; an elegant German scholar and good poet.

1555 EDWARD WATTON, an English physician, died. He took his degree at Padua and practiced with great success in London. He is said to have been the first who paid particular attention to natural history.

1571 CLAUDE D'ESPENCE, an eloquent French ecclesiastic, died.

1582 The Gregorian, or *new style*, commenced in Spain, Portugal and part of Italy, this day being accounted the 15th.

1675 Springfield, Mass., attacked by the Indians. The Springfield Indians had so resolutely resisted the persuasions of Philip to join his exterminating expeditions, that the inhabitants felt the greatest security. They were not aware of any defection, till news was received from Windsor that 300 of Philip's Indians were concealed in their fort! The timely arrival of forces from the neighboring towns alone saved the village from entire destruction.

1690 Sir William Phipps arrived before Quebec with a British force. He summoned the place on the following day, but the French governor, count Frontenac, refused to surrender; the fleet being dispersed in a storm, the expedition failed in consequence.

Oct. 5.

1710 An expedition of British and provincials appeared before Port Royal, in Canada, with 5 frigates and a bomb ketch. The force being equal to its reduction, Subcrease, the French governor, only waited the compliment of a few shot and shells as a decent pretence for surrender, when the place fell into new hands, and was called Annapolis in honor of the queen.

1740 John Philip Baratier, a German youth of most extraordinary genius, died at the age of 20. At the age of 4, besides his native language, he spoke French and Latin; at 6 Greek; at 8 Hebrew. He acquired also various branches of learning, and prepared a large work on Egyptian antiquities.

1759 Battle of St. Francis, an Indian village on the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada. Innumerable expeditions had been fitted out from this place to massacre and plunder the English settlements in New England, and the village was enriched by the scalps taken at those times. Major Rogers, an intrepid soldier, with 200 rangers, was despatched by Gen. Amherst from Crown Point to destroy the place. After a fatiguing march of twenty one days he came upon the village when the savages were holding a dance, and made a grand assault at break of day, after their own manner. The Indians were taken so unexpectedly that little resistance could be made.

1768 Great hurricane at Havana, destroyed 96 public edifices, and 4,048 houses; 1,000 inhabitants perished almost instantaneously.

1789 The estates general of France met at Versailles. This was indisputably the first day of the revolution, although the object of the meeting was to prevent such a catastrophe.

1803 The Constitution and Nautilus anchord in the bay of Tangiers, within half a mile of the circular battery, and amused the emperor of Morocco with the sound of their guns. This procured the release of the American consul, who had been confined to his house, guarded by two sentinels; and also the discharge of the American brig Hannah, of Salem, which had been wrongfully seized at Mogadore.

1804 A British squadron under Com. Moore attacked and captured Spanish ships La Medee 42 guns, La Fama 36

guns, and La Clara 36 guns; a frigate of 36 guns, La Marcedes, blew up, on board of which were several families returning to Spain, 280 men, and $811,000. On board the captured ships were found, besides a very valuable cargo of merchandize, 2,538,085, dollars, 3,593 bars tin, and 774 pigs copper.

1805 Charles Cornwallis, governor-general of India, died. Although overthrown at Yorktown, his character for courage, prudence and sagacity was unaffected, and he was afterwards sent as civil and military governor to Ireland.

1813 Battle of the Thames; the combined British and Indian forces under Proctor and Tecumseh, defeated by the Americans under Gen. Harrison. On this occasion the celebrated Tecumseh was slain, as was believed in a personal rencounter with Col. R. M. Johnson; the latter received five wounds in this battle.——Action on lake Ontario between the American fleet under Com. Chauncey, and the British squadron; five schooners of the latter were captured, and one sloop burnt.

1821 Claudius John Rich, a learned English orientalist, died at Shiraz, in Persia, a victim to his ardor in the pursuit of science. He wrote *Memoirs of Ancient Babylon*, whose ruins he explored with indefatigable industry. His manuscripts, coins and gems were purchased by government, and are deposited in the British Museum.

1825 Bernard Germain Stephen de Lacepede, a French naturalist, died. He was unmolested during the reign of terror, and Bonaparte heaped honors upon him. He holds a high station among modern naturalists.

1835 Hortense Eugenie, duchess of St. Leu and ex-queen of Holland, died. She was the daughter of Josephine by her first husband, and married Louis Bonaparte.

OCTOBER 6.

877 Charles II. (*the Bald*) of France, poisoned. He succeeded to the French crown 840, and was elected emperor by the pope 875. The feudal government may be said to have begun under him.

1285 Philip III. (*the Bold*) of France, died. He was pro-

claimed king while in Africa with his father on a crusade, where he defeated the Saracens, and concluded a truce with them for 10 years.

1470 Henry VI. of England released from the tower of London and again proclaimed king. He was imprisoned the second time in the following year, and murdered.

1552 Ivan IV., czar of Russia, took the city of Kazan, and added that kingdom to his empire.

1748 The British under admiral Boscawen raised the siege of Pondicherry in Hindostan, after a loss by battle and sickness, of 1,065. Loss of the French garrison 200, and 50 sepoys.

1761 William Pitt, the British statesman, having resigned the ministry, a pension of £3,000 was settled upon him for three lives, and the title of baroness of Chatham conferred upon his wife.

1762 The British under admiral Cornish and Gen. Draper, took Manilla, the capital of the Philippine islands, by storm. Several ships and a large quantity of military stores fell into their hands. The town was ransomed for four millions of dollars.

1767 Francis Wise, an English divine, and antiquary, died. His researches led to the publication of several learned works.

1777 The British under sir Henry Clinton, about 3,000 men, attacked and carried forts Clinton and Montgomery, defended by Gov. Clinton. The post having been designed principally to prevent the passing of ships, the works on the land side were incomplete and untenable, and were carried by the bayonet. Most of the garrison effected their escape, with the loss of 300; British lost about an equal number. Count Grabouski, a Polish nobleman in the American service, was killed.

1778 William Worthington died; an English prelate and theological writer of merit.

1783 Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proclaimed.

1789 Lafayette preserved the royal family from the popular excitement. The king was then conducted to Paris, where he accepted the "declaration of the rights of man."

1794 British Gen. Graham surrendered Guadaloupe by ca-

pitulation to the French.——Fall of the *mountain party* in the French national convention.

1802 Simon de Magistris died at Rome; well known for his deep acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and whose services to literature were liberally rewarded by the pope.

1813 Moravian town, on the river Thames, destroyed by the Americans under Gen. Harrison, after which he marched to Detroit, where peace was negotiated with a number of vanquished tribes of Indians.

1821 Alexander Murray, a distinguished naval officer, died. He fought in 13 battles in the army and navy during the war of the revolution. On the organization of the navy under the new government, he was one of the first officers recalled into service. To the highest firmness and resolution he united a remarkable mildness and serenity of temper.

1836 William Marsden, a learned English orientalist, died. He published a dictionary and grammar of the Malayan language, and other works.

1839 Jesse Buel, an eminent agriculturist, died. He was several years member of the legislature and a candidate for governor of New-York in 1836. He was also a practical printer, and had filled the office of printer to the state. He was a useful citizen, and highly esteemed in public and private life.

OCTOBER 7.

929 Charles III. (*the Simple*) of France, died. His abilities were unequal to his station; he was defeated in battle by Hugh, and confined seven years in prison, in the castle of Peronne, where he died.

1492 The ship Nina, rigged with latteen sails and usually ahead of the others, supposing she had discovered land, hoisted her flag and fired a Lombardo. This was soon found to be an illusion; the insubordination broke forth among the crews, when Columbus, with the two Pinzons, commanders, was compelled to enter into an *agreement* with those murmurers, to return in case land was not discovered in three days.

Oct. 7.

1565 Thomas Chaloner, a noted English ambassador, died. He wrote a work on *The right ordering of the English Republic*, and has the honor of having discovered the first alum mines in England.

1571 Battle of Lepanto, a naval action between the Turks, and Venitians assisted by the Germans and Spaniards under Don John of Austria. The Turks were utterly defeated with the loss of 30,000 men and all their great commanders slain, and 200 galleys taken or destroyed.

1577 George Gascoigne, a celebrated English poet in the time of Elizabeth, died. He served with credit in the wars of the Low Countries; and wrote the first English comedy in prose.

1612 Giovanni Battista Guarini, a celebrated Italian poet, died. The *Pastor Fido* has immortalised his name.

1651 James Sirmond died; a French Jesuit and a voluminous theological writer.

1681 Nicholas Heinsius, (*the Swan of Holland*) died. He was eminent as a statesman, poet and critic.

1708 Battle near Lesno, between 40,000 Russians under Peter the Great, and 16,000 Swedes under Lewenhaupt, who was marching with men and supplies to relieve Charles XII. He was defeated after five engagements, which were fought in three days, and reached Charles with only 5,000 men. The Russians took 5,000 carriages, and much of the artillery and baggage.

1759 Joseph Ames, a celebrated typographical historian, died. He was originally a ship chandler, who late in life took to the study of antiquities, and became secretary of the society of antiquaries.

1777 Second battle of Stillwater, which was an attempt of the British to secure a retreat to the lakes. Darkness put an end to the action, after the Americans had gained decisive advantages. A great number of the enemy were killed; 200 taken, including several officers of distinction; 9 cannons and the encampment of a German brigade, with all their equipage. The loss of the Americans was inconsiderable. British Gen. Frazer and Lieut. Col. Breyman were killed.

1780 Battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina, in which 300 British were killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners,

and 1500 stand of excellent arms taken. Maj. Ferguson, who commanded the British, was killed, gallantly defending his post.

1787 Henry Melchior Muehlenberg, died; pastor of the first Lutheran church in Pennsylvania, and distinguished for his learning.

1788 John Brown, an English physician, died; known as the founder of the Brunonian system of medicine, which classes all diseases under two heads, those of deficient and those of redundant excitement.

1792 George Mason, a distinguished Virginia statesman, died at his domain of Gunston-Hall.

1794 Antoine Joseph Gorsas, a Girondist, guillotined at Paris. He was a schoolmaster, a man of letters, and the editor of a paper, through which he became one of the first instigators of the revolution, and actively promoted some of its important events.

1795 John George Zimmerman, a Swiss philosopher, died at Hanover, where he was first physician to his Britannic majesty. His work on *Solitude* is a popular book in our own language.

1796 Thomas Reid, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, died; highly distinguished as a mathematician and metaphysician.

1810 Coimbra in Portugal, held by the French, was attacked by the British under Col. Trant and carried. Trant took 80 officers and 5,000 men prisoners, mostly sick and wounded.

1812 Battle of the Moskwa. The French army of 150,000 under Napoleon was opposed by a Russian army of about the same number, under Kutusoff. The attack began early in the morning and continued until late in the afternoon, when the Russian army retreated, no pursuit being made by the French; while the field of battle was strewed with 50,000 dead and dying. The Russians acknowledged a loss of 25,000, among whom was Bagration.

OCTOBER 8.

66 Cestius, the Syrian prefect, in his fatal retreat, was defeated by the Jews at the pass of Bethhoron. Nero received this disastrous news at Achaia, and called in Vespasian.

451 Fourth œcumenical council assembled at Chalcedon, where the heretic Eutyches was finally condemned.

622 Mahomet made his public entry into Medina. He was mounted on a she camel, and an umbrella shaded his reverend shoulders.

1200 John king of England and his *new* queen Isabella, were inaugurated. The devil was to be released at that year's close, said the *lipticians* on the canon.

1202 The Venitian crusade sailed, under Boniface of Montferrat.

1635 John Winthrop, son of the governor of Massachusetts, arrived from England with a commission from the patentees as "governor of the river Connecticut and places thereunto adjoining," bringing men, ordnance, amunition and £2,000 sterling for the erection of a fort.

1636 John Everard, better known by his bibliographical name, Johannes Secundus, a Dutch *Latin* poet, died. His works have gone through many editions, and the *Kisses of Johannes Secundus*, have been translated into various languages. He also distinguished himself by his skill in painting, sculpture and engraving.

1684 Geraud de Cordemoi, died; a French academician, and a great partisan of Descartes' systems.

1729 Richard Blackmore, an English physician, died. He was an indefatigable writer, and has left a great number of works, theological, poetical and medical.

1744 John Balchen, a celebrated English admiral, perished at sea in the Victory man of war, 110 guns, and 1,100 seamen, all of whom were lost.

1767 Burchard Christopher de Munich died; a German who learned the art of war under Eugene and Marlborough, and distinguished himself in the service of Peter I. of Russia.

1774 Congress resolved to support Massachusetts, if the acts of parliament were attempted to be carried into execution by force. The general court of Massachusetts met at

Salem on the same day, although general Gage had ordered them not to assemble, resolved themselves into a provincial congress, and chose John Hancock president.

1785 L'Evesque de Burigny, a French author, died, aged 94. He wrote a work on the authority of the pope, a learned history of pagan philosophy, and several other works, historical and biographical.

1792 Pietro Antonio Crevenna, an Italian bibliographer, died. He collected a choice library, which he sold by auction in 1790. The learned catalogues of his books, prepared by himself and others, have given to the works which belonged to him great value in the eyes of amateurs, and the catalogues themselves have bibliographical authority.

1793 John Hancock, the master spirit of the American revolution, died. He was president of the Congress which issued the declaration of Independence, and his name stands out in bold relief on that document.

1795 Andrew Kippis, a very celebrated English biographer, died. His connection with the publication of the *Biographia Britannica*, will carry down his name with distinguished reputation to posterity.

1809 James Elphinstone, a Scottish grammarian, died. He undertook the reformation of English orthography by spelling words as they are pronounced.

1820 Henry Christophe, king of Hayti, shot. He was a slave, and served in the American war. His activity in the revolution of the slaves in the island of St. Domingo, led to his elevation.

1822 Eruption of Mount Galongoon, in the island of Java. It commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of a fine day, by a loud explosion, which was followed by a thick cloud that wrapped the whole country in darkness, while immense columns of mud, boiling hot, and mixed with burning brimstone, were projected from the mountain like a water spout, with such prodigious violence that large quantities fell at the distance of 40 miles. The destruction was at its height at 4 o'clock, and had ceased at 5, having in the short space of three hours, laid a fruitful and thickly peopled country under a crust of boiling mud, in some places to the depth of sixty feet. Five millions coffee trees were destroyed, 87 canals, numerous rice

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fields, 114 villages, and upwards of 4,000 inhabitants. The scene presented a bluish, half-liquid waste, where bodies of men, women and children, partly boiled and partly burned, were strewed about in every variety of death. It was followed by a rain storm of four days duration, which inundated the country, when another eruption took place more violent than the first.

1831 Great earthquake in South America. The town of Arica was utterly ruined, and the shock was felt along the coast including seven degrees of latitude, shaking to its centre the immense breadth of the main Cordillera. It was attended by a violent vertical movement of the earth, during about 70 seconds, which threw down or shattered the houses, and in some cases pieces were detached from the middle of walls, leaving the rest of the edifice uninjured.

1832 Otho proclaimed and installed king of restored Greece, at the palace of Preysing, in Bavaria.

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1047 Clement II., pope, died. He was a Saxon, elected the year previous, and distinguished for his zeal against Simony.

1192 King Richard of England embarked from Palestine in a single ship for Europe.

1326 Hugh Spencer, a favorite of Edward II., hanged at Bristol, which city he defended against the forces of queen Isabella.

1563 Gabriel Fallopius, a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, died at Padua. He possessed great powers of mind, which he cultivated by intense application.

1642 The first commencement was held at Harvard college, when nine candidates took the degree of A. B.

1682 Henry Blount, died; an English traveller, who made the tour of Europe and part of Asia, and published an account of his travels on his return.

1688 Claude Perrault, a distinguished French physician and architect, died.

1690 John Maynard, an eminent English lawyer, died; celebrated for his eloquence, integrity and public spirit.

1705 John Christopher Wagenseil died; a learned German polemical writer, and professor of history and oriental languages at Altorf.

1718 Richard Cumberland, a learned English divine and mathematician, died.

1747 David Brinard, an eminent American missionary among the Indians, died at Northampton.

1760 Berlin in Prussia taken and sacked by the Russians and Austrians.

1779 The French and Americans, about 4,500 men under count d' Estaing and Gen. Lincoln, made an unsuccessful assault upon Savannah, and were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. The brave count Pulaski was mortally wounded in this affair. (Holmes says Oct. 11.)

1781 The French and Americans opened their batteries upon the British at Yorktown.

1803 Deluge in the island of Madeira; the city of Funchal, with all its inhabitants, was swept into the ocean, leaving the rocky basis of the island bare. But one human being escaped, which was an infant. The event is supposed to have been occasioned by a water spout, which had burst against the side of the mountain, and discharged itself down the declivities upon the city.

1805 Battle of Guntzburg; the Austrians under prince Ferdinand, defeated by the French under Bonaparte, with the loss of 2,000 prisoners, besides killed and wounded.

1806 Battle of Schleitz in Saxony; 10,000 Prussians defeated by Bernadotte; being the recommencement of hostilities between the French and Prussians.

1812 Lieut Elliott of the United States navy, with 50 volunteers, attacked and carried two British vessels, on lake Erie.

1813 British broke up their cantonments before fort George, and marched rapidly for Burlington bay.

1822 Richard Earlom, an English engraver of great skill, died. His flower pieces are highly valued.

1826 Charles Mills, an eminent English historian, died. His histories of the crusades, of chivalry and of Muhammedanism, are valuable acquisitions to literature.

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1831 Capo d' Istrias, president of Greece, assassinated by one of his own countrymen.

1836 James Saumarez, an English admiral, died; distinguished in the naval history of his country, and eminent for his private virtues.

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432 B. C. Battle of Potidæa, on its revolt from the Athenians, in which Socrates and Alcibiades were nobly distinguished for their prowess and friendship. In that year Anaxagoras, Phidias and Aspasia were prosecuted, the first for his impiety.

324 Constantius, the second and favorite son of Constantine, is installed by his father *cæsar* of the Gallic provinces.

1582 The new style adopted in France, this day being made the 20th.

1632 Thomas Allen, died; an Englishman illustrious for his knowledge of mathematics and philosophy. He published, among other works, the second and third books of Ptolemy on the judgment of the stars.

1706 Paul Pezron, a learned Frenchman, died. He occupied himself with the study of the Greek and Latin historians, and in tracing the origin of the language of the Goths, and made up a new system of chronology.

1710 David Gregory, an eminent Scottish mathematician, died. He displayed great powers in the elements of optics, and physical and geometrical astronomy, improving the discoveries of others by new and elegant demonstrations. He proposed to publish all the works of the ancient mathematicians, but did not live to finish the series.

1744 John Henry Schulze, a German physician, died; professor of medicine at Halle, and author of a history of medicine from the creation to the year of Rome 535.

1747 John Potter, primate of England, died. Besides theological and other works, he wrote *Antiquities of Greece*, two vols., which have passed through several editions.

1747 British fleet of 14 ships, admiral Hawke, engaged the French fleet under M. de Letender, and captured 7 ships of the line and a 50 gun ship.

1772 William Wilkie died; a Scottish divine and poet, and professor of philosophy at St. Andrews.

1774 Battle between the Americans, 1400 men, from Virginia, under Col. Lewis, and about 600 Ohio Indians. The Indians made the attack; 400 of the Virginians were killed and 100 wounded.

1775 British Gen. Gage sailed from Boston for Great Britain, and the command of the army devolved upon Gen. Howe.

1775 Louis Nicholas Victor Muys, minister of war and marshal of France, died. He signalized himself at several important engagements, which led to his promotion.

1780 Hurricane in the West Indies, which continued about 48 hours. Several towns were leveled with the dust, and many thousand persons lost their lives. Several hundred vessels in the different ports were driven to sea or dashed in pieces.

1783 Henry Brooke, an eminent Irish writer, died. His tragedy of Gustavus Vasa, though forbidden the stage for its tone of freedom and liberty, met with a rapid sale.

1794 Battle of Fersen, or Mackowieze, between the Russians, and the Poles under Kosciusko. The contest was bloody and fatal to the patriots. The victory was wavering, and the expected reinforcements not appearing, Kosciusko at the head of his principal officers, made a furious charge, and plunged into the midst of the Russians. He had three horses killed under him, and finally fell covered with wounds, and was captured.

1797 Carter Braxton died; a signer of the declaration of independence from Virginia.

1800 Explosion of an infernal machine, intended to have destroyed Bonaparte, then first consul, as he proceeded to the opera. The coachman being intoxicated, drove faster than was his custom, and the engine exploded half a minute after the carriage had passed, killed 20 persons, and wounded 53, and shattered the windows on both sides of the street.

1806 Jeremiah James Oberlin, an eminent archæologist of Strasburg, died. He was an accurate and industrious scholar, and besides various original works, published good editions of several of the Latin classics.

1806 Sanguinary battle at the bridge of Saalfeld in Saxony;

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the French under Suchet defeated the Prussians, and their general, prince Ferdinand Louis, was killed.

1812 Veraya, in Russia, garrisoned by the French, taken by the Russians under Dorochoff; 500 French were killed and 400 captured. The standard of Westphalia and 500 muskets were taken, and the place having been made a depot for provisions, great quantities fell into the hands of the Russians.

1824 Francis Balthazar Solvyns, a celebrated Dutch painter and engraver, died. He spent 15 years in Hindostan, studying the languages, manners and customs of the east, on which he published a work in folio.

1832 James Stephen, an English statesman and philanthropist, died. He suggested and arranged the whole system of continental blockade, which for a long time occasioned great embarrasment to Bonaparte.

1834 Thomas Say, an eminent naturalist, died at New-Harmony. He early abandoned his mercantile pursuits to devote himself to the study of nature. Perhaps no man has done more to make known the zoology of this country than he.

1836 Martha Randolph, last surviving daughter of Thomas Jefferson, a lady of distinguished talents and virtues, died in Albemarle county, Va., aged 70.

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1347 Louis V., emperor of Germany, killed by a fall from his horse.

1492 Columbus discovered the Bahama islands his first discovery of land.

1521 Leo X. issued a decree, conferring upon Henry VIII. of England the title of Defender of the Faith.

1531 Ulricus Zuinglius, an able and zealous Swiss reformer, killed in a skirmish with his popish opponents.

1611 John Cowell, an English lawyer and antiquary, died; author of some works on the law.

1643 John du Verger de Hauranne died; an eminent French ecclesiastic, who formed a new system of faith, which

becoming popular, drew upon him the resentment of Richelieu.

1698 Treaty between England, France and Holland for the partition of Spain.

1698 William Molyneux, an eminent Irish mathematician, died. He was ardently devoted to science, founded the philosophical society of Ireland, and invented a telescope dial.

1702 Battle of Vigo; the British admiral Rooke attacked the French fleet and Spanish batteries. The French destroyed 8 ships, and the British burnt 6 galleons richly laden with goods and plate, valued at 14,000,000 pieces of eight; they also razed the fortifications, and brought off 10 ships of war and 11 galleons.

1705 William Amontons, an eminent French mechanic, died. He suggested some improvements in barometers, and thermometers, and invented a method of communicating intelligence, which has since been adopted under the name of telegraph.

1727 Edward Colston, an English philanthropist, died. He acquired wealth by commerce with Spain, with which he endowed numerous charitable institutions.

1750 John Baptist Joseph Languet, died; the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris, who refused all preferments, and devoted the revenues which he collected to the institution and support of judiciously planned charitable establishments.

1776 The Americans under Gen. Arnold attacked on lake Champlain by the British under Capt. Pringle. Arnold lost two gondolas taken and one blown up, and was forced to retreat, owing to the inferiority of his force.

1797 Battle off Camperdown, between the British fleet, 17 vessels, admiral Duncan, and Dutch fleet, 23, admiral Winter. The Dutch were defeated with the loss of 9 ships.

1808 John Page, governor of Virginia, died; a patriot, statesman and philosopher.

1817 Andrew Pickens, a distinguished revolutionary officer, died, aged 78. He commenced his military career in the French war which terminated in 1763. He was one of those who indefatigably kept up the spirit

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of resistance in South-Carolina, till the enemy was expelled.

1837 Samuel Wesley, a distinguished English musician, died. "His compositions are grand and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied and novel; his harmonies bold, imposing, unexpected and sublime; his resources boundless."

OCTOBER 12.

638 Honorius I., pope, died. He presided over the church with great zeal and wisdom.

1303 Boniface III., (*Benedict Cajetan*) pope, died. His ambition and insolence were unbounded, and he hurled the thunders of the Vatican against the kings of France and Denmark; but the former, despising his threats, had him seized.

1307 All the knights templars in France ordered to be arrested, and on the following day the grand master, the templars and all their possessions were seized.

1424 John de Troeznou Zisca, a famous Bohemian patriot, died. He was the formidable general of the Hussites, who undertook to avenge the death of their leader; he also defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, and performed prodigies of valor after he had lost both his eyes.

1428 The siege of Orleans commenced, memorable as one of the most extraordinary incidents in history.

1492 Columbus landed on the island of Guanahani, of which he had seen the first twinkling on the previous night; thus in the space of 36 days completing a voyage which he had been 20 years in projecting, which opened to Europeans a new world, which enlarged the empire of Spain, and stamped with immortality the name of Columbus.

1573 Great naval victory of the Dutch over the Spaniards.

1576 Maximilian II. died. He was elected king of the Romans 1562, and afterwards succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany.

1621 Peter Matthieu, a French historian, died. He was

historiographer to the king, and wrote the history of France and of several of the French kings.

1646 Francis Bassompierre, marechal of France, died; a distinguished statesman, whom Richelieu confined 10 years in the Bastile, during which he wrote his own memoirs.

1649 The fall and massacre of Wexford under Oliver Cromwell.

1716 Ludolf Kuster, a learned German critic, died.

1764 Rene Michael Slodtz, an eminent French sculptor, died.

1793 St. Domingo ceded by its inhabitants to the British.

1798 British fleet, admiral Warren, intercepted the French fleet and captured several ships laden with troops and stores destined for Ireland.

1822 The independence of Brazil, under don John, was proclaimed.

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49 Tiberius Drusus Claudius, emperor of Rome, died of poison administered by his wife. He succeeded Caligula, and became contemptible for his vices and weakness.

409 Irruption of the Vandals into Spain, who dividing her prolific territories, turned their swords into plough shares.

1164 The great council opened at Northampton, England, for the trial of Thomas Becket, by whose sentence he was placed at the king's mercy.

1417 Gregory XII. (*Angelo Corario*) pope, died, aged 92. He was elected during the schism of the west, while the opposite party supported Benedict XIII. They were both deposed, and another elected.

1503 Theodore Beza, a learned French protestant, died. He was professor of Greek at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

1515 Battle of Marignon, in Italy; the Swiss defeated by the French under Francis I.

1754 Jacob Powell died at Stebbing, England. He weighed five hundred and sixty pounds. His body was five yards

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in circumference, and his limbs were in proportion. He had sixteen men to carry him to his grave.

1771 John Gill, an eminent English Calvinistic divine, died. He was a learned orientalist and voluminous writer on theological subjects; his greatest work is a commentary on the Bible.

1777 Esopus, on the Hudson river, burnt by the British under Gen Vaughan; not a house escaped.

1782 Battle in Persia for the sovereignty, between Abdul Fatcan and Murat Kan the lord regent. The latter and his three sons were slain.

1793 The allies under Wurmzer invested Landau, and carried the lines of Weissembourg; the French retreated with loss.

1812 Battle of Queenston, in Canada; the Americans under Col. Van Rensselaer attacked and carried the heights and fort; but owing to the refusal of 1200 militia to cross over to their support and the arrival of British regulars and Indians from fort George, the Americans to the number of 764 were obliged to surrender. Gen. Brock was killed in this affair, and Van Rensselaer was wounded by four balls.

1815 Joachim Murat, king of Naples, shot. He was a soldier of fortune, who emerged from obscurity during the French revolution, became a distinguished general in the armies of France, married a sister of Napoleon, and was placed upon the throne of Naples.

1815 Napoleon Bonaparte landed at St. Helena, a perpetual exile.

1822 Antonio Canova died; the most eminent sculptor of the age. His statues are in the possession of the noble and the rich throughout Europe.

1828 Vincent Monti died; one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy.

1836 Jacob Spencer, a revolutionary pensioner, died at Washington, N. J., aged nearly 100. He had had seven wives, and left but one child living.

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1066 Battle of Hastings and defeat of Harold by William of Normandy, which placed the latter upon the throne of England. The battle lasted from morning till sun set. William had three horses killed under him, and there fell about 15,000 Normans; but on the side of the vanquished the loss was much greater, and included Harold and his two brothers, who were slain.

1292 Edward I. of England declared John Baliol king of Scotland.

1644 Birthday of WILLIAM PENN, the first proprietor of Pennsylvania, son of admiral sir William Penn.

1645 Battle of Basing, in which Cromwell at the head of the parliamentary forces stormed and took, after an action of only three quarters of an hour, the fortress of Basing house, which the royalists considered almost impregnable. There was immense booty taken with the place, of every kind. The plunder of treasure and furniture amounted to more than $1,000,000; in one room was found a bed which cost nearly $6,000. The mansion was set fire to and destroyed, with most of the valuable paintings, papers, &c., by the roundheads, who acted up to the scripture, "cursed is he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently."

1656 Act of the Massachusetts authorities, prohibiting the immigration of quakers, and subjecting such as should arrive to 20 lashes, and imprisonment at hard labor until transported, and if they returned to suffer death.

1660 PAUL SCARRON died; an eminent French comic writer and satirist.

1734 Birthday of FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, a distinguished statesman and signer of the declaration of independence. The day of his death not known.

1756 JOHN HENLEY, an eccentric English writer, died. He acquired the appellation of *orator Henley*, and entertained the public by theological orations on Sundays, and political and miscellaneous subjects on Wednesdays; also by a weekly paper called *The Hyp Doctor*.

1758 Battle of Hochkirchen; the Prussians under their king Frederick II., defeated by the Austrians under marshal Daun, with the loss of 7,000 men, all their tents, and

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baggage, &c. James Keith, a brave and experienced Scottish general, who had distinguished himself in the memorable wars of the king of Prussia, was killed, and Gen. Geist mortally wounded.

1781 Two British redoubts at Yorktown taken, and included in the second parallel, which greatly facilitated the subsequent operations of the besiegers.

1783 Antonio Nunes Ribeiro Sanchez, an eminent Portuguese physician and writer, died.

1791 Gregory Alexander Potempkin, a Russian statesman, died. He was descended from a Polish family, was the favorite of Catharine, and her minister of war.

1805 Battle of Ulm; the French under Bonaparte captured the bridge and the Austrian position of Elchingen.

1806 Battle of Jena, or Auerstadt, in Saxony, between the French under Bonaparte and the Prussians under king Frederick William. The Prussian line extended 18 miles, and numbered 150,000 strong; the total number of men engaged on both sides was over 250,000, and the number of cannon employed over 700. The Prussians were defeated with the loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, and 40,000 taken prisoners; together with 300 cannon, and immense magazines of stores. The French admitted a loss of only 1,200 killed and 3,000 wounded.

1813 Bonaparte arrived at Leipsic, in Germany, having in the course of four days assembled there an army whose numbers are variously stated at from 150 to 400,000 men, with 600 cannon, and commanded by the ablest generals of the age.

1831 Louis Pons, an eminent Italian astronomer, died at Florence.

1836 James Wild, an English geographer, died; distinguished for his numerous maps and charts.

OCTOBER 15.

55 B. C. Titus Lucretius Carus, one of the best of the Latin poets, died.

1564 Andreas Vesalius, a celebrated Dutch anatomist, died. He revived the study of anatomy in Europe, which had

been neglected, and impeded by the prejudices of ignorance.

1608 Birthday of Evangeliste Torricelli, the Italian mathematician, and inventor of the barometer.

1634 About sixty men, women and children, with their horses, cattle and swine, commenced a journey from the vicinity of Boston, through the wilderness to Connecticut river. After a tedious journey of fourteen days through swamps and over mountains and rivers, they arrived at the place of their destination, and commenced the settlements of Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield.

1644 Gabriel du Pineau, an eminent French *avocat*, died; celebrated for his genius and eloquence. His counsel was often sought by the court, and he acquired the title of father of the people.

1651 John Owen, an eminent English divine, died. His works amount to 7 vols. folio, 20 quarto, and 30 octavo.

1671 John Amos Comenius, an eminent German protestant divine and grammarian, died.

1728 Bernard de la Monnoye, an elegant French poet, died. He also wrote in Greek, Latin and Italian.

1743 John Ozell, an indefatigable English writer, died; he is immortalized by Pope in the *Dunciad*.

1764 Gibbon says that on this day, as he set musing among the ruins of the Roman capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, he first conceived the idea of writing the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

1776 Battle of Campen; the French defeated the prince of Brunswick, who had a horse killed under him, and lost 1600 men, chiefly British troops.

1778 Pulaski's infantry surprized in the night by the British, and 50 killed, including baron de Bose. The timely arrival of Pulaski with the cavalry alone saved them from utter destruction.

1783 M. Pilatre de Rozier, the first aerial adventurer, made his first ascension from a garden in Paris. The balloon was of an oval shape.

1793 Battle of Tirlemont; the French defeated by the Austrians under Clairfait, with the loss of 2,000 killed, and 24 cannon &c.

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1793 Battle of Maubege; the French under Jourdan defeated the prince of Coburg, being his first defeat in a pitched battle, and compelled him to repass the Sambre.

1806 Paul Joseph Barthez, a learned French physician, died. He founded the celebrated medical school at Montpelier, and acquired so great reputation that he became a member of almost every learned society, and some of his works were translated into most of the European languages.

1808 James Anderson, an eminent Scottish writer, died. His first literary productions were on agriculture, which produced a greatly increased attention to the subject. His learning and research were conspicuous in the various subjects on which he wrote, and he was an original and accurate thinker.

1812 Action between United States frigate President, Com. Rodgers, and British packet Swallow; the latter was captured, with nearly $200,000 on board.

1814 Skirmish between detachments of the armies of the American generals Brown and Izard, each of whom had advanced to reconnoitre the British works. Four men were killed before the mistake was discovered.

1838 Letitia Elizabeth McLean (better known as *L. E. L.*) died at Cape-Coast castle, Africa, of which settlement her husband was governor. Her writings consist of poems and novels.

OCTOBER 16.

1529 The Turks under Solyman abandoned the famous siege of Vienna.

1555 Hugh Latimer, and Nicholas Ridley, English bishops, burnt at Oxford.

1586 Philip Sidney, an English statesman, soldier and scholar, died of a wound received at the battle of Zutphen.

1660 Hugh Peters, a famous English prelate, executed for conspiring, with Cromwell, the king's death.

1678 Cæsar Egasse du Boulai, died; register and historiographer of the university of Paris, of which he wrote a history in 6 vols. folio.

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1679 Roger Boyle, died; an eminent Irish general, statesman and writer.

1725 Ralph Thoresby died; an eminent English topographer and antiquary.

1756 Battle of Pirna; the Saxons defeated by Frederick II. of Prussia, with the loss of 17,000 prisoners.

1760 Nicholas d' Assas, a French officer, killed at Klosterkamp. On going out to examine the posts, he was captured, and threatened with immediate death if he alarmed his regiment. Without a moment's hesitation he summoned all his strength, and exclaimed. "Onward Auverne! here is the enemy!" The threat was immediately executed, but the patriot had gained his object; the attack was unsuccessful. A pension of 1000 livres was decreed to his family forever.

1767 Burchard Christopher Munich, a German officer in the service of Russia, died. He was promoted by Peter I. and Anne; banished by Elizabeth to Siberia, and recalled by Peter II., after an absence of 20 years, when he appeared at court in the same sheepskin dress which he had worn in his exile.

1774 Robert Ferguson, an excellent Scottish poet, died at the age of 24 in a lunatic asylum.

1778 Pondicherry, after a gallant resistance by the French, surrendered to the British.

1779 The fortress of St. Fernando de Omoa, in the bay of Honduras, taken by the British by assault. In the fort was found 250 quintals of quicksilver, and on board the vessels 3,000,000 piasters.

1781 A sortie consisting of 360 men under Col. Abercrombie, at Yorktown, forced two American batteries and spiked 11 cannon; but the guards from the trenches immediately repulsed them and restored the cannon. In the afternoon the Americans opened several batteries in their second parallel; and in the whole line of batteries nearly 100 pieces of heavy ordnance where now mounted. The works of the besieged were in no condition to sustain the fire which might he expected the next day.

1793 The French convention constituted death only *an eternal sleep!* It was afterwards restored, however, to its original condition!

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1793 Marie Antoinette, queen of France, and sister of the emperor of Austria, guillotined. She was tried and condemned at 4 o'clock in the morning, dragged to the scaffold in an open tumbril, amid the scoffs and insults of the populace, and beheaded at the age of 38.

1793 John Hunter, a very eminent British surgeon and anatomical writer, died. From a humble assistant of his brother he became the first surgeon in the world, both in theory and practice.

1806 Erfurt, the capital of Upper Thuringia, surrendered to the French; 14,000 prisoners, 28 cannon, and immense magazines of stores were taken.

1813 Battle of Leipsic, between the French under Bonaparte, Ney, Murat, &c., and the allies under Blucher, Benningsen, Bernadotte, &c. It was a conflict between the best disciplined armies, commanded by the ablest generals in the world. Night alone put an end to the carnage, and the armies retired to rest on the ground which they occupied in the morning. The number of men engaged was 150,000 French and 230,000 allies.

1817 Thaddeus Kosciusko, the famous Polish general, died in Switzerland.

1836 Francis J. M. Reynouard, an eminent French philologist, died. He was one of the conductors of the *Journal des Scavans*, distinguished as a scholar, poet, historian, philologist, and archæologist.

1837 Matthieu Dumas, peer of France, a lieutenant-general in the French army, and an old companion in arms of Lafayette, died at Paris, aged 84.

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940 Athelstan, king of England, died. He was bountiful, wise and affable; ascended the throne at the age of 30; became distinguished by the titles of *conqueror* and *faithful*, and left behind him a name of great renown, respected at home and abroad.

1346 Battle of Nevil's Cross; the Scots under king David Bruce signally defeated by the English under Philippa and lord Percy. Bruce was taken prisoner and 15,000 of his men slain.

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1492 Columbus named the more civilized island Fernandino, now Largo. The men wore cotton mantles, and the women a band of that manufacture round the waist.

1509 PHILIP DE COMINES, an excellent French historian, died, leaving behind him *Memoirs of his Own Times.*

1552 ANDREW OSIANDER died; a Bavarian, one of Luther's first disciples; a professor at Konigsburg and a voluminous writer.

1616 JOHN PITS, an English biographer, died. He collected the lives of the kings, bishops, apostolical men and writers of England in four large volumes.

1662 The seaport Dunkirk in France sold to the English for five million livres. The annual charge of the place (£120,000) far exceeded its intrinsic importance.

1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between England, France and Spain. The British took, during the war 1,249 Spanish and 2,185 French prizes; total 3,434: the Spaniards captured 1,360, and the the French 1,878 British vessels; total 3,238.

1758 ROLAND MICHAEL BARRIA DE GALISSONIERE, a French admiral, died. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was made governor of Canada.

1758 JOHN WARD, an English dissenting minister, died; remembered for the assistance he rendered to many of the learned works of his day.

1777 Burgoyne after losing 3461 men at Stillwater and other places, surrendered the remainder of his army, (5752) to the Americans under Gen. Gates, conditioned not to serve again in North-America during the present contest. Thus was extinguished an army of 9213 men, including volunteers. The army of Gates amounted to 10,557 effective men.

1781 Several new batteries were opened by the Americans in the second parallel, against Yorktown. In the judgment of Cornwallis and his engineers, the place was no longer tenable; and in a letter to Washington he requested a cessation of hostilities to prepare for a capitulation.

1781 EDWARD HAWKE, a brave and intrepid English admiral, died.

1793 Battle of Cholet, the Vendeans defeated by the French. The actions of *Hagenau* and *Brumpt* took place on the same day in both of which the allies defeated the French.

Oct. 17.

1797 Treaty of Campio Formio between Bonaparte and the emperor of Austria.

1803 Agra in Hindostan taken by the British.

1805 Ulm surrendered by the Austrian general Mack to Bonaparte, and was delivered up on the 20th. The archduke with a corps of 17,000 Austrians effected his escape the night before by a masterly piece of generalship, leaving 40,000 behind who became prisoners to the French.

1806 Battle of Halle; prince Eugene of Wirtemburg defeated by the French under Bernadotte; 34 cannon and 5,000 prisoners were taken.

1806 Jacques Dessalines, the black emperor of Hayti, assassinated.

1829 The Delaware and Chesapeake canal opened.

1834 Both houses of the British parliament destroyed by fire. They were not very remarkable for elegance or convenience; but with them was destroyed the celebrated tapestry that hung upon the walls of the house of lords; representing the defeat of the famous Spanish armada, a relic of great value in the eye of the antiquary.

1837 John Hummel, an eminent musical composer, founder of the modern school of piano forte music, died at Weimar, in Germany.

OCTOBER 18.

447 B. C. Battle of Coronea; the Bœotians gained a great and most important victory over the Athenians. Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, and Tolmides, fell.

33 Agrippina, the virtuous wife of Germanicus Cæsar, died in exile of starvation. She was banished after the death of her husband.

1547 James Sadolet, a polite and learned Italian writer and cardinal died.

1564 Capt. John Hawkins sailed from Plymouth, England, with four sail for the African coast; which was the first slave-trade adventure, and the opening of that infernal commerce. The negroes were taken to Hispaniola, and sold to the Spaniards.

Oct. 18.

1605 John Riolan died; a Paris physician and writer on anatomy and medicine.

1631 Corn made a legal tender in Massachusetts, unless money or beaver were expressly stipulated.

1757 Rene Anthony Ferchault de Reaumur, a French philosopher, died. He gave a new construction to the thermometer which bears his name, and wrote much on the various branches of natural philosophy.

1770 John Manners, died; an English nobleman, who distinguished himself at the head of the British forces in the German war, under Ferdinand of Brunswick.

1775 The Americans took Chamblee in Canada, and for the first time captured the British colors; they also took 4 tons of powder.——Falmouth, a town in the northeast part of Massachusetts, burnt. The inhabitants had obstructed some British movements, whereupon an armed vessel was sent to reduce the town to ashes. Of the dwelling houses 139 were burnt, and 278 stores.

1783 Francis Xavier d' Oliveyra, a Portuguese statesman, died in England.——The American army disbanded by proclamation.

1799 Treaty for the evacuation of Holland by the British and Russians.——Three British frigates captured the Spanish galleon Santa Brigida, 36 guns and 320 men, with 1,500,000 Spanish dollars on board, and a cargo of merchandize, ivory &c., of equal value.

1806 The French under Davoust took possession of Leipsic in Saxony. They found there 15,000 quintals of flour, and British goods to an immense amount; sixty millions were offered as a ransom for the latter.

1809 Battle of Salamanca; the Spaniards defeated the French under Ney, and forced them to fall back, with the loss of 1500 men.

1812 Action between the United States sloop of war Wasp, 18 guns, Capt. Jones, and British sloop of war Frolick, 22 guns; the latter captured in 45 minutes, with the loss of 30 killed, 50 wounded; Wasp had 5 killed, 5 wounded. Same day British ship Poictiers, 74 guns, came up with and captured both of them, the Wasp being too much damaged in her rigging to escape.

1812 Battle of Poltosk; the Russians under Vitgenstein and

Oct. 18.

Steingel attacked the French and Germans under St. Cyr, and compelled them to retire within their entrenchments.——Battle of Garalavitz, the Russians under Benningsen defeated the French, 50,000 under Murat, killed 2,500, took 1,000 prisoners, 38 cannon, 40 amunition wagons, and a large amount of spoil, besides the great standard of honor belonging to the regiment of cuirassiers.——The French abandoned the city of Moscow. Napoleon, on learning the defeat of Murat, determined to march to his support with the whole French army.

1813 Second day's battle of Leipsic; the two great armies had paused one day to prepare for this grand contest. The forces of Napoleon were not less than 180,000; those of the allies had been swelled to near 300,000. The carnage was fearful, and the French were compelled to yield before an overwhelming superiority of numbers. The loss of Bonaparte on this day, including defections and prisoners was not less than 80,000 men, 200 cannon, and an immense amount of baggage.——Theodore Koerner, the German poet, was killed in the battle of Leipsic.

1814 Union of Norway and Sweden.

1817 Stephen Henry Mehul, an eminent French musical composer, died.

1827 The last lottery authorized by the British goverment drawn in London. In that lottery there were six prizes of $133,200 each.

1833 Capt. John Ross, who left England in 1829 in search of a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, returned on this day after an absence of four years, and when all hopes of his return had been given up.

OCTOBER 19.

125 B. C. The Era of Tyre began, with the the month Hyperberetæus. The months are the same as those used in the Grecian era; the year similar to the Julian.

1206 John, king of England, died. He was a base and perfidious wretch, whose craven spirit wrought his own destruction.

1453 The fall of Bordeaux, after a siege of seven weeks, when

Oct. 19.

Guienne, an English province, was incorporated with the French monarchy.

1492 Columbus discovered the island of Isabella.

1608 Geoffrey Fenton, an eminent English writer, died. He served queen Elizabeth in Ireland, where he was promoted.

1619 James Arminius, founder of the Arminians, died. He was professor of divinity at Leyden; his writings are all on controversial and theological subjects.

1630 First general court of the Massachusetts colony held at Boston. Many of the first planters attended and were made free of the colony. The number of freemen this year was 110.

1640 Albertus Miræus, a learned German writer, died.

1645 Newcastle in England, a fortress of considerable strength, taken by the Scots under Leven. The place had been besieged ten weeks when the Scottish general directed a furious cannonade against the walls; at night-fall the besiegers advanced to the onset, and after two hours hard fighting at the breaches, forced their entry.

1675 Attack on Hadley, Mass., by the Indians to the number of seven or eight hundred. Nearly all the towns on that river had been either totally destroyed or greatly injured during this season by the savages. They attacked this place in all quarters, but were so warmly received at all points, that after burning a few barns and out houses, they hastened away as fast as they had come on. The town happened to be garrisoned, and the companies stationed at the neighboring towns hastened to their relief. This was the last attempt upon these settlements this season, the Indians retiring to their general rendezvous at Narragansett. Great numbers of them had been killed, and a greater number had perished by other means.

1682 Thomas Brown, an eminent English physician and writer, died.

1690 Isaac Benserade, a French poet, died.

1749 William Ged, an ingenious Scottish artist, died; memorable for a new invention in the art of printing calling stereotyping.

1762 Dark day at Detroit; "one of the darkest days that ever was known."

Oct. 19.

1769 A terrible eruption of Vesuvius.

1781 Cornwallis surrendered to the French and American army at Yorktown. Above 7,000 prisoners, the military chest, a frigate, with a number of transports and the public stores, and 1500 seamen, fell into the hands of the captors. The allied army consisted of 7,000 French, 5,-500 continental troops, and 3,500 militia.

1794 Battle of Puffleck; the duke of York defeated by the French under Pichegru. The emigrant legion under Rohan were cut to pieces.

1806 Henry Kirke White, an admired English poet, died, aged 21.

1807 William Gordon died; an English author of a history of the American revolution, &c.

1810 The French burned all British merchandize in the country.

1812 Second battle of Poltosk; the French defeated and compelled to retreat with great loss.

1812 Last day's battle of Leipsic, in which above half a million of men and at least 2,000 cannon were engaged in the work of death. The French general finding it in vain to stem the torrent of so vast a superiority of force as now bore down upon him, began a retreat, which was disastrous in the extreme. The only bridge by which the army could cross was blown up, leaving 25,000 men to surrender at discretion. On arriving at Erfurt, Bonaparte found his army reduced to 80,000; having lost by death and defection since the campaign opened, 200,000.

1814 Battle of Lyon's creek; the Americans, 900 men, under Gen. Bissell, attacked by a select British corps of 1200 men, who were compelled to retreat.

1825 Girolamo Lucchesini, a Prussian minister of state and author, died. He combined the qualities of an experienced courtier with the practical knowledge of a statesman, was learned without pedantry, and possessed a great memory.

1826 Francis Joseph Talma, an eminent French tragedian and writer, died. He was a man of great natural talent, and esteemed by men of rank and talent; he was a great favorite with Napoleon.

OCTOBER 20.

480 B. C. The battle of Salamis is, by respectable authority, placed upon this day. (See Sept. 30.)

1422 CHARLES VI. of France, died. He succeeded to the kingdom at the age of 13, and during a reign of 42 years the kingdom, by foreign invasions and internal factions, was ruined, and passed into the hands of the English.

1524 THOMAS LINACRE, a learned English physician and divine, died. He was the best Greek and Latin scholar of his age, and founded the college of physicians.

1687 The destruction of Lima in Peru by an earthquake.

1713 ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE, an able Scottish physician, died. He disputed the right of Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he asserted was fully known to Hippocrates.

1719 Birthday of GODFREY ACHENWALL, a Prussian traveler, historian and political economist. He first gave a distinct character to the science of statistics, and gave it that name. He died 1772.

1740 CHARLES VI., emperor of Germany, died. He was the sixteenth and last prince of the ancient house of Austria, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa.

1741 The Prussians became masters of Silesia.

1799 Rome capitulated to the English.

1807 The ports of Portugal shut against British shipping.—— Copenhagen evacuated by the British, who brought off the stores in the arsenal amounting to 92 cargoes, and the ships of war.

1814 PHILIP ASTLEY, founder of the Royal Amphitheatre, London, died, aged 72. He served seven years in Germany, in the English cavalry, and on his return began to exhibit equestrian performances. He erected several amphitheatres in England and Paris, wrote a treatise on horsemanship and two works of a military character.

1815 Great hurricane at Jamaica, which continued 3 days, and wrecked one hundred vessels.

1827 Battle of Navarino; the English, French and Turkish fleets under admiral Codrington defeated and destroyed the Egyptian fleet.

OCTOBER 21.

1097 The siege of Antioch opened by the crusaders. (See June 3.) Baldwin founded the principality of Edessa in this year.

1217 The fortress of Alcazar-do-Sal taken from the Moors, after a hard fought battle, by the Portuguese under Alphonso II., assisted by William earl of Holland, with a portion of the fleet and forces bound for the crusade.

1439 AMBROSE of Portico, in Romania, died; distinguished by his fluency in the Greek tongue, at the councils of Basil, Ferrara, &c.

1441 MARGERY JOURDEMAIN, the witch of Eye, condemned to be burnt for furnishing *love potions* to Eleanor Cobham, wife of that duke of Gloucester so eminent as a patron of science and letters.

1558 JULIUS CÆSAR SCALIGER died; an Italian physician, eminent as a Latin critic and poet.

1583 LAURENT JOUBERT, a French physician and medical writer, died.

1593 Nimeguen, a strong city of Holland, surrendered to Maurice of Nassau, who added a new fort to it.

1621 ANTHONY MONTCHRESTIEN DE VATEVILLE, a French poet, torn to pieces and burnt by order of the authorities, for sedition and other crimes.

1662 HENRY LAWES, an English musician, died. He was originally a choir-boy of Salisbury church, first introduced the Italian style of music in England, and composed the notes for Milton's *Comus*.

1687 EDMUND WALLER, an eminent English poet and political writer, died.

1692 A commission was granted by William and Mary to Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New-York, conferring on him the government of Pennsylvania, and depriving Penn of that office. He was however, restored again two years after.

1716 JAMES GRONOVIUS, died; a Dutch writer on the belles-letters, and a man of learning.

1766 Cumana, the capital of New-Andalusia in South-America, entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

1771 TOBIAS SMOLLET, a Scottish physician, died; better known as a historian, and novelist.

Oct. 21.

1771 William Clarke, an English divine and antiquary, died.

1774 The provincial congress of Massachusetts determined to raise and enlist men for the defence of the province for the first time, under the name of minute men.

1777 Samuel Foote, died; a celebrated English dramatist and actor, called the English Aristophanes.

1794 Anthony Petit, an eminent French physician, died. He was a copious and learned writer.

1800 Simeon Thayer, an officer of the revolution, died. He was in the army led by Arnold through the wilderness to Quebec, was wounded by a cannon ball at Monmouth, and was the brave volunteer defender of Mud fort on the Delaware.

1803 Frederick Cavendish, an English field-marshal, died.

1805 Battle of Trafalgar; the British fleet, 27 sail and 4 frigates, defeated, after an action of 4 hours, the combined French and Spanish fleets of 33 sail. Admiral Horatio Nelson was killed, and the French admiral Villeneuve was captured. British loss 423 killed, 1164 wounded. The French and Spanish fleet was completely overthrown; but 14 escaped from the battle, and nearly the whole of those were afterwards wrecked or captured.

OCTOBER 22.

615 Columbanus, an Irish missionary and reformer of monastic life, died in Italy. In his character he was intrepid, violent and fearless.

741 Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia, died. He was the actual sovereign of France during 25 years, under the titles of mayor of the palace, and duke of the Franks. He repeatedly vanquished the Suevians, Frisons, Allemans, and Saxons, and at the famous battle near Poictiers defeated the Saracens with such great slaughter, that it is said 375,000 of them were destroyed.

1495 John II. (*the Great*) of Portugal, died. He carried war into Africa against the Moors, and extended the settlements of the Portuguese in Africa and India.

1658 Interment of Oliver Cromwell, in great pomp. "It was

Oct. 22.

the joyfulest funeral I ever saw," says Evelyn; "for there were none that cried but dogs, which the soldiers hooted away with a barbarous noise, drinking and taking tobacco in the streets as they went."

1685 Edict of Nantes revoked by the imbecile Louis XIV. who imagined the protestants in his kingdom were nearly extirpated. The protestants were now deprived of their religious and civil rights, which they had enjoyed nearly a century. They were driven in great numbers into different countries of Europe by the persecutions which followed, where they established the silk and other manufactures, to the great prejudice of their own country.

1707 Cloudesley Shovel, a celebrated English admiral, wrecked off the Scilly isles, as he was returning with his fleet from the coast of Spain; 900 seamen also perished with him.

1708 Herman Witsius died; a learned Dutch divine, and theological writer.

1710 Birthday of Marie Anne le Page du Boccage, a French lady, greatly celebrated for her writings.

1724 William Wollaston died; a celebrated English divine, author of the *Religion of Nature.*

1757 Alum first discovered in Ireland.

1764 Battle of Buxar, in Bengal; the British defeated Mir Cassim, who lost 4,000 killed, 133 cannon and all his tents &c. taken.

1775 Peyton Randolph, first president of the American congress, died. He was a native of Virginia, and one of the most distinguished lawyers and patriots of that state.

1777 Battle of Red Bank; the Hessians under count Donop in their attack upon the American fort, were defeated with the loss of about 500 killed. Donop was mortally wounded. Fort Mifflin was attacked at the same time by water, without success, and two British men-of-war were lost.

1788 George III., king of England, became insane.

1791 John David Michaelis, a German theological writer, died. His works are 49 in number.

1793 British took possession of Grand Ance and Nicola Mole, in St. Domingo.

Oct. 22.

1802 Samuel Arnold, an eminent English musical composer, died in London.

1812 Vinzingerode, the Russian general, with his aid Narishkin, rode up to Warsaw with a white flag to offer terms, was made prisoner, and despatched towards Hesse; but was retaken by a party of Cossacks.——The city of Moscow wholly evacuated by the French, after a possession of 1 month and 8 days. Russian troops entered it immediately afterwards, in time to preserve the Kremlin, which had been undermined to be blown up; and within a few hours, so completely had the Russian peasants baffled Napoleon, that the town swarmed with people and the markets were stocked with provision.

1818 Joachim Heinrich Campe, a German theologian, died. His philosophical works, as well as those which he composed for the instruction of youth, display a noble and philanthropic spirit, some of them have been translated into most of the European languages.

1824 Charles van Ess, a German ecclesiastic, died. He wrote some historical works, and a translation of the New Testament was published under his name.

OCTOBER 23.

439 Carthage, foremost in effeminacy, and second in importance among the western cities, was taken from the Romans and spoliated by Genseric the Vandal, 585 years after the destruction of her republic by the younger Scipio.

472 Flavius Anicius Olybrius, emperor of the West, died, after a very brief reign.

524 Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Bœthius, a celebrated Roman philosopher, executed. He fell under the displeasure of Theodoric.

1340 Nicolas of Lyra, a Norman Jew, died. He was converted to Christianity, taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, and wrote commentaries on the Bible and controversies with the Jews.

1616 Achille de Harlay, president of the parliament of Paris, died. He acquired great respect by the learning, firmness and dignity with which he sustained his office.

1641 Rebellion in Ireland; the catholics under Phelim O'

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Neil, rose against the protestants, and cruelly massacred men, women and children to the number of 40,000, and by some accounts more that 100,000.

1642 Battle of Edgehill, between the royalists under Charles I. and prince Rupert, and the parliament forces under the earl of Essex. About 5,000 men fell on the occasion, among whom was Gen. Bertie; the victory was undecided.

1706 John Foy Vailant, a celebrated French physician, medalist and traveller, died.——The first parliament of Great Britain met after the union with Scotland.

1730 Anne Oldfield, a very celebrated English actress, died; and after lying in state in Jerusalem chamber, was buried at Westminster with great pomp.

1764 John Leclair, an eminent French music composer, assassinated at Paris.

1785 William Cochran, a Scottish painter, died. His pieces acquired great celebrity.

1801 John Gottlieb Naumann, an eminent German music composer, died. He was found in obscurity at the age of 13, and taken to Italy, where he commenced his career. His operas are very numerous.

1814 British ship Bulwark captured American privateer Harlequin, 10 guns, 115 men.

1825 Pliny Fisk, a zealous American missionary, died at Beyrout, in Syria. Although extremely indigent, he procured a regular education, subsisting two years upon bread and milk, and carrying his corn to mill upon his shoulders. Yet so great was his application that he enabled himself to preach in Italian, French, modern Greek and Arabic.

OCTOBER 24.

996 Hugh Capet, king a France, died. He acquired the throne by his merits and courage, and became the head of the third race of the French monarchy.

1536 Jane Seymour, third queen of Henry VIII., died.

1601 Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, died. He chose the study of astronomy when it was a science of small

repute; and though he immortalized his name, yet it is to be regretted that he should have been led into so visionary a scheme as his *system* exhibits, from a mere spirit of opposition to Copernicus.

1644 The English parliament issued an ordinance that no quarter should be given to any Irish papist who should be found in hostility to the parliament.

1648 German thirty years war concluded by the treaty of Westphalia. It commenced 1618, having grown out of the reformation. It spread from one end of Germany to the other, and left the country a scene of desolation and disorder, wasted by fire, sword and plague, which was followed by a great scarcity, owing to a deficiency of laborers. The art of war was the only one that had gained any thing, and that principally by the genius of Gustavus Adolphus, who made an era in military tactics, and was the first who had a train of artillery in his army.

1655 Peter Gassendi, a celebrated French philosopher, died. He was at once a theologian, metaphysician, philosopher, astronomer, naturalist and mathematician; eminent in some, and above mediocrity in all those sciences.

1678 Desperate action between the English ship Concord, Capt. Grantham, and the Algerine admiral ship Rose, commanded by Canary, a Spanish renegado, who was beat off.

1682 William Penn first arrived in America, and landed at New Castle, Delaware, with 100 passengers. Next day possession of the country was given him.

1812 Battle of Ouschatch; the Russians under Steingel and Sassanoff defeated the Bavarians, who lost 300 killed and 200 taken.

1821 Elias Boudinot, first president of the American Bible Society, died. He was president of congress in 1782, a man of great excellence of character, and left his large estate principally to charitable purposes.

1838 Joseph Lancaster, promulgator of the Lancasterian system of mutual instruction, died in New-York, aged 68.

OCTOBER 25.

322 B. C. DEMOSTHENES, the Athenian orator, died at the isle of Calauria, as is supposed by poison, to save himself from falling into the hands of his enemies alive.

1154 STEPHEN, king of England, died. He usurped the throne, which belonged to Matilda, wife of Henry IV. of Germany, whose son Henry II. succeeded him.

1400 GEOFFREY CHAUCER, the father of English poetry, died.

1415 Battle of Agincourt, in France; the English army had been reduced by disease and sword from 30,000 to 15,000, when on ascending the heights of Blangi they saw the French army of 50,000 men drawn up to oppose their progress. There was no alternative but to give battle, which resulted in the defeat of the French, who lost 10,000 killed and 14,000 taken prisoners; while the loss of the English was but 40 men.

1499 The bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris, fell.

1555 Charles V. resigned the sovereignty of the Low Countries, in the presence of the states at Brussels, in favor of his bigotted son Philip.

1691 GEORGE LEGGE, an able English naval officer, died in the Tower, whither he had been sent on suspicion of favoring the revolution.

1701 Philadelphia first chartered, by William Penn; Edward Shippen was appointed mayor.

1714 SEBASTIAN LE CLERC died; a French engraver, who rose from abscurity to eminence.

1735 CHARLES MORDAUNT, a renowned English naval officer, died. To bravery and heroism he added a penetrating genius, and a mind highly polished.

1757 AUGUSTINE CALMET, a learned French ecclesiastic, died. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages and published several learned works, which are still in use.

1760 GEORGE II. of England died suddenly at Kensington from the extraordinary circumstance of a repture of the right ventricle of the heart, in the 77th year of his age and the 34th of his reign.

1764 WILLIAM HOGARTH died; one of the most original of painters. He was originally destined for a copper plate engraver, to which art he served an apprenticeship.

Oct. 25.

1779 The British evacuated Newport, R. I.; to the honor of Gen. Pigot, no wanton injury was committed.

1780 John Hancock chosen first governor of Massachusetts, under their new constitution.——Gen. Marion attacked near the high hills of Santee, 200 British and tories, under Col. Tyne; killed or took nearly half of them, and most of their horses, &c.

1781 Americans under Col. Willett of New York, defeated 600 British under Maj. Ross.

1788 William Julius Mickle, an English poet, died. He commenced life as a brewer, but failing in business took up literature, in which he succeeded.

1793 Battle of Wazenau; the Austrians under Wurmser defeated the French, who lost 3,000 men, all their baggage and 10 cannon.

1806 Henry Knox died; major general in the army of the United States during the war of the revolution, and secretary of war under Washington.

1806 The French under Davoust entered Berlin, the capital of Prussia, where they found 500 cannon, several hundred thousand pounds of powder and some thousands of muskets.——Spandau, a fortress nine miles from Berlin, surrendered to the French under Victor; they found there oats and provisions for the French army for two months, and amunition sufficient to double the stores of the artillery.——A battalion of Saxons under baron Hund surrendered to the French at Little Somerda, in Thuringia.

1812 Action between American frigate United States, 54 guns, Com. Decatur, and British frigate Macedonian, 49 guns. The latter was captured after an action of an hour and a half, with the loss of 104 killed and wounded. American loss 12.

1813 Action between the United States frigate Congress, Capt. Smith, and British ship Rose, in which the latter was captured and destroyed.——British and Indians repulsed in an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. Izard.

1836 The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris in the Place of Louis XV., in the presence of the royal family and about 250,000 spectators.

OCTOBER 26.

1331 Ismael Abulfeda, prince of Hamath, in Syria, died. Before he began his reign he distinguished himself by his researches in geography, and published in Arabic an account of the regions beyond the Oxus.

1522 Donna Maria Pacheco, the widow of Padilla, retired into the citadel of Toledo, which she defended four months against the royalists.

1701 Birthday of Helen and Judith, the united twin sisters, at Tzoni, in Hungary. They possessed a musical genius, were exhibited in England in 1708, and died 1723.

1703 Great storm in England, by which large tracts of country were overflowed, trees torn up by the roots, immense numbers of cattle perished, and 8,000 human lives were lost on the Thames, Severn and coast of Holland alone.

1723 Godfrey Kneller, an eminent German painter, died in England, where he was greatly honored for his skill in portraits.

1727 Lewis de Sacy died; an eloquent *avocat* of the parliament of Paris, and a learned member of the French academy.

1751 Philip Doddridge, an eminent English dissenting minister, died; author of the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, a standard work.

1773 Conspiracy of Palermo.

1774 The first congress of North America, having finished their deliberations, adjourned.

1788 Thomas Read died at Bordentown, N. J.; a captain in the navy of the revolution.

1794 Suwarrow, having defeated the Polish van guard, invested Praga, the suburb of Warsaw.

1795 The French national assembly dissolved itself, after three years' duration.

1800 Earthquake at Constantinople, destroyed the royal palace and many other buildings.

1803 Edmund Pendleton, a distinguished Virginia statesman, died. He was a member of the first congress.

1807 Treaty of Fontainbleau between Bonaparte and Spain for the conquest of Portugal.

1811 Saguntum surrendered by the Spanish to the French under Suchet. Same day the Spaniards defeated the French at Puycezda, and pursued them into the French territories, where they levied heavy contributions.

1831 Cholera first appeared in England at Sunderland.

1836 George Coleman (*the Younger*) died in London, aged 74. He was the author of numerous comedies which were eminently successful, but failed to procure him a decent livelihood, so that many of the last years of his life were spent in great poverty.——Charles Day, a wealthy blacking manufacturer, of the firm of Day & Martin, died in London. He had been totally blind many years. He left an estate valued at about two millions of dollars, and directed about half a million to be devoted to establish a charity, to be called The Poor Blind Man's Friend.

OCTOBER 27.

42 B. C. Battle of Philippi, and death of Marcus Junius Brutus. This eventful day threw into the hands of two autocratical magistrates, of no tried reputation, and rivals by nature, the universal rule, with the liberties of their country. There were just twenty days between the deaths of Cassius, "the last of the Romans," and his friend Brutus, in the two great battles of Philippi.

251 Valerian elected in full senate to the restored Roman censorship, an office which had dropt with the life of Titus, from the modesty of his successors. The Roman virtue stood below correction.

1492 Columbus discovered Cuba, and made a landing on the following day.

1553 Michael Servetus, a learned and ingenious Spaniard, burnt at Geneva for the heresy of Arianism, by the Calvinists.

1617 Ralph Winwood died; an English statesman, and secretary of state under James I.

1644 Second battle of Newberry, in England; the royalists under Charles I. defeated by the parliament army. Night favored the escape of the vanquished.

Oct. 27.

1675 Giles Personne Roberval, a French mathematician died; author of a work on mechanics, &c.

1775 The British under lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, connonaded Hampton, but were repulsed.

1795 The French directory, which succeeded the national assembly, entered upon the duties of their appointment as the executive government.

1802 Henry Hunter, an eminent Scottish divine and author, died.

1805 Walter Blake Kirwan died; an Irish divine eminent for his popularity as a preacher, which was so great, that it was often necessary to keep off the crowds from the churches in which he preached by guards and palisadoes. He died exhausted by his labors.

1822 William Lowndes, a distinguished statesman of South-Carolina, died. He was respected and beloved even by his political enemies, and stood in the first rank of American statesman.

1830 Hard fighting at Antwerp, between the Dutch and Belgians; the former were driven into the citadel, where they commenced cannonading the town, and did great execution.

OCTOBER 28.

312 Battle of Saxa Rubra, and overthrow of the tyrant Maxentius, by Constantine. The whole race of Maxentius was entirpated, and the prætorian guards abolished at Rome.

900 Alfred (*the Great*) king of England, died, aged 51, in the 28th year of his reign. To him is ascribed the mode of trial by jury.

1485 Rodolphus Agricola, a German author, died. He was one of the most learned men of his age.

1541 Great storm accompanied by an earthquake, at Algiers which destroyed 86 Spanish ships and 15 gallies with their crews, belonging to a powerful fleet fitted out for the reduction of that place by the emperor Charles V. He was compelled to raise the siege and return to his own dominions.

Oct. 23.

1592 Augier Ghislen Busbequius, a celebrated Flemish ambassador, died. He was learned and venerated.

1597 Aldus Manutius, an eminent Venitian printer, died. He was the third of a line of illustrious printers, celebrated for the elegance and correctness of their editions, and in his youth bid fair to excel his predecessors. But he met with reverses, and was compelled to sell the excellent library collected by his ancestors, of 80,000 volumes, to maintain himself. He wrote several learned works.

1646 William Dobson, an English painter, died. He was drawn from obscurity by Vandyke, after which he rose to great celebrity; but becoming addicted to pleasure before he had acquired a fortune, he became involved, and died at the age of 36.

1652 William Mead, an English physician, died aged 149.

1652 Action between the English fleet under Blake and Penn, and the Dutch fleet under De Witt and De Ruyter. Three ships of the latter were destroyed and one taken.

1670 John Hacket, an English prelate, died; eminent for his learning and exemplary virtues.

1681 Algiers bombarded by the French fleet under admiral Duquene and Bernard Renaud. It is said that bomb vessels were first used on this occasion, being the invention of Renaud, who had five of them built.

1685 Michael le Tellier, a French statesman, died. He had sufficient influence with the king, Louis XIV. to procure the revocation to the edict of Nantz. He lived to triumph in the cruel measures which followed but a few days.

1687 James Atkins, a learned Scottish bishop, died. He wrote against the presbyterians, but his writings are now almost unknown.

1701 William Penn granted a charter of privileges to Pennsylvania, and the counties, now state of Delaware, in which the liberty of conscience was fully recognized.

1703 John Wallis, an eminent English divine and mathematician, died. His works are numerous; and though his theological writings are respectable, yet it is from his mathematical labors that he derives a lasting celebrity.

1704 John Locke, the illustrious English philosopher, died.

1708 George of Denmark, husband of Anne, queen of Eng-

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land, died; "an illustrious instance of conjugal affection among the great."

1710 Ezekiel Spanheim died; an eminent Swiss writer on history and antiquities.

1740 Anna Iwanowna, empress of Russia, died.

1741 Balthazar Gibert, a French writer, died. He was 50 years professor of rhetoric at the college of Mazarin.

1746 Earthquake at Lima, by which that city and the port of Callao were destroyed. The sea first receded, then rushed upon the shore, carrying every thing before it. Of 23 ships in the harbor 19 were sunk, and 4 carried a considerable way up the country, and Callao became a part of the ocean.

1776 Battle of White Plains. The brunt of this battle was sustained by the troops under M'Dougal, 600 men, who nobly sustained their post, though deserted by 4 regiments of militia, who fled on the approach of the British light horse. Both armies laid on their arms awaiting another attack.

1791 George Louis Oeder, an eminent German physician and botanist, died.

1792 John Smeaton, an eminent English mechanic and engineer, died; celebrated as the builder of the Eddystone lighthouse.

1800 Artemas Ward, the first major-general in the American revolutionary army, died. He graduated at Harvard, was subsequently a member of congress, and noted for incorruptible integrity.

1806 Charlotte Smith, an English poetess and novelist, died. She long enjoyed great popularity.

1806 Battle of Prentzlow, in Brandenburg; the Prussian army of 16,000 compelled to surrender to the French under Murat. This was the remnant of the king's guard which escaped from the battle of Gena, and included several princes.

1823 Wassil Wassilijewitsch Capnist, a Russian counsellor of state, died. He is better known as a poet and dramatic writer, in which he is entitled to much praise.

1838 The Mormons, comprising about 700 men under arms, with their leaders, surrendered at Far-West, Missouri, to

a body of 3,000 militia, under Gen. Atchinson. The whole number captured was 5,000, miserably destitute of the means of subsistence.

OCTOBER 29.

1038 Agelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, died. He is noted for having refused to crown Harold, although he had enjoyed the patronage of his father Canute.

1268 Conradino, emperor of Germany, beheaded at Naples, at the age of 16. In a hazardous attempt to recover a part of his possessions which had been wrested from him, he fell into the power of his enemy.

1618 Walter Raleigh, an illustrious English nobleman, beheaded, at the age of 66. He is memorable as a "statesman, seaman, soldier, chemist, and chronologist." He obtained the patent of Virginia in 1584.

1666 James Shirley, an English dramatic writer died. His death was occasioned by the great fire of London; both himself and his wife died of fright, and were buried in one grave. He wrote 37 plays and a volume of poems.

1666 Edmund Calamy, an eminent English divine, died, it is said by reason of the great fire at London.

1691 Melchizedec Thevenot died; librarian to the king of France, and a celebrated writer of travels.

1727 Earthquake in New England. No event of the kind had been witnessed by the English, of equal violence, since their settlement of the country, and consequently they were greatly alarmed. It was felt along the coast 700 miles, though of only 2 minutes duration; and the island of Martinique was in danger of being entirely destroyed by an earthquake the same day, which was felt at intervals during eleven hours.

1745 Battle at Freyburg; The Prussians under prince Henry defeated the allies, who lost 8,000 men.

1757 Edward Vernon, a renowned English admiral, died.

1776 The British and Hessians repulsed in an attack on the Americans under Col. Glover, at White Plains.

1777 John Hancock resigned his office of president of congress.——The whole force of the Americans under

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Washington was 12,480 men, of whom 8,963 were regulars, then called continentals.

1783 John le Rond d'Alembert, a distinguished French philosopher, died.

1793 The Austrians under Clairfait defeated the French in their entrenched camp before Mentz; the camp was carried, 106 cannon, 200 amunition wagons, and 2,000 men were taken prisoners.

1804 George Morland died; an exquisite English painter, principally of rustic scenes.

1810 Battle of Aculco, Mexico; the Spanish patriots under the first Aldamo, defeated by the king's troops under Gen. Callejas, with the loss of 6,000.

1814 Steam frigate Fulton launched at New-York.——The sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, returned from a cruise of 147 days, during which she had captured and destroyed 14 British vessels.

1824 Charles Pinckney, an American orator and statesman, died. He was a patriot of the revolution, and a member of the convention which framed the constitution.

1831 Riots at Bristol, England, during which the jails were broken open and burnt, the mansion house and custom house destroyed, the toll-gates pulled down, and many private houses plundered and set on fire, by which some hundreds of people were burnt to death.

OCTOBER 30.

69 Cremona, in Italy, sacked and burned, 286 years after its foundation.

1270 The seventh and last crusade ended by the treaty of Barbary.——Conflict on London bridge between the retainers of the bishop of Winchester (bad Beaufort) and the duke of Gloucester.

1485 Coronation of Henry VII., two months after Bosworth field, when was instituted the *yeomen of the guard*, consisting of 50 archers. At that time there raged in London a malady called the sweating sickness, which terminated fatally in twenty-four hours.

Oct. 30.

1553 James Sturmius, a learned German ambassador, died. He contributed greatly to the reformation of Strasburg, where he erected a college, and assisted in the publication of a history of the reformation.

1574 Mary of Cleves, wife of Henry I. prince of Conde, died, aged 18, probably by poison. She was loved so ardently by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III., that when he came to the throne he determined to annul her marriage; but her sudden death intervened.

1602 John James Boisard, a French antiquary, died. He pursued his favorite study in Italy and the isles of the Adriatic; but many of his materials were destroyed by the ravages of war.

1605 George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, died; a celebrated English navigator.

1632 Henry de Montmorency, admiral of France, beheaded for conspiracy. He distinguished himself by his valor, and was made admiral at the age of 18.

1680 Antoinette de la Porte Bourignon, a celebrated French enthusiast, died, aged 64. She was so very deformed at her birth, that a consultation was had about stifling her as a monster. But she early developed great powers of mind, became a traveling preacher, wandered about incessantly, and was expelled from many countries. Her reveries fill 22 volumes.

1732 Shipped for transportation to Virginia, 68 men and 50 women, felon convicts.

1750 John Mottley died; an English dramatic writer and historian of Peter the great of Russia.

1760 Great earthquake in Syria and Barbary; 6,000 persons killed in Damascus.

1762 British king's ships Panther and Argo captured Spanish galleon Santissima Trinidad, from Manilla, valued at three millions of dollars.

1781 The Oneida Indians, part of Col. Willet's force, defeated the British, Col. John Butler; when that execrable savage, Butler, was killed.

1782 Anthony Terrasson, a distinguished French advocate and professor of the royal college, died. He wrote a history of Roman jurisprudence and other works.

1787 Ferdinand Galiani, a noble Italian writer, died. His

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genius and learning were employed on useful and practical subjects.

1793 Twenty-two deputies of the French national convention of the Girondists, convicted and sentenced to death. De Valaze, a lawyer, on hearing his sentence, with great sang froid drew a poignard and stabbed himself to the heart.

1802 Charles Alexander de Calonne, a French statesman, died. He succeeded Necker as comptroller of the finances.

1804 Samuel Ayscough, assistant librarian in the British museum, died. He is chiefly memorable for his patient industry in arranging the collections. He published a catalogue of the manuscripts, and a catalogue of the ancient charters in that institution; the latter amounting to 1,600.

1805 Anquetil du Perron, a learned Frenchman, died. His death is also placed by different authorities in November and January. (See Jan. 15, 1805.)

1808 John Whitaker died; an able English theologian, historian, critic, politician and poet.

1822 The Caledonian canal, uniting the British sea with the Atlantic ocean, was opened. It is a great national work, but not much in requisition.

1825 Charles Robert Maturin, an Irish divine, dramatist and poet, died. His genius was great, but not always under the control of a pure taste.

OCTOBER 31.

1448 John Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople, died. He reigned 29 years, and resisted the invasion of the Turkish foe, who pressed upon his borders.

1517 Commencement of the reformation by Martin Luther, who on this day published his 95 theses against the papal indulgences, &c.

1579 John Stadius, a German historian and mathematician, died at Paris. He tarnished his scientific knowledge with astrological calculations.

1659 John Bradshaw died; celebrated as president of the tribunal which tried and condemned the king, Charles I. He was afterwards deprived of his office by Cromwell, to

whose usurpations he was opposed; at the restoration his bones were dug up and hanged at Tyburn.

1751 James Logan, governor of Pennsylvania after the death of the proprietor, died. He was a native of Ireland, distinguished for his talents and learning, and came to America with Penn.

1765 William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, died. He was the second son of George II. of England, and commanded at many important battles in the German wars.

1782 Louis Elizabeth de la Vergne, a celebrated French general, died. He was the friend of learned men, and the author of numerous works.

1793 Jean Pierre Brissot de Warville, and 20 others, Girondists, condemned on the previous day, were guillotined at Paris. They were generally opposed to the death of the king, and the violent and bloody measures pursued by Marat and Robespierre.

1803 The United States frigate Philadelphia, Capt. Bainbridge, grounded on a rock three and a half miles from Tripoli, and was taken after an action of 4 hours, having thrown over all her guns in the vain hope of getting off.

1806 Battle of Strelitz; the French general Savery with 600 horse took the place, and captured the hereditary prince of Mechlenburg-Strelitz.——Battle of Anklan; the Bavarians defeated the Prussians under Gen. Bila, and took him and 4,000 men prisoners.——About this time a revolution took place at St. Domingo: the black king of Hayti, Dessalines, was killed, and succeeded by Christophe.

1812 The Cossacs under Platoff defeated the French rear guard near Kolotsk with terrible slaughter.——The French defeated by Witgenstein at Tchasniki, with the loss of 900 killed and 800 taken.

1832 Antonio Scarpa, professor of anatomy at Pavia, died, aged 86. He stood, for nearly half a century, by the common consent of his countrymen, at the head of anatomy and surgery in Italy.

1838 Noah Worcester, an eminent philanthropist and founder of the Massachusetts Peace society, died. He was an extraordinary man, and entirely self-taught. In 1815 he published *A Solemn View of the Custom of War*, which produced a strong impression, and has been circulated in different languages in Europe.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

NOVEMBER 1.

51 B. C. Cicero sat down before Pindenissum, a city in Cilicia.

1290 The persons of all the English Jews, 16,511, were banished, and their estates and treasures confiscated to the crown.

1399 JOHN V., (*the Conqueror*) duke of Brittany, died.

1483 HENRY STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham, beheaded. He was the vile instrument of the third Richard's usurpation, and was executed by that king's order, without any legal process.

1596 PETER PITHOU, a learned and eloquent French civilian, died. He visited England, and published some valuable works on law, history and classical literature, and restored Phædrus and other ancient books which had long been lost.

1678 WILLIAM CODDINGTON, governor of Rhode Island, died; He became dissatisfied with the ecclesiastical government in Massachusetts, and in 1638 associated himself with 170 others, who purchased Rhode Island of the natives. He was a man of learning, and contributed more than any other, perhaps, to the establishment of the colony of Rhode Island, and laying the foundation of civil and religious liberty in America.

1700 CHARLES II., king of Spain, died. He was the last of the eldest branches of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.

1714 JOHN RADCLIFFE, an English physician of great eminence, died. The university of Oxford is indebted to him for the library and infirmary which bear his name and for an annuity of £600 for two traveling fellowships.

1724 HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, died; an English divine, historian and critic.

1730 Louis Ferdinand Marsigli, an Italian nobleman, died. He was famous in arms and in letters, and founded the academy of arts and sciences at Bologna, called the Institute.

1755 Earthquake at Lisbon, by which it is supposed about 50,000 persons perished. Every building worthy of notice was prostrated. Peerless Pool was lifted from its bed; the Mios lake in Norway vibrated with the canals of Amsterdam; the fountains of Tangier were stopped, and artificial tides flowed every fifteen minutes at Gibraltar.

1765 Stamp act went into operation in America. The great dissatisfaction it created was manifested by the tolling of bells, and other solemnities.

1770 Alexander Cruden died; a Scottish writer, and corrector of the press, whose literary labors were notable. He was found dead on his knees in the attitude of prayer.

1775 Peter Joseph Bernard, died; a French writer of operas and other lighter pieces, which for their ease and elegance procured him the name of *le gentil Bernard.*

1783 Charles Linnæus (*the younger*) died. He succeeded his father as professor of botany at Upsal.

1793 George Gordon died; an Englishman who led the opposition to the papists in 1780, which gave rise to the riots of that year. His life from that time was spent in legal censures and imprisonments, and he finally died in Newgate prison.

1794 Henry Hoogeveen died; an eminent Dutch philologist, of great learning and industry.

1806 French entered Custrin, where they took 4,000 Prussian prisoners, 90 cannon and sufficient stores to supply the army two months.——French under Mortier took Cassel and all Hesse.

1813 Four large British vessels and a number of boats attacked the advanced guard of the United States army under Gen. Wilkinson, and were repulsed.

1815 John Coakley Lettsom, a distinguished London physician, died. He was long known by his public and private benevolence, his skill, and his numerous writings, moral and medical.

1834 John Howard died in Fayette Co. Ga., aged 103. He was

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in the revolutionary army, and received five wounds at the battle of Guilford. His sight continued good till his hundredth year, and he never used spectacles.

1835 Thomas Taylor died; an English author, long known by the appellation of *the Platonist*. His works comprise 23 vols. quarto, and 40 vols. octavo; the greatest of which are complete translations of Aristotle and Plato, illustrated copiously from the ancient commentators.

1835 William Motherwell, a Scottish poet of considerable reputation, died.

NOVEMBER 2.

285 B. C. Ptolemy Philadelphus, of Egypt, so memorable as a patron of learning, commenced his reign upon this Julian day; the year following that in which Pyrrhus was driven from Macedonia. It is the date of the *Septuagint*.

1502 Columbus entered the harbor which he named Porto Bello. The cazique was painted black, but all his subjects red. They all wore small golden ornaments in their nostrils; and the men a shell, and the women a fillet of cotton about their loins.

1552 Claude d' Annebaut, a French admiral, died; distinguished for his bravery and wisdom.

1600 Richard Hooker, an eminent English divine, died. His *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* in 8 books, procured him great fame and popularity.

1610 Richard Bancroft, died; chaplain to queen Elizabeth, bishop of London and archbishop of Canterbury.

1716 Engelbert Kœmpfer, an eminent German botanist, died. Besides his works on botany, he wrote a *History of Japan*.

1726 Sophia Dorothea, queen of George I. of England, died at the castle of Ahlen in Hanover, in which she had been immured since 1694 on a charge of an intrigue with count Koningsmarke; a charge which was never proved and generally disbelieved.

1692 Alexander Menzikoff, a Russian prince, died in exile He rose from the occupation of a pastry cook, and fell back to his original level in consequence of his pride and ostentation.

Nov. 2.

1759 Charles Hanbury Williams, an English poet and ambassador, died.

1772 Town meeting in Boston, at which committees of correspondence were appointed by the "Sons of Liberty." Adams and Warren were among the originators of this plan, which was soon followed by the other states. These committees were undoubtedly the origin of the congress.

1783 Washington issued from head quarters, Rocky Hill, near Princeton, his farewell orders to the American armies.

1783 Charles Colle, a distinguished French comic writer, died.

1788 John Henderson, an English scholar, died. He displayed at a very early period of life, an uncommon thirst after knowledge, which he gratified with unremitted ardor. "The virtues of his heart were superior even to the astonishing powers of his understanding;" he died however, the victim of intemperance.

1794 Francois Joachim de Pierres Bernis, a French ecclesiastic, and courtier, died, aged 80. His talents and judgment were of a high order.

1812 Battle of Ghatz; the Cossacks under Platoff defeated a division of the French, and took 70 wagons, 20 cannons and some thousands of exhausted and helpless prisoners. Denizoff defeated another French division the same day, captured 40 loaded wagons and 1,000 prisoners.

1818 Samuel Romilly, a learned English statesman, died by his own hand, in consequence of the death of his wife.

1828 Thomas Pinckney, a general in the United States army, died. It was under his command that the Indian war in which Gen. Jackson distinguished himself, was undertaken and brought to a successful issue.

NOVEMBER 3.

361 Constantius, the last of the sons of Constantine the great, died, after a reign of 23 years, and was succeeded by Julian.

461 Leo I. (*the Great*) pope, died. Rome was pillaged fourteen days by Genseric during his reign.

Nov. 3.

1327 James II. of Arragon, died. He united Catalonia and Valentia to his crown.

1369 That famous code of Godfrey, called the *Assize of Jerusalem*, restored by John d' Ibilen, count of Jaffa, was finished under the revision of sixteen native commissioners for the use of the Latin kingdon of Cyprus.

1493 Columbus, on his second voyage to the new world, descried land, which in honor of the day he called Dominica.

1580 Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

1603 Henry IV. of France granted to Pierre du Gast, sieur de Monts, a patent of the American territory, from the 40th to the 46th degree of north latitude, with power to colonize, and rule it, and to subdue and Christianize its native inhabitants; and the exclusive right to the commerce of peltry in Acadie and the gulf of St. Lawrence.

1643 John Bainbridge died at Oxford; a physician and astronomer of high reputation.

1669 Charles Drelincourt, a French Calvinistic divine, died. His *Consolations against the Fear of Death* have passed through numerous editions, and been translated into several languages.

1710 Luke Rotgans, a Dutch poet, died. After being engaged two years in the wars of Holland he retired to his country seat to devote himself to poetry.

1739 Charles Jervas, an English painter. He is immortalised more by Popes panegyric than by his own pictures.

1741 Behring wrecked on the island which bears his name.

1760 Battle of Torgau; the Austrians under Daun defeated by Frederick II. of Prussia, with the loss of 20,000 men, 8,000 of whom were taken. Prussian loss 13,000.

1771 An attempt made by count Pulaski and some other Polish nobleman to carry off Stanislaus Augustus, the king. They took him prisoner, but after wandering about all night, in the morning they found themselves near where they set out, and were obliged to liberate their captive.

1774 Gloucester Ridley, an eminent English divine died. He commenced life as an actor.

1775 St. Johns surrendered to the Americans. Gen. Carleton in attempting to cross the St. Lawrence with 800

men, was attacked by 300 Green Mountain boys under Col. Warren and compelled to retire; which induced the garrison to capitulate. They found 17 brass and 22 iron cannons, 2 howitzers, 7 morters, 800 stand of arms, &c.

1775 Valentine Jaimerai Duval, an extraordinary French character, died. He at first gained his subsistance by watching poultry and sheep; but by perseverance and labor he obtained books and maps, became one of the most learned men of his time, and enjoyed the patronage of princes and the notice of the learned.

1787 Robert Lowth, an eminent English bishop, died; known by his translation of Isaiah, "the sublimest poetry in the world."

1793 Mary Olympe de Gouges, a French authoress, guillotined. Becoming disgusted with the brutalities of the revolutionists, she turned her pen against them, and fell a victim to their vengeance.

1797 William Enfield, an eminent English dissenting minister, died; known by many ingenious and useful publications.

1812 Battle near Wiazma; the French under Ney, Davoust, and Beauharnois defeated by the Russians with the loss of 6,000 killed, and 3,500 taken prisoners, and 28 cannon. Of the wounded French, all who fell must have unquestionally perished, as in the night the Russian winter set in, with a degree of iron severity, almost unknown to the oldest inhabitants; on the following morning all was buried under a deep, wide waste of snow.

1832 John Leslie died; an eminent Scottish chemist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, inventor of the differential thermometer, and author of various scientific works. He rose from humble life, and received the honor of knighthood for his acquirements.

1834 Dr. Horner, died at Zurich, Switzerland. He accompanied Krusenstern in his first Russian voyage round the world, and wrote the *Natural History of Russia.*

1839 Carter Berkley, an eminent Virginia physician, aged 72, died while feeling the pulse of a dying patient. He was a lineal descendant of sir William Berkley, and an excellent character.

1840 St. Jean d' Acre bombarded by the allied British and

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Turkish fleets. The firing commenced at half past 2 P. M., and ceased at 6. During the action the magazine exploded, killing every living creature within 60,000 square yards. The number of killed in the town is unknown; loss of British and allies 18 killed and 42 wounded. The Egyptians evacuated the place on the following morning, and it was possessed by the conquerors, who found 121 mounted guns and 20 mortars on the walls, and 97 brass field pieces and 97 mortars in store, besides stores of all kinds and the military chest.

NOVEMBER 4.

1493 Columbus discovered the island of Guadaloupe, the largest of the Carib or Cannibal islands, called by the natives Caracueria. The drinking vessels of this fierce people were formed of human skulls. They here saw the pine apple.

1611 Antonio Perez, a Spanish writer, died at Paris, where he retired when disgraced at the court of Spain.

1611 Nicholas le Fevre (or, *Faber*) a learned and ingenious French writer, died. He was more ready to assist others than to appear as an author himself.

1613 Edward Brereword, a learned English antiquary, died.

1680 Joseph Glanvil, an eminent English divine, died; celebrated for his controversies.

1688 William III. entered Torbay with 50 sail of the line and 400 transports.

1694 The Hannibal of London, arrived at Barbadoes with a cargo of negroes. Of 692 captives, 320 died on the passage; the rest Philips, the master, says "came out £19 per head, one with another." The official return of the population four years afterwards was 2,330 whites, 42,000 slaves.

1698 A colony from Scotland settled at New Edinburgh, on the coast of Darien.

1702 John Benbow, a brave English admiral, died in the West Indies, after an inglorious defeat, owing to the cowardice of his officers.

1702 Edward Sherburne, an English writer, died aged 85.

Besides his original works, he translated Seneca's tragedies and other Latin authors.

1713 Francis Petit de la Croix, a French ambassador, died. He was an expert linguist in Turkish and Arabic, and rendered great service to literature by his dictionaries and other works on those languages

1749 A ball of fire burst about 40 yards above the British ship Montague, admiral Chambers, knocking down five men, shattering the maintop mast, and otherwise injuring the ship. The ball was first visible about three miles from the ship, at mid-day, and rose before it burst.

1764 Charles Churchill, an eminent English poet, died. He was endowed with great natural abilities, and his poems, though they have lost something by time, are still preserved from oblivion.

1788 Deborah Godfrey died at Stepney, England, aged 80; celebrated as the mother of 34 children, all of whom lived to the age of maturity.

1791 The United States army, 1400 men, under Gen St. Clair, defeated by the Indians, near the Miami villages. The Indians made the attack immediately after the soldiers had been dismissed, from the parade, and with so much intrepidity that most of the officers were killed before they could form their men. The loss of the Americans was 894, being nearly two-thirds of the force

1793 Richard Tickell, an eminent English writer, was killed by a fall from a window of his apartments.

1794 Praga carried by storm by the Russians under Suwarrow; upon which Warsaw was compelled to surrender, and a massacre of the Poles followed.

1797 Earthquake at Quito; nearly 40,000 of the natives perished, either buried under the ruinsof their own houses, swallowed up in the crevices of the earth, or drowned in the lakes which were suddenly formed.

1806 George Mason, an English writer died. He made a valuable collection of English and foreign literature.

1836 Charles X. ex-king of France, died at Goritz in Illyria, an exile. He succeeded Louis XVIII., but lost the throne by his arbitrary measures.

1837 Baron Albert, died at Paris, aged 70; a celebrated French physician, and author of numerous works in his profession.

NOVEMBER 5.

1500 Columbus arrived at Cadiz in fetters; when the king and queen, ashamed of the orders they had given, commanded him to be released. Notwithstanding the apologies of his sovereigns, Columbus never forgot this ignominy. He preserved his fetters, hung them up in his apartment, and ordered them to be buried with him.

1607 Gunpowder plot discovered; a conspiracy for blowing up the English parliament, headed by Catesby. In the cellar was found 40 barrels of powder and Guy Fawkes.

1630 John Kepler, a celebrated German astronomer, died. His genius and discoveries have been highly commended; but he maintained some very peculiar notions; among others, that the globe is a huge animal, which breathes out the winds through the holes in the mountains, as through its mouth and nostrils.

1635 Thomas Parr, an English peasant, died at the age of 152. His habits were extremely temperate, and it is supposed that his death was hastened by a change of diet.

1678 John Baptist Nani, a Venitian nobleman and ambassador, died. He wrote a history of Venice, and an account of his embassy to France.

1690 Thomas Bartholine died; an eminent professor of law and history at Copenhagen. His three brothers were professors in the same university, and his sister an excellent Danish poetess.

1714 Bernardin Romazzini, an Italian physician, died at Padua, aged 81. Although blind he discharged the duties of professor of medicine with great applause, in the university.

1774 The militia of Virginia, assembled at Fort Gower under lord Dunmore, the royal governor, declared their determination to support their countrymen, when called upon, and not the king, if he proceeded to execute the late obnoxious laws by force.

1757 Battle of Rossback, a village in Prussian Saxony; a decisive victory obtained by Frederick the great over the French and Austrians under Soubise.

1782 The America, a 74 gun ship, built at Portsmouth, N. H., by order of congress, was launched. This was the first line of battle ship ever built in America.

Nov. 5.

1798 Lewis Galvani, an Italian philosopher, died at Bologna, celebrated as the discoverer of that kind of electricity called, after him, Galvanism. (Feb. 5, 1799.)

1807 Maria Angelica Kauffman, an eminent French paintress, and royal academician in London, died at Rome. She is styled by the Germans, "the paintress of the soul;" and her mental acquirements and moral conduct were no less distinguished than her talents as an artist.

1816 Gouverneur Morris, an American statesman and orator, died at his seat of Morrisiana, near New-York.

1817 Charlotte Augusta, wife of prince Leopold of Coburg, and daughter of George IV. of England and queen Caroline, died. The domestic life of the two former is held to be a *pattern*—not so the latter.

1831 Philip Van Courtland, an officer of the revolutionary war, died at New-York, aged 82.

NOVEMBER 6.

63 B. C. Cataline assembled the conspirators on the evening of this day, to fire the capital and cut off the principal citizens and the senate.

644 Omar I., the second caliph after Mahomet, assassinated. His reign was signalized by many important events. The most extraordinary success attended the arms of the new religion; 36,000 towns and villages were conquered; the Alexandrian library and 4,000 Christian temples were destroyed; 400 mosques were built, and the ancient canal between the Nile and the Red Sea was restored.

1460 John Fastolff, a brave English general, died, aged 80. Shakspeare has abused the character of this brave, generous and wealthy man, under the name of Falstaff. It is impossible for two characters to be more at variance than the real and fictitions Falstaff.

1620 Richard Carew, an English antiquary, died. His memory is extravagantly lauded, as another Livy, &c.

1622 King James issued "a proclamation, prohibiting interloping and disorderly trading to New-England in America." This remarkable edict was intended to protect the

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trade of the colony, but so far from proving beneficial to the company, really brought on its dissolution.

1632 Battle of Lutzen and death of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. The imperial troops, 40,000 men under Wallenstein, were defeated by the Swedes, 27,000, under Gustavus. The famous general Papenheim was mortally wounded.

1644 THOMAS ROE, an English statesman, died. During his residence at the court of Constantinople, he made a valuable collection of manuscripts, which were presented to the Bodleian library.

1656 JOHN IV. (the *Fortunate*) of Portugal, died. He undertook the emancipation of his country from the Spanish yoke, in which he was successful, and was placed upon the throne.

1656 JOHN BAPTIST MORIN, a celebrated French physician, died. He acquired great reputation as an astrologer, and consulted the stars for Richelieu and Mazarin.

1714 CHARLES DAVENANT, an English writer, died. Besides his works on political economy, his tragedy was received with great applause.

1769 CLAUDE SIMEON PASSEMANT died. He was brought up to a trade in Paris, which he quitted for higher pursuits. Among his ingenious labors, are mentioned an astronomical pendulum with a moving celestial sphere, a burning mirror, and some globes.

1790 JAMES BOWDOIN, governor of Massachusetts, died. He was constantly employed in the public service on the side of his country, and was honored at home and abroad for his literary acquirements.

1792 Battle of Jemappe, in which the French revolutionists under Demourier, after a bloody action, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians: and a short time after every town in the Netherlands except Luxemburg was in the hands of the French.

1793 LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIP, duke of Orleans, guillotined at Paris. His character and morals were infamous. He gave his vote for the death of the king, an act which shocked even the most abandoned of his friends.

1806 Battle of Lubec; the French under Bernadotte and Soult carried the town by assault. Blucher retreated with the loss of 5,500 prisoners, 5,000 killed and wounded, and 300 wagons.

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1813 The American army under Gen. Wilkinson disembarked the whole of the troops and passed Prescott. A heavy canonade was opened by the British on the flotilla, of 300 boats, not one of which was touched, however.

1832 Grand festival in Sweden in honor of Gustavus Adolphus, it being the 200th anniversary of the battle of Lutzen.

1839 William B. Conway, secretary of Iowa, territory, died; well known as a poet, and a man of literary talent and taste.

1840 Thomas Prince, a colored man, died in New York, aged 111. He is said to have been "as quick as a man in the prime of life;" he died suddenly, without sickness.

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63 B. C. Cicero, with the authority of a consul, summons the senate to the temple, of Jupiter, where it was assembled only in times of public alarm, and delivered his famous invective in the presence of Cataline.

3 B. C. Caius Cilnius Maecenas, the friend and counsellor of Augustus, died. To him Virgil dedicated his *Georgics*, and Horace his *Odes*.

1297 Wallace granted a protection to the monks of Hexham, for their lives and possessions. "Abide with me, for there alone can you be secure; for my people are evil doers, and I cannot punish them."

1492 A marvellous *thunder stone* fell about mid-day at Ensisheim, in Alsace, which weighed as is learnedly attested, 255 pounds.

1594 Martin Frobisher, the English navigator, wounded at Croyson near Brest, of which he died.

1665 The first *Gazette* in England was published at Oxford, where the court had retired, during the great plague. It was removed to London in the February following, and took the title of *London Gazette*. (Quære.)

1696 Third frame of government of Pennsylvania passed by governor Matthews.

1724 John Kyrle, the celebrated *Man of Ross*, died, aged 90. He is immortalized by Pope, and more by his own beneficent actions.

Nov. 7.

1775 Lord Dunmore declared Virgina to be in a state of rebellion; he proclaimed martial law, and invited the slaves to join him.

1783 The last person publicly burned by the Spanish Inquisition. This was a woman, who perished at Seville. The victims of that diabolical institution were afterwards doomed to die in dungeons, where the shrieks of agonizing nature could only be heard by those whose interest it was to conceal them.

1805 Lewis and Clark's party arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river, in sight of the ocean.

1806 The Prussian general Blucher surrendered to the French with 16,000 men and 80 cannon. This was the last body of the Prussians left after the battle of Iena, and closed all opposition to the views of Bonaparte in Prussia.

1811 Battle of Tippecanoe; the Indians under the Shawnee prophet, brother of Tecumseh, were defeated by the United States troops under Gen. Harrison. The Indians lost 300 killed; American loss 188 killed and wounded.

1812 Battle of Dorogobouche; the Russians attacked the retreating French army, which, after a desperate and sanguinary contest, retreated to the river Dneiper. The field presented to the victors a continued line of dead and dying, the snow being absolutely blackened with the bodies of man and beast, destroyed by ball or sword, cold or famine.

1814 Pensacola in Florida taken by the Americans under Gen. Jackson, who kept possession of it until the Spaniards could obtain a sufficient force to maintain their neutrality from violation by the British.

1836 A great balloon journey from London to Weilburg in Nassau, a distance of nearly 600 miles, which was traversed in 18 hours. It carried upwards of a ton ballast, besides a quantity of wine and other stores; its greatest elevation was 2 miles.

1837 The press of the *Alton Observer*, an antislavery newspaper, destroyed for the third time at Alton, Illinois, by the mob. The Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the editor, was killed, and also one of the mob.

1838 Anne Grant, a Scottish authoress, died, aged 84. She was distinguished for her literary taste and conversation-

al powers. The scene of her *American Lady* is laid in the city of Albany.

NOVEMBER 8.

397 Saint Martin, the apostle of Gaul, died. His *Confession of Faith* is still extant.

1226 Louis VIII. (*the Lion*) king of France, died. He was distinguished for his valor, and waged successful war against the English and other nations. He finally lost the greater part of his army by contagious disease, and perished by it himself.

1308 John Duns (*Duns Scotus*) a celebrated theologian, died. He affected to maintain opinions contrary to those of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties in the schools, the Thomists and the Scotists.

1512 Amery d' Amboise, a French admiral, died; famous for the naval victory he obtained over the sultan of Egypt.

1517 Francis Ximenes, a Spanish ecclesiastic, died. He was eminent as a statesman, warrior, and patron of learning; and was at the head of the Spanish government many years.

1519 The Spaniards under Cortez entered the city of Mexico.

1608 The Bodleian library at Oxford, England, first opened to the public.

1674 John Milton, an illustrious English poet, died. He also wrote many political and controversial tracts, and a *History of Britain*, which occupied him many years.

1777 British attacked Mud fort, now fort Mifflin. It was gallantly defended by a few militia under Col. Smith, who repulsed the enemy.

1781 Lewis Poulle, a French ecclesiastic, died; celebrated for his eloquence, and for his poetry.

1792 The French under Dampierre, took Ath, which contained several large magazines. They also took possession of Nieuport, Ostend and Bruges on the same day. At the same time another army of the French took Tournay, and all Flanders submitted to them.

1793 Mary Jane Philipon Roland, an eminent French lady,

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guillotined. She was a woman of great information and superior talents. She published her travels in England and Switzerland, was the soul of the republican party, and secretly governed many of the public measures which were proposed in the convention before it fell into the foulest hands.

1799 Bonaparte effected a revolution in Paris, and the councils of Antients, and Five Hundred, adjourned to St. Cloud.

1805 Battle of Marientzel; the French under Davoust defeated the allies, took 16 cannon, and 3,000 prisoners.

1806 Magdeburg in Lower Saxony, surrendered to the French under Ney. He took 20 generals, 16,000 men, 800 pieces of artillery, 1,000,000 pounds of powder, a vast bridge equippage, and immense magazines of all kinds.

1809 The French attacked, carried and plundered the town of Hostalrick, but were forced to retire by Gen. Quadrado, who retook the plunder.

1809 The functions of the British minister, Francis James Jackson, ceased by order of president Madison, and he was debarred all intercourse with the American government.

1813 Battle of Tallegada; the Indians defeated by Gen. Jackson.

1814 British ship Leander captured American privateer schooner Gen. Putnam, 8 guns and 57 men; her guns were thrown overboard during this and a former chase.

1837 Edward Dorr Griffin, an eminent American divine, died; 15 years president of Williams College.

NOVEMBER 9.

2348 B. C. The great flood began, according to Polyhistor, from Berosus, upon the 15th, or the ides, of the Assyrian month Doesia, agreeing with this day. This event was prefigured to the patriarch in a vision, when the deity enjoined him to commit to writing a history of all things, which he was to bury in the city of the sun, at Sippara. The same uninspired authority informs us that Noah was the tenth king of Chaldea, and that he reigned 18 sari.

Nov. 9.

1606 Jerome Mercurialis died; an Italian physician of great abilities, and author of several works.

1616 Argal returned to Virginia from his expedition against the French settlements in Acadie. At St. Savior he broke in pieces the cross which the Jesuits had erected, and set up another inscribed with the name of the king of Great Britain; at St. Croix he destroyed all the remains of De Monts' settlement; at Port Royal the entire settlement was reduced to ashes in the short space of two hours.

1620 The *pilgrims*, after a boisterous passage, at break of day discovered the land of Cape Cod. Finding that they had been carried north of their destination (see Sept. 6) they sailed southward; but falling among shoals, and the season being late, the captain gladly took advantage of their solicitude to put about, for he had been clandestinely promised a reward by the Dutch if he would not carry them to Hudson's river. Steering northward again they were clear of the danger before night, and the next day, a storm coming on, they dropped anchor in Cape Cod harbor.

1623 William Camden, an illustrious English historian, died. He is styled the Pausanias of England.

1641 Francis de St. Preuil, a distinguished French officer, and governor of Arras, beheaded at Amiens.

1677 Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, died. It appeared, after his death, that he had bestowed, during 14 years, about $250,000 in private and public charities.

1732 Robert Stephens died; an eminent English antiquary and historiographer royal.

1775 Arnold, at the head of 1,000 men, arrived before Quebec. The unexpected appearance of an army, emerging out of the depths of an unexplored wilderness, threw the city into the greatest consternation; but want of boats to cross gave the citizens time to rally, and the critical moment was lost. The sufferings of this detachment were incredible. They ate their horses and dogs, and, after soaking their cartouch boxes, belts, and leather breeches, absolutely ate them.

1794 The Jacobin society attacked by the Parisian mob, and several persons severely wounded by stones thrown into the windows of the hall of their sitting.

Nov. .9

1799 The celebrated but bloodless revolution at Paris, of the 18th Brumaire, which, dissolving the directory, invested Bonaparte with the supreme authority. "You are the wisdom of the nation;" he addressed the council, "I come, surrounded by the generals of the republic, to promise you their support. Let us lose no time in looking for precedents. Nothing in history resembles the close of the 18th century—nothing in the 18th century resembles this movement. Your wisdom has devised the necessary measure; our arms shall put it in execution."

1802 Thomas Girten, an English artist, died. He introduced the practice of drawing upon cartridge paper, by which he avoided certain appearances incident to the drawings on white paper.

1806 Eleazer Brooks, an officer of the revolution, died at Concord, Mass. He commanded a regiment at White Plains and Stillwater, and distinguished himself by his cool courage and determined bravery.——Bonaparte levied a contribution on the Prussian dominion and its allies of 160,000,000.

1812 Bonaparte, on his retreat from Moscow, had his head quarters at Smolensk. When he left Moscow his army amounted to 100,000 men; it now scarcely numbered 60,000.

1813 British repulsed in an attack on Ogdensburg.——Com. Chancey's squadron, the whole carrying but 36 guns, again discovered the Royal George, 26 guns, and chased her under the batteries, which he engaged one hour and forty-five minutes. He had 1 killed and 3 wounded.

NOVEMBER 10.

570 Birthday of Mahomet, as settled by the Benedictines: by other authority, April 21, 571.

1202 Siege of Jadera, now Zara, by the Venitian crusaders. It was a Roman city, colonized by Augustus.

1270 Edward I. joined the African crusade before Tunis, a few weeks after the death of Louis in his tent.

1444 Battle of Varna between the Turks under Amurath, and

the Christians under Ladislaus of Hungary, in which the latter were defeated, and Ladislaus and 10,000 slain.

1549 Paul III., (*Alexander Farnese*) pope, died. It was with him that Henry VIII. came to a rupture, which severed the church of England from that of Rome.

1567 Anne de Montmorency, marshal of France, killed at the battle of St. Dennis, after performing prodigies of valor. He commanded at many memorable battles.

1683 John Collins, an eminent English mathematician, died; the intimate correspondent of the learned men of his times.

1715 Godfrey Olearius, a learned German divine and historian, died.

1721 John Mapletoft, an eminent English physician and divine, died, aged 91.

1750 Edward Bright, an English grocer, died, aged 29. His height was 5 feet 10 inches, his bulk round the body 6 feet 11 inches, and his weight 537 pounds.

1769 Captain Hollymore died, at Vauxhall, Eng. His moth-mother had prepossessed him when a child that he should die on the 10th of Nov. 1769, and in consequence of that prepossession, he made his will and gave orders about his funeral; and though seemingly in perfect health when he went to bed, was found dead next morning, without the least sign of violence of any kind.

1781 Negapatam in the East Indies surrendered by the Dutch to the British, with 8,000 prisoners.

1794 The French convention closed the hall of the Jacobins and banished the society. They also banished the emigrants forever from France, and confiscated their estates.

1797 Catharine II. of Russia, died. She seized her husband and probably had him murdered, by which she became sole mistress of the throne. She possessed many bad qualities, mixed with some good ones.

1808 Guy Carleton, a distinguished British officer in America, and governor of Canada, died. His great exertions saved Canada, when besieged by the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold.

1812 United States schooner Growler, Lieut. Mix, having under convoy a British prize schooner, by a masterly manoeuvre saved his prize and captured another British

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schooner under convoy of two armed ships, on lake Ontario. The schooner had $12,000 on board, and the private property and baggage of Gen. Brock.

1813 The British under lord Wellington attacked the French position at Anhoue, in Spain, and took 51 cannon and 1400 prisoners. British loss 2484, exclusive of the loss of the Spanish; French loss 3000.

1832 John Gaspard Spurzheim, the celebrated German phrenologist, died. He came to America in the same year of his death, after having travelled through several countries on the continent for the purpose of propagating the science, and making investigations.

1834 Earl Spencer, an English statesman, died. He was much respected for his talents and virtues, and possessed the finest private library in Europe.

1835 Andrew Ljungstedt died; a Swedish author of great learning who resided at Macao in China 40 years, and wrote a history of the Portuguese settlements in China.

1837 Albert Pawling, died, aged 88; an officer in the revolutionary army, and engaged in several battles; he was the first sheriff of Rensselaer county, and first mayor of Troy.

NOVEMBER 11.

397 St. Martin, the apostle of Gaul, died. He was a soldier, converted to Christianity, and made bishop of Tours. The festival of Martinmas was instituted in honor of him in the year 560.

619 St. John (*the almoner*) died; he was a native of Cyprus, raised to the see of Alexandria.

1100 Nuptials of Henry I. of England, (*Beauclerk*,) and Maud, the fair daughter of Malcolm king of Scots, and niece of Edgar Atheling, "of the right kingly kin of England."

1213 Date of the most ancient writ, summoning four discreet knights of the counties, to meet king John at Oxford, in 15 days from All Saints, *ad loquendum nobiscum de negotiis regni nostri.*

1400 Timour the Mogul sacked Aleppo, the capital of the

Mamelukes. He thus addressed one of the cadhis: "I am not a man of blood; and God is my witness, that in all my wars, I have never been the aggressor, and that my enemies have always been the authors of their own calamities!"

1462 Anne, of Cyprus, died. She married Lewis, duke of Savoy, and showed herself able, active and discriminating at the head of public affairs.

1572 Tycho Brahe observed a new star in Cassiopeia, a phenomenon which had not been recorded since the age of Hipparchus. In splendor it was equal to Jupiter and Venus, and did not change its position in two years.

1620 The Plymouth pilgrims signed an instrument for their government, which was to go into force on their landing. It had the signatures of 41 of their number; and they, with their families, amounted to 101 persons. John Carver was chosen governor for one year. Thus did these intelligent colonists, says Holmes, find means to erect themselves into a republic, even though they had commenced their enterprise under the sanction of a royal charter; "a case that is rare in history, and can be effected only by that perseverance which the true spirit of liberty inspires."

1621 Robert Cushman arrived at Plymouth, in a ship from England, bringing 35 persons to remain in the colony, and a charter procured in London.

1623 Philip de Mornay, baron du Plessis Marly, died; an illustrious French protestant, a political and polemical writer, and privy counsellor of the king.

1671 Thomas Fairfax, one of the principal generals in the civil wars of England, died.

1673 Battle of Choczin; the Turks defeated by John Sobieski, with the loss of 28,000.

1750 Apostolo Zeno, a learned Venitian, died. He was a poet, and historian to Charles VI.; his works are numerous and popular.

1778 A body of tories, Indians and British regulars, under the notorious John Butler, attacked fort Alden, at Cherry Valley. After an attack of 3 hours, they retreated, having killed 10 soldiers, and massacred 32 inhabitants, mostly women and children.

Nov. 11.

1793 John Sylvain Bailly, a famous French astronomer, died. He was induced to leave his studies for political distinction, and lost his life by manifesting some regard for justice.

1794 Marquis Lafayette escaped from the prison at Olmutz.

1797 Joseph Toaldo, an Italian physician, died. He was professor of mathematics at Padua, and bestowed much attention on subjects of electricity, astronomy and meteorology.

1805 Battle of Diernsten; the French under Mortier defeated the Russians after a sanguinary battle.

1807 Three British orders in council, restricting neutral trade with France and her allies. This was termed a paper blockade, was strongly resisted by America, and finally, with other aggressions, brought on a war in 1812.

1813 Battle of Williamsburg, in Canada. The Americans under Gen. Boyd, 1,700, attacked the British, 2,170. The victory was claimed by both parties, though it seems to have been with the British. American loss, killed and wounded, 339; British loss, officially stated at 180—thought to exceed 500.

1817 Francisco Espoz y Mina, one of the most distinguished of the Spanish patriots, executed in Spain.

1835 Great tempest on lake Erie; a number of lives and vessels lost; the water rose higher than it was ever known before at Buffalo, and did great damage.

1837 Thomas Green Fessenden, an American poet and agricultural writer, died. He conducted the *New England Farmer* many years; was a man of extensive information and considerable literary acquirements.

NOVEMBER 12.

606 Boniface III., pope, died. He established the superiority of the popes over the patriarchs of Constantinople.

1035 Canute (*the Great*) king of Denmark, died. He took part of England from Edmund Ironsides, and afterwards seized the whole kingdom.

1493 Columbus arrived at Navidad, on the north side of His-

paniola, where he had left a colony on his first voyage, and had the mortification to find that the people were all dead, and the fort destroyed.

1550 Paul Fagius, (*Buchlin*) a learned protestant German minister, died in England. He undertook a new translation and illustration of the Old Testament under Cromwell, but died before he had made much progress.

1555 Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester and chancellor of England, died. In his character as a minister, he had a large portion of haughtiness, boundless ambition and deep dissimulation; for he looked on religion as an engine of state, and made use of it as such.

1562 Peter Martyr, a distinguished commentator on the Bible, died at Zurich.

1595 John Hawkins, an English admiral, died. He signalized himself in the reign of Elizabeth, by his encounters with the Spanish armada, and his expeditions to the West Indies.

1606 The expedition of the Plymouth company under Challons, (See Aug. 12) on its passage from the West Indies toward the American coast, was captured by a Spanish fleet and carried into Spain, where the vessel was confiscated.

1684 Birthday of admiral Edward Vernon. The anniversary of his birthday was kept with great enthusiasm formerly, in England, especially about the year 1740.

1722 Andrian Van der Werf, a Dutch portrait painter of great reputation, died. He was held in great esteem, received a pension and the honor of knighthood.

1775 Montreal surrendered to the Americans; Gen. Prescott, and several officers with 120 privates were intercepted. Eleven sail of vessels, with all their contents fell into the hands of the provincials.

1775 British ships Tamarand and Cherokee attacked the United States schooner Defence, off South Carolina. This was the commencement of open hostilities in that state. The Defence sustained but little injury.

1780 Battle of Broad river; a band of American volunteers under Sumpter attacked by the British under Maj. Wemys; who were defeated and Wemys taken.

Nov. 12.

1799 Meteoric shower observed at Cumana, in South-America; thousands of falling stars were seen to succeed each other during four hours.

1805 Robert Holmes, an English divine, died. He was distinguished as a poet and scholar, and for his devotion to Biblical criticism.

1812 The Russians under Orloff Denizoff attacked a strong body of French with a large convoy of provisions, cattle, horses, &c., on their way to Smolensk. He killed 1500 and took 1300 prisoners, 400 wagons of buiscuit, brandy and wine, and 200 head of cattle and 1000 horses destined for the artillery. Few of those who escaped ever reached Smolensk, for the inclemency of the weather destroyed what the sword had spared. It was a dreadful blow to the French army, which was reduced to such extremities that the smallest assistance was invaluable.

1813 British frigate Lacedemonian, captured Philadelphia sloop Betsey off Currituck. The British took out the crew, leaving the captain, and one man and a boy on board, in charge of a prize master and 5 men. In the night the two Americans rose upon the crew, recaptured the vessel, and brought her safe to Washington, N. C., with their 6 prisoners.

1820 William Hayley, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, died.

1832 Barnaba Oriani, an Italian astronomer, died, aged 80. He was director of the observatory, and one of the most accomplished astronomers of the day.

NOVEMBER 13.

36 B. C. Octavius Cæsar received the *oration* for his great naval victory over Sextus, the younger Pompey, in the Sicilian war.

1002 Massacre of the Danes, throughout England, by order of king Ethelred, one of those infamous shifts by which coward tyranny secures its sinister purposes. Neither age nor sex was spared, and among the victims was Gunilda, sister of Sweyn, king of Denmark. Her husband and children were butchered before her eyes. In the

following year Sweyn invaded England and swept the country with fire and sword.

1499 Vincent Yanez Pinzon sailed from Palos, in Spain, for America, with four caravals, and was the first Spaniard who ventured to cross the equinoctial line. He explored a part of the coast of South America, and named the river which is still called Amazon—so named from the Spaniards observing that the women fought with the same bravery as the men in the common defence.

1503 Francisco Almeida, the first Portuguese viceroy of India, having surrendered his office to Albuquerque, sailed from Cochin for Portugal.

1539 The Bible, called *Matthew's Bible*, is permitted to be read in private houses, "of the royal liberality and goodness."

1553 Arraignment of lady Jane Grey at Guildhall.

1620 The Plymouth colonists disembarked on Cape Cod, and proceeded to make discovery of the country, and search for a convenient place of settlement. In the course of this search they found baskets of corn concealed under heaps of sand, a quantity of which they brought away in a great kettle found at the ruins of an Indian house. This gave them seed for a future harvest, and preserved the infant colony from starvation.

1624 Thomas Erpenius, died at Leyden; a most learned Dutch writer, and incomparably skilled in the oriental tongues.

1646 A new volcano in the island of Palma, one of the Canaries, near Teneriffe.

1647 Battle of Knockinoss in Ireland, during the rebellion, when the Irish army of 8,500 strong, under lord Taafe and sir Alexander MacDonnel, were routed by 5,200 under lord Inchiquin. The Irish left 4,000 in the field of battle. The British parliament voted lord Inchiquin £1,000 for his conduct on the occasion.

1650 Thomas May, an English dramatic poet and historian, died.

1654 William Habington, an English poet and historian, died.

1690 Lewis de Wolzogen, died; a divine of Amsterdam, and a zealoas partisan of the Socinians.

Nov. 13.

1712 John Ernest Grabe, a Prussian divine, died in England, where he published an edition of the *Septuagint*, and wrote some valuable works on divinity.

1712 Arthur Maynwaring, a learned Englishman, died. He was a member of parliament under Anne, and wrote in prose and verse.

1770 George Grenville, a celebrated English statesman, died. He was distinguished for his eloquence in the senate.

1771 Eruption of Solway Moss, in England. It is about seven miles in circumference, and composed of mud and putrid fibres of heath, diluted by internal springs. It burst its barrier in the night, and laid a large tract of country in ruin.

1781 John Moody hanged at Philadelphia as a spy. He intended to have seized the books and papers of congress.

1798 Jean Francois Callet, a French mathematician, died. It was to prevent the occurrence of errors in his tables that Didlot attempted the art of stereotyping.

1810 James Allen, the Northumbrian piper, died.

1812 Bonaparte on his retreat from Moscow, quitted Smolensk for Krasnoy. His army was now reduced to 43,000.

1817 John Philpot Curran, an eminent Irish barrister, died; celebrated for his eloquence and wit.

1832 A French army of 75,000 men entered Belgium and marched for Antwerp to assist in establishing the independence of the country.

1833 Remarkable meteoric phenomenon, which extended over a large portion of North-America. The first appearance was that of fire works of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault of heaven with myriads of fireballs resembling sky rockets, and showers of fiery snow driven with inconceivable velocity to the northwest. Similar phenomena were witnessed in Arabia on this day the previous year. It was observed again on this day 1837, at New-York and New-Haven.

1835 Charles Augustus Bottiger died; an eminent German scholar and archæologist, author of various learned works, and aulic counsellor to the king of Saxony.

1836 Charles Simeon, a most able and zealous English pre-

late, died at Cambridge. His works were published in 21 large octavo volumes. His funeral was attended with great solemnity by the whole town; the shops were closed and 1300 persons joined the procession in the deepest mourning.

NOVEMBER 14.

332 B. C. Era of the accession of Alexander the great to the Persian rule.

565 JUSTINIAN I., emperor of Rome, died. He built St. Sophia's church at Constantinople, and reduced the Roman laws into a code, which was called the Digests or Pandects.

1318 The greatest earthquake ever known in England.

1524 Francisco Pizarro sailed from Panama for the conquest of Peru. Diego de Almagro, and Hernando de Luque a priest, associated with him under bonds and oaths, for mutual protection. This expedition was a failure; they were repulsed and compelled to leave the country. More than six years afterwards the attempt was renewed with success.

1556 JOHN DE LA CASA, an Italian writer, died. Besides some beautiful Italian poems, he wrote the lives of cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and various other works.

1574 An aurora borealis appeared in England.

1672 FRANCIS DE LA BOE SYLVIUS, an eminent Dutch physician, died. He was professor of medicine at Leyden, where he ably demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood.

1716 GODFREY WILLIAM LEIBNITZ, a German philosopher, died. He had in his life a singular felicity of being esteemed the greatest and most learned man in Europe.

1736 GEORGE SALE, a learned Englishman, died. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and contributed much to the completion of the *Universal History*, but his chief work is a translation of the *Koran*.

1770 Bruce discovered the sources of the mighty Nile.

1800 MARQUIS DE BOUILLE, a celebrated French general, died;

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during the American war he served with credit in the West Indies; but being opposed to the enormities of the French revolution he was compelled to seek an asylum in England.

1804 Jacob Bryant, an English philologist and antiquary, died. He was a learned and indefatigable writer, but fond of paradox.

1809 Bonaparte was congratulated on his return from Austria, by the public bodies of Paris, as "the greatest of heroes, who never achieved victories but for the happiness of the world."

1809 Frederick Morton Eden, an English diplomatist and writer on political economy, died.

1812 Battle Smolnya; the French under Victor and Oudinot defeated by the Russians under Wittgenstein, with the loss of 1500 dead on the field, and 800 prisoners. Russian loss 1,000.

1825 Jean Paul Frederick Richter, a German writer of the first rank in belles lettres, died. He is know as Jean Paul among the Germans, and his numerous works are held in very high repute.

1832 Charles Carroll died, aged 96; the last surviving signer of the declaration of independence. He studied the law in France and England, and returned to America at the age of 27, where he was soon known as an advocate for liberty, and as one of the best political writers in Maryland. He quitted public life in 1810.

1835 James Freemam, pastor of the Stone chapel society, in Boston, died. He was chosen pastor of the episcopal society that worshipped there, in 1783. Having rejected the trinitarian doctrine, the greater part of his hearers responded to his sentiments and resolved to alter their liturgy and retain their minister. Thus did the first episcopal church in New-England become the first unitarian church in the new world. He was a man of talent and learning, and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

NOVEMBER 15.

26 AGRIPPINA, the mother of Nero, perished by order of her ungrateful son. She married the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned to raise Nero to the throne.

1213 The first regular English parliament assembled by writ at Oxford.

1280 ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a Swabian philosopher of extraordinary genius, died. His writings have been collected in 21 vols. folio.

1591 BARNABUS BRISSONIUS strangled at Paris. He was an eminent French lawyer, and ambassador to England.

1647 JOHN VICTOR ROSSI, (*Janus Nicius Erythræus*) died; a Roman of noble birth, who devoted himself to literary pursuits.

1653 ALOYSIUS JUGLARIS, an Italian Jesuit, died. He wrote 100 panegyrics on Jesus Christ, and 40 on Lewis XIII!

1747 JOHN PETER DE MENDAJORS, a French historian, died. He wrote a history of Gaul.

1751 HENRY SAINT-JOHN, viscount Bolingbroke, a celebrated English politician and philosopher, died, aged 80. A panegyrist has observed that in his writings he united the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace.

1761 JOHN SAUVE DE LA NOUE, a French actor and dramatic writer, died. It was on his account that Voltaire wrote the *Princess of Navarre*, that he might act the chief character.

1777 Fort Mifflin evacuated by the Americans, after a most noble and gallant defence. The British fired 1030 cannon shot at the fort during the day.

1787 CHRISTOPHER GLUCK, an eminent German musical composer, died. He introduced a new style of music into Paris.

1793 JOHN NICHOLAS HOUCHARD guillotined at Paris. He raised himself to the highest rank in the army, and displayed his abilities in several important victories.

1793 JEAN MARIE BAPTISTE ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, stabbed himself to the heart on receiving news that his wife had been guillotined. His knowledge of commerce and political economy led to his appointment of minister under Louis, and under the republic.

Nov. 15.

1793 Fort Lewis taken by the Austrians under Wurmser, and 4,000 French and 112 cannons captured.

1794 John Witherspoon, a signer of the declaration, died. He was a Scotchman, who came over to take the presidency of Nassau Hall. His influence upon literature was greatly beneficial, and his talents as a preacher of the most popular kind.

1802 George Romney died; an eminent English painter.

1811 Frederick James Bast, an eminent German scholar, died. He took advantage of a diplomacy at Paris to make some valuable researches among the treasures of the Vatican which had recently been transported there.

1812 The Cossacs under Platoff fell in with 12 pieces of French cannon, and an immense train of carriages filled with plunder, abandoned by the French army. The horses lay dead in their harnesses, and mingled with them lay hundreds of human bodies, which had perished from the intense severity of the cold, from hunger or fatigue, in their retreat from Moscow.

1827 George Tomline, an eminent English bishop, died. His works display great erudition.

NOVEMBER 16.

534 Justinian published his immortal *Code* of civil ordinances, amended in conformity with the Pandects which issued from the legal armory in the year preceding. It is called the second edition, although enriched with two hundred of his own laws, and fifty decisions of obscure points in jurisprudence.

1093 Margaret, of Scotland, died. She was the sister of Edgar Atheling, fled to Scotland on the invasion of William the Conquerer, and married Malcolm, king of the country. She was an amiable and benevolent princess.

1272 Henry III., eighth king of England, died. He succeeded John, was defeated in his wars abroad and imprisoned by his barons at home.

1326 Edward II., king of England, taken prisoner and delivered into the hands of his queen Isabella, by whom he was imprisoned and finally put to death.

Nov. 16.

1499 Perkin Warbeck, an aspirant to the crown of England, executed at Tyburn. He gave himself out as the second son of Edward IV., who was supposed to have been murdered in the tower by Richard III., and made a descent upon England, but was worsted, and captured.

1538 Proclamation of Henry VIII., following the formal trial and condemnation of the shrine and goods of Thomas Becket, declaring that he was no saint, but a rebel to his prince.

1603 Peter Charron, a learned French ecclesiastic, died. His book *of Wisdom*, spread his fame through the country, and has been twice translated into English.

1613 Trajan Boccalini, an Italian wit, died at Venice; probably assassinated by the emissaries of the court of Spain. His works have been translated into several languages.

1695 Peter Nicole, an eminent French divine, died. He is the author of more than one hundred works.

1745 William Broome, a celebrated English poet, died.

1773 Destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor. The duty imposed by the British parliament was 3 cents per pound; the quantity destroyed 342 chests.

1773 John Hawkesworth, an English writer, died. He compiled a narrative of the discoveries in the south seas, and wrote the *Adventurer*.

1773 John Bradley Blake, an English chemist, botanist and mathematician, died. He went to China, from whence he sent home all the valuable seeds and plants of the country, and began a collection of its ores and fossils, but his application destroyed his health.

1776 James Ferguson, the celebrated Scottish astronomer, died. He was an extraordinary instance among self taught men having emerged from a shepherd's boy, to the highest rank in science.

1776 Fort Washington surrendered to the British under Gen. Cornwallis. Col. Magaw, finding the fort too small to contain all the men, the ammunition nearly exhausted, and the force of the assailants too great to be resisted, surrendered the garrison, 2,800 men, prisoners of war. It is supposed that 1200 of the British were killed or wounded.

Nov. 16.

1806 Schah Allum, the great mogul or emperor of Delhi, died, aged 82.

1811 Serious riots in Nottingham, England; the journeymen weavers destroyed the articles of machinery which diminished labor.

1812 The French under Davoust left Smolensk, having set fire to it in every quarter and blown up the fortifications; and amidst this immense burning shower they issued forth like destroying angels, to join Bonaparte at Krasnoy.

NOVEMBER 17.

375 Valentinian I., emperor of Rome, died. He rose by his merit to the throne, and divided the empire with his brother Valens. He defeated the Germans, and restored tranquility to his African provinces. In giving audience to the ambassadors of the Quadi, whose country he had subdued, he ruptured a blood vessel in a fit of passion, which proved fatal.

537 Belisarius, who was then defending Rome against the Goths, exiled pope Sylverius for treachery.

1292 The government of Scotland is adjudged to John Baliol by the forty peers assembled at the congress in Berwick castle.

1307 The Swiss patriots met at night in the field of Rutli to concert measures for their independence.

1338 Edward III. of England issued a writ, permitting the coinage of money by the Abbots of Reading.

1372 John de Mandeville the English warrior and traveller, died, aged 72. He received an education unusual for those times, and in 1327 went to Palestine and joined the Turks. He afterwards served in India under the Sultan, and in Southern China, under the Khan of Cathay. He resided three years at Pekin, and appears to have travelled over a large part of Asia. On his return to England after an absence of about 33 years, he wrote a narrative of his travels.

1494 John Picus, earl of Mirandula, an Italian nobleman and a prodigy of learning, died, aged 32. At the age of 23

he published 900 propositions in logic, mathematics, physics and divinity, drawn from classical, Jewish and Arabian authors, and challenged through Italy any philosopher or divine to enter the lists with him in disputation. He declared war against the astrologers because they had foretold his death at the age of 32, which proved true.

1558 Mary, queen of England, died. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon; was learned, but bigotted, jealous and resentful. Her memory is rendered detestable by the blood of the protestants whom she caused to be burnt.

1562 Anthony of Navarre (*Pantagruel*) a Spanish prince, died of a wound received in battle. He was weak and irresolute; his son was afterwards the celebrated Henry IV. of France.

1604 Trial of sir Walter Raleigh for treason.

1615 Thomas Chaloner, an English nobleman, tutor of the prince of Wales, died. He is celebrated for the discovery of the first alum mines known in England.

1640 Henry de Schomberg, a distinguished French officer, died. For his distinguished services he was promoted; and also figured as a minister to Germany and England, and as a historian.

1664 Nicholas Perret, a learned Frenchman, died; celebrated for his excellent translations of the Greek and Latin classics.——A comet visible in New England, which appeared first in the east *bearded*, and disappeared in the west with a *tail*.

1665 John Earle, an English bishop, died; known by a work called the *Microcosmography, or a Piece of the World*, which has often been reprinted.

1690 Fabian Phillips, a learned English antiquary, died.

1708 John Francis Vaillant, a French antiquary and medalist, died. His father was the founder of the medalists in France, to whom Louis XIV. was indebted for half his cabinet.

1747 Alain Rene Lesage, the French novelist and dramatic writer, died.——Great tumults in Boston on account of the British commodore Knowles having ordered several inhabitants of that city to be impressed there.

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177– Bruce, the traveller, in passing the Taranta mountain in Abyssinia, encountered an extraordinary phenomenon. The mountain tops were hid in the clouds, and loud thunder was heard. The river scarcely ran at the time of passing it, when suddenly a noise was heard in the mountain above louder than the loudest thunder. His guides flew to the baggage, and removed it to the top of a green hill, which was no sooner done than the river was seen coming down in a stream about the height of a man, and the breadth of the whole bed it used to occupy. An antelope surprised by the torrent, was driven to the station where they stood.

1775 Americans under Col. Easton took at the point of Sorrell river, Canada 11 British vessels with stores.

1782 Edward Drinker, a quaker of Philadelphia, died, aged 103. He had been the subject of seven crowned heads, and lived to see a village become a great city.

1793 Battle of Sarbruck; the Prussians defeated by the French under Pichegru.

1794 N. Dugomier, a French revolutionary general, killed at the battle of St. Sebastian, in which his army was victorious over the Spaniards. His name was inscribed in the Pantheon.——James Bentham, an English prelate and historian, died. He also directed his attention to the introduction of turnpike roads, against the popular prejudice, and to the rendering of unfriutful into valuable fields by drainage.

1800 Battle of Mincio in Italy; the Austrians defeated by the French under Gen. Brune, with the loss of 24 cannon and 4,000 men.

1804 Launch of the Hibernia at Plymouth, England, of 130 guns; length of keel 167 feet, tonnage 2499—the largest man of war that had ever been built in England.

1812 Battle of Koutovo, near Krasnoy, in Russia; the Cossacs under Miloradovitch surrounded the French under Davoust, and defeated them with horrible slaughter. The French general, however, maintained his reputation for bravery, and cut his way through, with the loss of 4,000 killed, and 9 prisoners, and 70 cannon. The wretched beings who escaped the swords and bayonets of their conquerors sought shelter in the woods which skirt the Dneiper, and there, wounded, starving and na-

ked, died in great numbers.——British gun boats cannonaded Ogdensburgh.

1818 Charlotte, queen of England, died, aged 75.

1823 Thomas Erskine, an English nobleman, and one of the most celebrated of modern forensic orators, died.

1835 Remarkable aurora borealis; in extent and magnificence one of the grandest forms of this mysterious phenomenon. It attracted notice throughout the United States and Canada, and on the 18th was seen in Europe.

NOVEMBER 18.

1247 Robin-Hood, the leader of a band of robbers who infested the recesses of Sherwood forest, England, died. The chief, with his formidable band, continued their plundering life with success, and with little opposition, from the year 1189 to 1247. It has been attempted to identify him with Robert earl of Huntington, whom the malice of his enemies banished from the court of Richard I. The following epitaph is said to have been engraven upon his tombstone at Kirklees.

Hear underneath dis laitl stean
laiz robert earl of huntingtun
nae arcir ner as hie sae geud
an pipl kauld im Robin Heud
sick utlawz as hi an is men
bil England nibir si agen
obit 24 kal. Dekembris 1247

1518 Cortez sailed from Cuba for the discovery and conquest of Mexico. His force consisted of 10 vessels, 10 pieces cannon, 18 horsemen, 600 infantry—13 only of whom were musqueteers, and the rest cross bowmen.

1558 Reginald Pole, an English cardinal, died. He entered college at the age of 12, and took his first degree at the age of 15. Refusing to sanction the divorces of Henry VIII. he was obliged to reside in Italy for safety. On the accession of Mary, however, he was restored.

1624 Jacob Boehmen died; a noted Teutonic philosopher and visionary.

1665 Blaise Francis de Pagan, a valiant French officer and eminent mathematician, died. He lost his eyesight in

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the service of his country, after which he devoted himself to study, and wrote several works on fortifications, astronomy, &c.

1682 John Finch, (*Hencage?*) earl of Nottingham and lord high chancellor of England, died. He was distinguished for his wisdom and eloquence, and styled the English Cicero.

1751 Abraham Vater died; an eminent German physician and anatomist, famous for his anatomical preparations, which form a curious cabinet at Wirtemberg.

1755 A great earthquake, extending from New-England to the West Indies, damaging the houses throughout the whole extent of the coast. In the harbor of St. Martin the sea withdrew leaving the vessels dry and the fish on the banks; when it came in the water overflowed the lowlands.

1776 Fort Lee, near Haversack, N. Y., evacuated by the Americans under Gen. Greene. The British, 6,000 men, under Cornwallis, advancing to its reduction, it was found that the conflict would be too unequal to attempt its defence. The British took several hundred barrels of flour, most of the cannon, baggage, &c.——Same day Congress agreed upon a lottery to defray the expenses of the campaign, being the first lottery they sanctioned.

1777 Fort Mercer at Red Bank, on the Delaware, evacuated by the Americans on the approach of the British under Cornwallis.——The British under Gov. Tryon burnt the houses at Philips' manor, New York, with circumstances of great barbarity; the women and children being turned out in a severe cold night, almost naked, and the men made prisoners and led with halters round their necks in triumph to the British camp.

1777 William Bowyer, an eminent English printer, died. He was noted for the accuracy of his editions, and was a distinguished member of the antiquarian society, whose transactions he enriched with many valuable communications.

1789 John Elwes, the celebrated English miser, died, worth nearly five millions of dollars. This singular man, although he denied himself the necessaries of life, served twelve years in parliament, a most independent and incorruptible member. He would travel a whole day, eat-

ing only a hard boiled egg, and at night play for thousands in the most splendid apartments, from whence he has been known to issue at four in the morning, and stand in a cold rain to dispute with a butcher for a shilling a head on his cattle.

1793 Battle of Bliescastle; the French general Pichegru stormed the Prussian camp.——Battle of Dol; the French royalists defeated the conventional troops.

1803 Cape Francois surrendered to the blacks under Christopher.

1804 Philip Schuyler, a major general in the revolutionary army, died at Albany, aged 73. He was a member of the old congress, and of the federal congress.

1813 Americans under Gen. White, with a few Cherokee Indians, attacked Grayson's farm, one of the Hillibee towns, of 20 houses, which they burnt, and killed 60 Creek warriors and captured about 256 more, without the loss of a man.

1824 Destructive hurricane on the coast of England. The river Neva overflowed its banks, and damaged the city of St. Petersburgh.

1832 Violent eruption of Mount Etna; the town of Bronte, containing 10,000 inhabitants, destroyed.

1840 Ceremony of the exhumation of the remains of Napoleon at St. Helena, superintended by the prince de Joinville, son of Louis Phillippe. The body, which was embalmed was found in an excellent state of preservation, the features being still preserved. With great ceremony and parade it was conveyed on board a vessel to be reburied with great pomp at Paris.

NOVEMBER 19.

1231 Elizabeth of Thuringia, a saint of the church, died. She was distinguished by the mild virtues of her sex, and when the country was oppressed with famine and pestilence, she caused hospitals to be erected and fed and clothed a multitude of the poor, wandering about in a humble dress relieving the sorrows of the wretched. She was regarded as a saint during her life, and four years

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after her death was canonized. Her monument is one of the most splendid remains of Gothic architecture in Germany.

1530 The diet at Augsburg issued a severe decree against the protestants, which was sanctioned by the emperor Charles V.

1590 Jerome Zanchius, a German protestant theologian, died. His commentaries on St. Paul's epistles were published after his death. He was professor of theology at Heidelburg, and sustained the character of a learned, pious and benevolent man.

1649 Caspar Scioppius, a learned German, died, aged 73. He acquired the name of the grammatical cur, from his indiscreet attacks upon every person of eminence. His talents and acquirements were extraordinary, and his works more numerous than his years.

1665 Nicholas Poussin, an eminent French painter, died. He was long unable to maintain himself by his pencil, till his genius finally burst through the clouds of prejudice, and established his character as a great and sublime artist.

1672 John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, died; a most ingenious and learned English theologian, critic and mathematician.

1674 Samuel Danforth, the colleague of John Eliot, the Indian missionary, died at Roxbury, Mass. When he was contracted in marriage the celebrated John Cotton preached the sermon, customary in New England on such occasions, before the nuptial ceremony. He publised several almanacs, and an astronomical account of the comet which appeared in 1764.

1677 Francis Junius, a German linguist, died in England. He was highly distinguished for his skill, and researches in the Anglo Saxon and Gothic languages, which he pursued at Oxford, England.

1703 The Iron Mask (*Masque de Fer*) died at the Bastile in Paris, after an imprisonment of forty-two years. This mysterious personage is supposed to have been the twin brother of the king, and various authors have attempted to prove his identity with other characters of that day. It was at first believed that the mask which he was compelled to wear constantly, on pain of instant death, was

made of iron. But it was composed of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock. He was confined for imperious reasons of state, but was treated with the utmost deference and respect.

1731 William Edie, bellman of Canongate, in Edinburgh, died, aged 120. He had buried the inhabitants of Canongate thrice. He was 90 years a freeman, and married his second wife, a young woman, after he was 100 years old.

1741 Anthony Banier, a celebrated French mythologist, died. His *Mythology and Fables of the Antients* has been translated into English.

1744 A single battalion of Prussians under Wedel disputed the passage of the Elbe at Solnitz, for five hours, against the whole Austrian army; and, under the fire of fifty cannons, thrice repulsed the Austrian grenadiers. Wedel lost two officers and 100 men killed; and acquired the title of Leonidas.

1761 Noel Anthony Pluche, a French writer on natural history, died. His *Spectacle de la Nature* is known to all the world.

1789 Junction of the Thames and Severn rivers by canal; an important event in English inland commerce.

1790 James Hay Beattie died; a scotchman of eminent talents, who was made assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic at Aberdeen at the age of 19.

1793 A number of persons met in Edinburgh and held a *convention* similar to that in France, but were arrested and sent to prison.

1794 The treaty signed at London between England and America, called Jay's treaty.

1801 Joseph de Beauchamp, a French theologian and astronomer, died. During a residence in the Levant, he made many astronomical observations, constructed a map of the Tigris and Euphrates, and surveyed the Black sea.

1806 Richard Weston died; an English thread hosier, who became eminent as a horticulturist, and published some useful tracts on that subject.——Hameln, on the Weser, captured by the French, who took Von Schœler and five other generals, 9,000 Prussians, some other troops and great quantities of ammunition and stores.——Mortier

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entered Hamburgh and confiscated all British property found there.

1809 Battle of Ocana; the French under Soult defeated 50,000 Spaniards. Joseph Bonaparte commanded in person in this battle under Soult.

1812 Battle of Koutovo; the French under Ney attacked in the defiles near Krasnoy, on the very spot where Davoust had been defeated two days before. Although the French fought with the greatest courage and most desperate intrepidity, they were defeated with terrible slaughter, and the loss of all their cannon, baggage and colors. Scarcely had this second victory been obtained when the last columns of the rear guard appeared in sight, and were compelled to surrender, 100 officers and 11,000 men.——Americans under Col. Pike made an incursion into Canada, assaulted and carried a British post, burnt their block house, and returned with only five wounded.

1813 American Com. Porter took possession of an island in the South sea, called by the natives Nooaheevah, which he called *Madison's Island*, in honor of the president.

1835 Charles Coote, an English author, died. He was for some years editor of the *Critical Review*, and wrote various historical and other works of merit.

NOVEMBER 20.

63 Shipwreck of St. Paul. It was a fortnight from the fast, and about the present day, that Paul, by the occular testimony of Luke, was cast upon the shores of Malta, where they wintered three months, until the period of navigation in March. Josephus, the Jewish historian, was wrecked in the same sea, and in or very near the same year.

303 Diocletian and Maximian celebrate in a grand triumph their victories and those of the two Cæsars their associates, in Persia and Britain, on the Rhine, the Danube and the Nile; the last spectacle of the kind that Rome ever beheld.

870 Edmund (*the saint*) king of East Anglia, murdered by

the Danes, who had him tied to a tree and shot to death with arrows. His kingdom comprised the present counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire.

1191 Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, died at Acre, in Palestine, whither he had followed the crusaders, whose cause he had exerted himself to promote.

1347 Stephen Colonna defeated and killed at Rome by the tribune Rienzi.

1411 Johannes Cantacuzenus, a Byzantine historian, died. His knowledge in literature and arms was so great that he became the favorite of the court and the people, and was finally persuaded to accept the throne, from which he retired again on the restoration of order.

1481 The *Last Siege and Conquest of Jerusalem*, translated from the French "by me simple person, William Caxton," is printed at London in the Abbey; one of the earliest specimens of English typography.

1497 The Portuguese admiral, Vasquez de Gama, doubled the cape of Good Hope, which, until then, had been considered as the utmost boundary of navigation, and called the cape of Tempests.

1591 Christopher Hatton, chancellor of England under Elizabeth, died. He was a man of learning and great integrity, and though placed in so high a situation, had not been bred to the law. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary submitted to her fatal trial.

1729 Nicholas Gervais, a French missionary, massacred in Guiana with all his attendants.

1759 Naval battle off Belleisle; the French fleet under M. de Conflans defeated by the British under admiral Hawke. The French lost several large ships, and abandoned the project of invading Great Britain.

1769 Charles Hugh le Fevre de St. Mark, a French miscellaneous writer, died at Paris.

1773 Charles Jennens died; an English gentleman of considerable fortune, who compiled the words of some of Handel's oratories, and began an edition of Shakspeare's works, which he did not live to complete.

1780 Battle of Blackstocks; the British under Tarleton attacked the American Gen. Sumpter, but was repulsed

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with the loss of more than 30 killed or wounded. Sumpter and 4 others were wounded, and 3 killed.

1789 Richard Burn, an English vicar, died; author of a work on ecclesiastical law, and on the office of Justice of the Peace, which have gone through several editions.

1792 Battle of Cumptich, in which the French under Dumourier, after a long and bloody action, defeated the Austrians under the duke of Saxe Teschen, who exhibited great judgment and intrepidity in conducting his retreat.

1804 Archibald Maclain, an Irish protestant clergyman, died. He translated Moshiem's Ecclesiastical History.

1804 The American expedition under Lewis and Clark went into winter quarters at fort Mandan, on the Missouri river, lat. 47 deg. 21 m. N.

1812 Bonaparte evacuated Orcha on his retreat from Moscow. He left there 23 cannon, some prisoners, and an immense number of sick and wounded, who fell into the hands of the Cossacks.

1840 A series of extensive hurricanes and storms, which commenced on the 13th and swept over England, Ireland and part of France, ceased their fury. The destruction of lives and property, on land and at sea, was immense.

NOVEMBER 21.

53 B. C. Marcus Licinius Crassus, one of the triumvirs with Cæsar and Pompey, killed at Haran in Syria. He was surnamed *Dives*, the rich, on account of his vast fortune. He once gave an entertainment to the whole people, in which 10,000 tables were set, and besides distributed coin enough to last each family three months. He perished, with a great part of his army, in an expedition against the Parthians, undertaken from motives of avarice and ambition.

533 The famous institutes, or system of elementary law, were completed by the delegates of Justinian. They were divided into four books, proceeding methodically, from 1, *persons* to 2, *things;* and from things to 3, *actions*, and 4, *private wrongs*, terminated, as in Blackstone, by the principles of *criminal* law.

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1555 George Agricola died; a physician of Glaucen, in Misnia, known for his learning and works on minerals.

1579 Thomas Gresham, an eminent London merchant, died. His knowledge of commerce was considered complete, and he acquired a great fortune. He transacted the queen's commercial affairs, and his house was sometimes appointed for the reception of foreign princes. The first royal exchange was planned and executed by his munificence.

1616 Richard Field died; an English divine, eminent for his learning, benevolence and piety.

1640 John duke of Braganza proclaimed king of Portugal. He recovered the independence of that kingdom, which had been annexed to Spain by Phillip II. in 1580.

1692 Thomas Shadwell died; an English dramatic writer historiographer and poet laureate.

1695 Henry Purcell died; a very eminent English musician and composer.

1736 Battle of Porto-Bello. A squadron was fitted out in England for the purpose of destroying the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, and placed under Admiral Vernon. The attack was made on Porto Bello by the English, and after a furious engagement on both sides, the town surrendered.

1763 Public notice given in London that East and West Florida should be laid out into townships, and granted to those who would actually settle there.

1775 John Hill an English apothecary and writer, died. He published a system of botany, and was engaged in a great number of literary labors at the same time. He was also famous for several medicines which he prepared.

1777 Congress recalled Silas Deane from Paris, and appointed John Adams to succeed him.

1781 Jean Frederick Phellipeaux de Maurepas, died; a French statesman, eminent for his genius, activity and profound sagacity.

1782 James de Vaucanson, a celebrated mechanician, died. He constructed with wonderful ingenuity various automata, and improved and simplified the machinery of silk mills, and advanced the interests of commerce and science by many other curious and useful inventions.

Nov. 21.

1783 The marquis d' Arlandes and M. Pilatre Rosier made an aerial voyage in a machine called a *Montgolfier*, in honor of the inventors, it being the first balloon raised by rarefied air.

1789 North-Carolina, the 12th state which, adopted the Constitution.

1803 John Buckler (*Schinderhannes*) the famous German robber, executed, with 19 of his band. He was the son of indigent parents, and entered into the service of an executioner. His first crime was a petty theft, which grew into the most extensive and expert robberies. He never committed murder, and expected pardon on that account, to the last moment.

1806 Bonaparte's famous Berlin decree, declaring the British ports in a state of blockade.

1812 Battle of Borisoff; the French and Poles defeated by the Russians with great loss.——Fort Niagara bombarded by the British from Fort George and five other batteries. Above 2000 red hot shot and 180 shells were fired; which was returned with so much spirit, that the British had the worst of the battle.

1832 The emperor of Russia issued orders for the transportation of 5,000 families of Polish gentlemen from the province of Podolia to the Steppes, on the line of the Caucasus. The university of Warsaw was abolished, except the faculties of divinity and medicine, and the library and collection of medals transported to St. Petersburg.—— Battle of Konich, between 75,000 Turks and 40,000 Egyptians, in which the former were defeated and the grand visier taken prisoner.——Great riots at Lyons in France, which originated in a strike for higher wages by the operatives engaged in the silk manufacture, by which 30,000 persons were thrown out of employment, and the city was for some time at the mercy of the mob.

1835 James Hogg, (*the Ettrick Shepherd,*) a Scottish poet, died. He was the son of a very poor shepherd, but his poems raised him to a high standing as a poet, and caused his society to be sought by the learned and the great. ——Alexander Chemiotte, one of the most learned orientalists of Europe, died. He wrote a history of all the Arabian emperors under the Abassides, and other works.

NOVEMBER 22.

1200 The king of Scots performs fealty to king John at Lincoln

1419 Balthazar Cossa (John XXIII.) pope, died. There was much opposition to his elevation, by rival claimants, and he was finally deposed and imprisoned three years. His liberty was purchased by acknowledging the election of Martin V.

1586 Sentence of death is announced to Mary queen of Scots, by lord Burkhurst, at Fotheringay.

1633 Leonard Calvert, brother of lord Baltimore, with 200 persons of good families, Roman catholics, embarked at Clowes, in the Isle of Wight, for America, to settle Maryland.

1652 The province of Maine was, by the request of its inhabitants, taken under the protection of Massachusetts; it was made a county, by the name of Yorkshire, and sent deputies to the general court at Boston.

1685 Claude Nicole, a French lawyer, died. He was a good linguist and poet, and translated several of the classics.

1714 Samuel Reyher died; professor of mathematics and jurisprudence at Kiel, and counsellor of state to the duke of Saxe Gotha. His writings are theological.

1747 Joseph Trapp, an able English divine, died; leaving behind him an excellent character as a critic, a scholar, a preacher and a man.

1774 Robert Clive, baron Plassy, a wealthy English nobleman, died by suicide; a striking instance of the insufficiency of wealth or external honors alone to produce happiness. While a colonel in the service of the East India company, he retook Calcutta from the nabob Surajah Dowlah, and defeated his immense army in the plains of Plassy, and thereby laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindostan. He was made governor of India, and died immensely rich.

1775 Charles Henry de Fusee de Voisenon, a French ecclesiastic, died. He abandoned his profession for the pleasures of the world and of authorship, and whose works were collected in 5 vols.——The Americans, about 1000 in number, took possession of Cobble or Miller's hill, near Boston, and erected entrenchments on it.

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1784 Paul Frisi, an Italian mathematician and philosopher, died at Milan. He was self-taught; and introduced into the Milanese the use of conductors to secure buildings from lightning, and contributed greatly to root out the superstitious notions of the people respecting sorcerers and magic. His works on hydraulics, astronomy, and many other sciences, are numerous and valuable.

1795 Battle of Loano, in Italy; the French under Scherer defeated the Austrians and obliged them to retreat with the loss of 8,000.

1798 Theobald Wolfe Tone, an Irishman having a commission in the French army, committed suicide in prison, under sentence of death.

1812 Action between United States brig Vixen, 14 guns, 120 men, Lieut. Reed, and British frigate Southampton, 32 guns, Capt. Yeo. The Vixen was captured, and Lieut. Reed died in the West Indies before he could be exchanged.

1814 Lavalette, the French general sentenced to death for joining Bonaparte the preceding March.

1821 Anselm Marie Fugger, prince of Babenhausen, died. He was one of that great German family whose ancestor was a weaver, and which now consists of counts and princes, and whose property amounts to about 440 square miles, with 40,000 inhabitants.

1824 Francis Levaillant, the celebrated traveler, died at Paris, aged 70. He was born in the Dutch colony of Surinam. He early manifested a passion for the study of ornithology, and was encouraged by the patronage of Tenemink, of Amsterdam, to proceed to Africa in pursuit of that science. His long life was spent in research, and though he has added much to the stock of knowledge in that department, he was so unfortunate as to lose a great part of his valuable collections at sea.

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100 Clemens Romanus (*St. Clement*) died; a pupil of St. Paul and one of the fathers of the church. His Epistle to the church of Corinth, though valuable for its antiquity, is excluded from the canon.

1585 Thomas Tallis, died; "one of the greatest musicians that England ever bred."

1610 Bernard de Girard de Haillan, a French historian, died. His history reaches from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII., and he was the first who composed a body of French history in French.

1616 Richard Hakluyt died; famous in English history for his naval skill. He is author of a collection of voyages and discoveries in 3 vols. folio, and of several other useful works.

1679 William Wilde, an eminent English lawyer, died. He published *Yelverton's Reports*, was created baronet, and made a judge of the common pleas, and afterwards promoted to the king's bench.

1758 Battle of Crevelt; the French under St. Germaine defeated by the allies under the duke of Brunswick, with the loss of 6,000, among whom was the count de Gisors. The allies lost 1500.

1763 Anthony Francis d' Exiles, a French writer, died. He was educated among the Jesuits, but entered the army. He translated Richardson's novels into French.

1775 The British lieutenant colonel John Connelly captured near Hagerstown by the Americans, on his way to Detroit with papers and despatches of great importance.

1794 Joachim Ibarra, an eminent Spanish printer, died. He raised the art of typography to an excellence before unequalled in Spain. As he never left his country, most of the improvements he introduced were of his own invention.

1794 Fort St. Fernando de Figueres capitulated to the French; 9107 prisoners, 171 cannon, and great quantities of ammunition and stores were taken.

1795 Manheim surrendered to the imperialists under Wurmser, with more than 10,000 men.——Battle of Geresio in Italy; the Austrians defeated by the French under Angereau and Chastel.

1796 Battle of Castella Nuovo, in Italy; the Austrians defeated by the French under Massena, with the loss of 6000. This closed the campaign, Bonaparte having defeated three armies and four generals.

1804 Stephen Borgia, an Italian cardinal eminent for his

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piety and learning, died at Lyons, while attending the pope on his journey to Paris.

1808 Battle of Tudela, in Spain; the French under Lannes, attacked and defeated the Spaniards under Castanos.

1812 American privateer Tom, of Baltimore, captured British packet Townsend. The British captain and 4 men were killed.——The northern army under Gen. Dearborn went into winter quarters at Plattsburgh, Burlington and Greenbush.

1814 Elbridge Gerry, vice president of the United States, died at Washington, aged 70. He was a signer of the declaration of independence, a member of the congress of 1776, and of the convention which formed the constitution. He transacted business as usual in the morning, was attacked about 10 o'clock and died in 15 minutes.

1833 Jean Baptiste Jourdan, a celebrated French general of the revolution, died. In 1794 he conquered Belgium, and in 1796 subdued Franconia. "Jourdan," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "is a poor general, but he possessed the virtues rare among his competitors, of honor, integrity and humanity."

NOVEMBER 24.

30 Eclipse of the sun in Palestine, accompanied by an earthquake which overthrew several edifices at Niceas in Bythinia. By the calculations of several eminent astronomers it is demonstrated that this great eclipse, which is mentioned by Phlegon and in the Grecian monuments as having happened in the 202d Olympiad, took place on this day and year. Phlegon says, the day was changed into night at the 6th hour, (noon,) and the stars were seen. Between Cairo and Jerusalem it was wholly obscured for about two minutes, and by calculation it is supposed the middle of the eclipse happened at Jerusalem an hour and fifteen minutes after noon.

62 Aulus Persius Flaccus, a Roman satirist, died, aged 28. He was a native of Etruria, studied at Rome, and imbibed the stoic philosophy of Cornutus, to whom he bequeathed his library and 25,000 crowns. His satires,

animated and often beautiful, have been translated by several of the British poets.

1213 The possessions of the knights templars in England appropriated by the crown, in obedience to a papal mandate, in trust for the knights hospitallers. That distinguished order was instituted in 1118, and consisted originally of nine poor knights, who for *Christ's love* protected the avenues of his shrine from infidels and robbers.

1230 Matthew de Montmorency, constable of France, died. He distinguished himself on many important occasions in the field, and proved himself equally capable as a statesman.

1567 The laird of Airth and the laird of Wemyss met upon the high street of Edinburgh, with their followers, when a furious encounter took place, "many being hurte on both sides by shote of pistoll." Three days afterward a strict proclamation was issued, forbidding "the wearing of guns or pistolls, on aney sick like fyerwork ingyne, under ye paine of death, the king's guards and shouldours only excepted."

1572 John Knox, the celebrated Scottish reformer, died. He fearlessly inveighed against the established religion, and succeeded in reforming the doctrines of the church in his country.

1638 Quinnipiack, now New-Haven, purchased of Monauguin, sachem of the country, in consideration of protection from hostile Indians, and a payment of 12 coats of English cloth, 12 alchymy spoons, 12 hatches, 12 hoes, 2 dozen knives, 12 porringers, and 4 cases of French knives and scissors.

1694 John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterberry, died. He was a popular preacher, who exerted himself strenuously against popery, and was finally elevated to the highest dignity in the church.

1728 Francis Masclef, a French ecclesiastic, died. A difference in theological opinions from his bishop led to his dismissal. From this time he devoted himself to study with so much application as to being on a disease that hastened his death. His principal work was a Hebrew Grammar, in which he discarded the vowel points, and embodied unelaborate argument against them.

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1732 Ottomar Elliger, a distinguished Prussian painter, died by intemperance.

1751 George Graham, an ingenious English watch maker, died. He was not only the most eminent of his profession, but the best mechanic of his time, and had a complete knowledge of practical astronomy.

1755 Lawrence Ricci, an illustrious Florentine, died. He embraced the order of the Jesuits, of which he was general at the time of its suppression; was imprisoned by the pope, and died in confinement.

1759 One of the most violent eruptions of Mount Vesuvius ever known, which took place without any of the usual preceding symptoms.

1776 Theophilus Borden, an eminent French physician, died. He gained great reputation at Paris, where he published nine medical works.

1789 Assignats, the name given to paper money, first issued in France.

1790 Robert Henry, a Scottish clergyman, died; author of a history of Great Britain "on a new plan."

1814 Treaty of peace signed at Ghent between the United States and Great Britain.

1835 William Duane died at Philadelphia; many years editor of the *Aurora*, one of the most able and distinguished papers which supported Mr. Jefferson and his measures.

NOVEMBER 25.

165 B. C. Feast during eight days, commencing on the 25th of the Hebrew month Casleu, of the dedication of the temple, repaired and purified by the care of Judas Maccabæus, being the anniversary of its profanation three years before by the order of Antiochus Epiphanes.

1185 Lucius III., (*Humbaldo Allineigoli,*) pope, died. He was twice compelled to fly from Rome to avoid the popular tumult. He established, with the countenance of the emperor Frederick, constitutions for the punishment of heretics, which may be considered as the origin of the inquisition.

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1542 Battle of Solway Moss; the Scottish army under Sinclair defeated by an inferior force of English under Dacres and Musgrave.

1560 Andrew Doria, the famous Genoese admiral, died. He distinguished himself in the service of several Italian princes, and finally achieved the liberty of his own country, of which he refused to accept the sovereignty.

1624 Richard Crackanthorp, an eloquent English preacher, died. He was also an author of merit.

1626 Edward Alleyn died; an actor of great reputation in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and founder of Dulwich college.

1651 Henry Ireton, a republican general in the English civil war, died. He possessed great abilities and uncommon valor, and deserved the friendship of Cromwell, whose daughter he married. He died at the siege of Limerick, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster abbey; but at the restoration was dug up and exposed on Tyburn gibbet with Cromwell and Bradshaw.

1687 Nicholas Steno, an eminent Danish anatomist, died.

1694 Ismael Bullialdus, an astronomer of the Isle of France, died.

1748 Isaac Watts, an English dissenting divine, died; author of several valuable works on subjects of divinity, and whose hymns and poetical version of the psalms are still in general use.

1758 Fort du Quesne taken by the British and provincial army, 8,000 men, under Gen. Forbes; the French garrison, deserted by the Indians, being unequal to its maintenance. In compliment to the popular minister William Pitt, it was named Pittsburg, and has become an important place at the head of the Ohio.

1759 Battle of Chinchura in the East Indies; the Dutch defeated by the British under Col. Forde.

1760 Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, shocks of which had continued nearly a month. Balbec was entirely ruined.

1766 Zachary Grey, an English scholar and divine, died. He was the author of thirty publications, the best known of which is an edition of *Hudibras* with curious and interesting notes.

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1770 PHILIP MORANT died; a learned and indefatigable English antiquary and biographer.

1774 HENRY BAKER, an ingenious English naturalist, died, aged 70.

1775 EUSEBIUS AMORT, died; a distinguished Bavarian ecclesiastic and theological writer.

1780 NAPHTALI DAGGETT, fifth president of yale college, died. He had previously been professor of divinity; was a good classical scholar and a learned divine.

1783 New York evacuated by the British. The Americans under Gen. Knox took possession of it, and received Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton, who made a public entry into it.

1785 RICHARD GLOVER, an English poet, died. He was a merchant by profession, who made a proficiency in the belles lettres; and acquired an enviable reputation as a citizen.——CHARLES DE MAUR, an eminent Spanish mathematician and engineer, died. He was employed in the army, and in the construction of canals and roads.

1792 Battle of Liege; the Austrians under Staray defeated by the French under Dumourier, and compelled to cross the river.

1795 Stanislaus Poniatowski king of Poland, deposed by Catharine of Russia. He resigned his crown at Grodno, and was permitted to retire into Russia, where he died three years after.

1816 The New Theatre, Philadelphia, illuminated with gas lights, under the direction of Dr. Kugler, being the first theatre on this continent thus illuminated.

1833 NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY died; prince of Este, field marshal and privy counsellor of the emperor of Austria. He was at one time one of the richest subjects in Europe. The choice Tokay wine is made from his fruitful principality, upon whose estates were the largest flocks of sheep in Europe.

1835 ROBERT GOODACRE, a distinguished English lecturer on astronomy, died.

1837 St. Charles in Canada taken from the *patriots* by the British troops. The Canadian force consisted of between 3 and 4,000; their loss was 200 killed, 300 wounded and 30 taken prisoners.

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1840 A negro woman in Virginia gave birth to a lusus naturæ, in the shape of a child with two heads, four arms and two chests; but from the umbilicus downwards, the formation was that of a single child; it did not survive. A living and perfect child was born at the same time.

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380 Gregory Nazianzen installed in the see of Constantinople by the hand of Theodosius, upon the removal of Demophilus, and the fall of Arianism in the East soon followed.

1504 Isabella, queen of Castile, died. Her reign was remarkable for the conquest of Grenada from the Moors and the discovery of America; but was disgraced by the introduction of the inquisition.

1703 The Great Storm in England, the most violent on record. The Eddystone lighthouse was thrown down; 13 men of war and 1500 seamen perished, with the admiral Beaumont; bishop Kidder and a great number of persons were killed; and an immense number of animals and a great amount of property destroyed.

1719 John Hudson died; an eminent English critic and keeper of the Bodleian library.

1763 Robert Bolton, an English puritan, died; distinguished for his learning and eloquence, and the excellence of his writings.

1780 Jerome David Gaubius died; a German professor of medicine, and lecturer on botany and chemistry.

1799 Joseph Black, a celebrated Scottish chemist, died. He was professor of chemistry in the university of Edinburgh, and made many important discoveries in that science.

1807 Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, died.

1812 Battle of Staroy-Borizoff, in Russia; a most sanguinary conflict, in which the French were defeated with great slaughter, after a conflict of four hours; 8000 prisoners and a vast quantity of baggage were captured by the Russians; but the greatest trophy was two whole regiments of Saxon cavalry, fresh and in excellent order.

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1829 Bushrod Washington died; one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States.——Great inundation of the Nile began, by which 30,000 persons perished.

1836 John Loudon McAdam, died in Scotland, aged 80; the celebrated introducer of the system of road making which bears his name. He was 60 years of age when he commenced his public career as a reformer of roads; yet he became so great a benefactor that the British government made him a grant of nearly $50,000.

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226 B. C. A solemn annual feast instituted at Rome, derived from the barbarians, when two Greeks and two Gauls, one of either sex, were inhumed alive, in the ox-market. It was instituted upon the invasion of the Boian Gauls, in order to *fulfil* a sybilline prophecy, that those terrible nations should one day be masters of the capitol. At this period the city inrolled 770,000 infantry.

222 B. C. Marcellus carried off the *spoils* of Viridomarus, which is the last single handed triumph.

8 B. C. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, (*Horace*) an antient lyric and satiric poet died. He became the friend of Augustus, who offered him preferments, but he had the greatness of mind to refuse them all, and lived in retirement and study, free from the noise and hurry of ambition.

602 Mauritius Tiberius, emperor of Rome, died. He was a Cappadocian, distinguished himself at the head of the Roman armies, and was made emperor. But though valiant and successful, he was defeated by his own general Phocas, and put to death, together with his five sons.

1520 Fernando Magalhaens entered the Pacific ocean, through the straits which bear his name. He navigated its waters three months and twenty days without finding an island; but during this course he enjoyed continuous fair weather, with such favorable winds, that he bestowed on the ocean the name of Pacific, which it still bears.

1627 The fall of a luminous stone, or meteorolite, weighing

57 pounds, on Mount Voisin, in Province, under a clear sky, observed by Gassendi.

1630 Great earthquake in Peru.

1707 Fitz John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut, died. He was distinguished for his knowledge in philosophy and his skill in politics, and took a conspicuous part in the affairs of the colonies, both in peace and war.

1710 The British general Stanhope surprised at Briheuga, and compelled to surrender to the Spaniards with 2000 men.

1754 Abraham Demoivre, a noted French mathematician, died. His abilities were so highly admired by the Royal society of London that they judged him a fit person to decide the famous contest between Newton and Liebnitz.

1778 General Washington broke up his camp and marched to Middlebrook, to go into winter quarters. The British expedition against Georgia, under Col. Campbell, 2500 troops, sailed from Sandy-Hook on the same day, escorted by a squadron under Sir Hyde Parker.

1781 Sortie from the garrison of Gibraltar, at 2 p. m., under Gen. Ross. They took and destroyed two mortar and three heavy cannon batteries, blew up several Spanish magazines, and returned before daylight with the loss of 4 killed, having destroyed property estimated at three millions.

1788 Thomas Harmer, died; an eminent English dissenting divine, and critical writer on biblical literature.

1811 Gaspar Melchior de Jovellanos, died; one of the most distinguished Spaniards of modern times, both as a statesman and a writer. The wretched state of the Spanish book trade does not allow a complete collection of his works to appear.

1812 Battle of Berezina; the Russian general Wittgenstein forced the French across the river, who were killed and drowned in great numbers in their flight. It is scarcely possible to calculate the loss of the French on this occasion. Cannon, bayonets, fire and water contributed to their destruction. A vast quantity of booty from Moscow fell into the hands of the Russians.——British frigate Southampton, Capt. Yeo, and her prize the U. S. brig Vixen, totally lost on a reef of rocks 9 miles from

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the island of Conception. The officers and crews of both vessels were saved.——A detachment of United States troops in ten boats made a successful attack upon the batteries opposite Black Rock, in Canada, spiked the cannon, and returned.

1814 Unsuccessful attack of the British on fort Kalunga, in the East Indies. British loss about 500.

1838 The castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, taken by a French naval force. The castle was reputed a very strong one, but was taken after a bombardment of 5 hours. The French lost 4 men killed; loss of the Mexicans upwards of 400.

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411 Flavius Julius Constantine, put to death by order of Constantius. He was a private Roman soldier, who invested himself with the imperial purple in Britain, and added Gaul and Spain to his dominions.

741 Gregory III., pope, died. He was a charitable but magnificent pontiff, who added great splendor to the holy see.

1285 Peter III., king of Arragon, died. He is notorious for the massacre of the French in the island of Sicily, called the *Sicilian Vespers*, by which he became master of the kingdom.

1443 Revolt of Scanderbeg from the Turkish power, holding the standard of his native mountains.

1499 Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, beheaded.

1523 Election of Clement VII., Julius de Medici, to the disappointment and deep resentment of cardinal Wolsey; an event which had its weight in the establishment of the English reformation.

1631 Edmund Richer, an eminent French theological writer died. He possessed great powers of mind, and a lively imagination; but his writings became obnoxious to the pope's legate, and drew on him persecution.

1680 Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini died; an Italian famous for his skill in painting, sculpture, architecture and mechan-

ics. He left a large fortune and was buried with great magnificence.

1708 Anthony Vandale, died; an eminent Dutch physician and critic.

1776 Washington retreated across the Passaic before Cornwallis. The diminution of the American army by the departure of those whose term of service had expired, encouraged the British to pursue the remaining force with the prospect of annihilating it. The pursuit was urged with so much rapidity, that the rear of the army, pulling down bridges, was often within sight and shot of the van of the other, building them up.

1778 Edward Rowe Mores, an able English antiquary, died.

1782 Edict of the emperor Joseph II., absolving religious orders in the Low Countries from all foreign dependence whatever.

1785 William Whipple, one of the signers, died. He was a native of New Hampshire, and employed several years in commercial voyages. In 1775 he was a representative from Portsmouth, and in 1777 was placed at the head of a brigade raised to oppose Burgoyne, which he commanded at the battle of Saratoga.

1794 Frederick William Steuben, the Prussian baron, died at Steubenville, N. Y., aged 61. He came to America from France in 1777, and joined the revolutionary army. His sound judgment and experience, attained in the army of Frederick the Great, was of incalculable advantage to the Americans in establishing discipline and a uniform system of manouvres.

1800 Matthew Young, an Irish bishop and mathematician, died.

1801 Deodat Guy Silvain Tancrede de Dolomieu, an eminent French geologist, died, of a disease taken during an imprisonment. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of his favorite science.

1806 The French under Murat entered Warsaw, the capital of antient Poland, which had been overawed by the Russian soldiery, kept there for the purpose.

1812 Battle of Tchatchovo; the Russians again defeated the French on the left bank of the Berezina. This was the last battle of consequence in Russia. Bonaparte fled the field,

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and was no more seen in any conflict during this campaign. His army was reduced to a wretched band of the shadows of men.

1825 Maximilian Sebastian Foy, a distinguished French officer and orator, died. His funeral was attended by thousands of his countrymen, and a monument erected to his memory.

1840 London enveloped in a dense fog, which arrested business in the city and on the river. Serious accidents and loss of life occurred. Such an event had not occurred before in 20 years; it was impossible to find the way along the streets without lighted flambeaux.

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511 Clovis, the conqueror of Gaul and the real founder of the French monarchy, died. He fixed the royal residence at Lusatia, the modern Paris, which was originally situated on the Isle of France in the Seine.

1268 Clement IV., (*Guy de Foulques*,) pope, died. He was a Frenchman, of great moderation, prudence and impartiality.

1290 Eleanor, queen of England, died. She was a Castilian princess, characterised as pious, prudent, and charitable; elegant in her person, and gentle in her manners.

1314 Philip IV., (*the Fair*) of France, died. He engaged in a long and bloody war with England, Germany and Flanders, and in a single engagement with the latter 25,000 of his enemies were slain.

1330 Roger Mortimer, earl of March, hanged near London. He was engaged as a principal actor in a complicated scene of guilt with Isabella queen of Edward II.

1378 Charles IV., emperor of Germany, died. His reign is famous for the *golden bull*, enacted by the diet of Nuremberg. He founded the university of Prague, and deserves the respect of the learned for the patronage he extended to literature.

1526 John de Medicis died aged 28; a warrior in the service of Francis I. of France, and surnamed the invincible.

1530 Thomas Wolsey, an English cardinal, died in disgrace.

From a butcher's boy he rose to be archbishop of York, and prime minister of England. He even aspired to the popedom. At the height of his fortune he had in his retinue 800 servants, among whom were ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty esquires. His expenses exceeded the revenues of the crown. All this he owed to the capricious favor of the king, Henry VIII., who suddenly stripped him of all his possessions.

1643 William Cartwright, an English dramatic poet, died.

1661 Brian Walton, an English bishop, died; editor of the Polyglot Bible, in 6 vols.

1662 Count d'Estrades took possession of Dunkirk, purchased by the French king of Charles II. of England.

1682 Prince Rupert, son of Frederick king of Bohemia, died. He acquired military fame in the English civil war, but is better known for his discoveries in the arts and sciences. He invented what is called after him princes' metal, and discovered the art of engraving in mezzotint.

1694 Marcello Malpighi, an Italian physician, died. His discoveries in Anatomy were curious and important. By his delicate dissections he found out the lobules of the liver, and the nature of the formation and mechanism of the kidneys, and of the veins and heart.

1695 Anthony Wood, a famous English antiquary, died.

1710 Battle of Villa Visciosa; the left wing of the allies under Staremberg defeated by the French and Spaniards under the duke de Vendome; but the victors instead of following the blow began to plunder the baggage; Staremberg with his right wing fought their left with such valor and perseverence till night, that they retired in disorder with the loss of 6000 killed, leaving him master of the field and all their artillery.

1759 William Dickins died at Kysoe, England. His life is remarkable for a single feat. While engaged in building the spire of a church, he fell from the height of 132 feet. In his descent he struck the battlements with such force as to fracture his leg and foot severely; and bring part of the stone work to the ground with him. He sustained so little injury in other respects, that he was soon enabled to reascend and finish his work. He lived 40 years afterwards.

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1775 Capt. Manly of Marblehead, in a privateer, took an ordnance brig from Woolwich containing a large brass mortar, several pieces of fine brass cannon, a large quantity of small arms and amunition, with all kinds of tools, utensils and machines necessary for camps and artillery; and a few days after three ships from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, with various stores for the British army.

1780 Maria Theresa, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary, and empress of Germany, died. She will ever rank high among illustrious women, and among those sovereigns who have been the benefactors of mankind.

1781 The British evacuated Dorchester on the approach of the Americans under Gen. Greene; by which all the rice plantations between the Edisto and Ashley rivers were saved to the Americans.

1792 David Dalrymple, lord Hailes, died. He was noted for his knowledge of law, and as an antiquarian, and was intimate with the most eminent men of the age.

1793 Anthony Peter Joseph Marie de Barnave, a French avocat, guillotined. He displayed great eloquence and strong powers of mind in the national assembly; but failing to keep pace with the terrorists, was imprisoned fifteen months, and finally brought to the block.——M. F. Duport du Tertre, guillotined at Paris; a modest and studious man, whose philosophical ideas led him to declare in favor of the revolution, in which he always displayed great moderation.——The Austrians under Wurmser defeated the French with great slaughter, and drove them beyond Strasburg. Loss of the French estimated at 15,000.——Battle near Lautern, the duke of Brunswick defeated the French in two attacks, with great slaughter.

1794 Caesar Bonesana Beccaria, an Italian philosopher, died. He published a treatise on crimes and punishments, which became a popular work, and was translated into various languages.

1807 The royal family and court of Portugal emigrated to Brazil, on the invasion of the Portuguese kingdom by the French.

1812 British schooner Subtle, in chase of the American privateer Favorite, upset in a squall and sunk before the Favorite could come to her assistance. All the crew pe-

rished.——The American troops, 1,400, embarked for the invasion of Canada, under Gen. Smyth.

1813 Giambattista Bodoni, a celebrated Italian printer, died. He was placed at the head of an establishment at Parma in 1766, which he made the first of the kind in Europe, and gained the reputation of having surpassed all the splendid and beautiful productions of his predecessors in the art.——Battle of Autosse between 950 Georgia militia and about 400 friendly Indians, and a body of Creek Indians. The Creeks were defeated with the loss of 200 killed, among whom was the Autosse and Talisse kings.

1814 The first newspaper printed by steam power. This was the *Times*, of London. The machine was the invention of a Saxon by the name of Kœnig, and printed at the rate of 1100 papers per hour.

1830 Revolt of Poland commenced at Warsaw, in consequence of the severe and insulting conduct of the grand duke Constantine. The insurrection extended quickly through the country, and into Lithuania and other parts of antient Poland.

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406 b. c. Euripides, the Greek tragic poet, died at Barmiscus, in Macedonia. He wrote 92 tragedies which were greatly esteemed, but of which only 19 are extant.

69 Andrew, one of the apostles, suffered martyrdom at Patræ in Achaia, upon the cross. He is the patron saint of Scotland.

1016 Edmund II. (*Ironside*) king of England, assassinated.

1292 John Baliol crowned king of Scotland at Scone, after swearing fealty to the king of England.

1603 William Gilbert, a learned English physician, died. He discovered some of the properties of the loadstone.

1654 John Selden, died; an English antiquary, historian and law writer, of most extensive learning.

1700 Battle of Narva; the Russians under Peter the Great defeated by the Swedes under Charles XII. The forces of the two armies were unequal; that of the Russians differently stated from 80 to 100,000, while that of the

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Swedes varies from 8 to 20,000. Charles had a horse killed under him, and was struck in the neck by a ball.

1750 Maurice of Saxe, marshal of France, died.

1751 Nicholas Boindin, a French dramatist, died. He left the pursuit of arms for that of literature, and became celebrated for his comedies.

1761 John Dollond, died; an eminent English optician, and inventor of the achromatic telescope.

1781 Theodore Tronchin, an eminent physician of Geneva, died. He was the pupil of Boerhaave, and the author of several medical works.

1782 Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris, between England and America.

1793 Treaty between the United States and the Creek Indians.

1793 Jean Pierre Brissot, guillotined; a very eminent Welch writer on philosophy, politics and legislation.—— William Lewis, died in the act of drinking a cup of French ale, called a *tumbler maur*. He made it a rule to read a certain number of chapters in the Bible in the morning, and to drink eight gallons of ale in the evening! He weighed 40 stone, and his bulk was enormous. A machine in the form of a crane was constructed to hoist him on the carriage, and to let him into his grave. He had drank beer enough in his day to float a 74 gun ship.

1801 Joseph Francis Maurice de Lascy, a Russian officer in the service of Austria, died. He gradually rose to a high rank by his talents displayed at several important battles.

1803 French port of St. Domingo evacuated by capitulation; the French under Rochambeau went as prisoners of war on board the British squadron, and the black prince Dessalines took possession. Almost all the whites that remained were massacred.

1811 British ship Rover captured French corvette Le Compte Reginaud, 14 guns, with a valuable cargo of sugar, coffee and spices. She had before belonged to the British navy.

1812 Harriet Newell, an American missionary, died at the Isle of France. She was a woman of great excellence of

character, who was the means of greatly exciting and extending the missionary spirit.

1828 John Bell, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, died. He was a leading member of the senate during the revolutionary war, and possessed great judgment, decision and integrity.

1830 The two Landers in descending the Niger, reached the sea, completing the discovery of that river; having ascertained that the Benin, the Nun and the New Calabar rivers, are all mouths of the great river Niger, with a direct communication with the Tschad lake.

1833 Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, an English statesman, died at Florence. He obtained great notoriety for his successful motion in the British parliament in 1809 for inquiring into the conduct of the duke of York as commander-in-chief.

1833 William Macleod Bannatyne, died, aged 90; a celebrated Scottish justice, one of the contributors to the Mirror and Lounger, and the last survivor of that phalanx of genius which shed a brilliant lustre on the periodical literature of Scotland near the close of the 18th century.

1838 Battle of Tampico; the Mexicans under Gen. Piedra, defeated by the federalists under Gen. Urrea, with the loss of 500.

EVERY DAY BOOK.

DECEMBER 1.

627 Battle of Ninevah; the Romans under Heraclius defeated the Persians after a contest from daylight to the eleventh hour; twenty eight standards were wrenched from the hands of the conquered, and the cities and palaces of Assyria were opened for the first time to the Romans.

1135 Henry I., king of England, died of a surfeit of lampreys! He is characterised as wise and valiant, and ranks among the most accomplished of the English kings.

1252 Blanche of Castile, queen of France, died. She married Lewis VIII. of France, after whose death she was regent of the kingdom during the minority of her son, and governed with spirit and ability.

1521 Leo X., (*John de Medicis*) pope, died. He was the patron of learning and learned men; but is to be remembered as the cause of the reformation, in attempting to raise money by an unlimited sale of indulgencies.

1581 Edmund Camprian, executed. He was a learned English writer, who became a Roman catholic, and was hanged for aiding the cause of the pope.

1640 Michael Vasconcellos, a Portuguese statesman devoted to the interests of Spain, was murdered during a political convulsion, and his body treated with ignominy.——Portugal, of which Philip II. of Spain had made himself master in 1580, became an independent kingdom by a revolution which placed John, duke of Braganza on the throne.

1666 James Ware, died, a celebrated antiquary and historian, of Ireland.

1722 Anna Louisa Karschin, a German poetess, born. She was deprived of almost every literary advantage by the peculiar circumstances under which she was placed, until she attracted the attention of some influential persons, who published some of her poems. She acquired the title of the *German Sappho*, and died in October, 1791.

Dec. 1.

1723 Susannah Centlivre, author of several English dramas, died. She was born in Ireland, and becoming an orphan at an early age, set out for London on foot. Her adventures were romantic. Several of her dramas still keep possession of the stage.

1750 A wager was decided at Malden, England, that five men could be buttoned within the waistcoat of a person who had died a short time previous, without breaking a stick or straining a button. Upon trial, the five persons were buttoned into the waistcoat, and two more with them. The person who wore it died at the age of twenty-nine, and weighed at that time of his death 646 pounds, and notwithstanding his corpulency, he was remarkably agile. There is a print representing the ludicrous appearance of the seven persons buttoned up in the vest.

1775 General Montgomery, having sent several small detachments into the country to strengthen his interest with the Canadians, proceeded with the residue to Point aux Trembles, where he joined Arnold and marched directly upon Quebec.

1789 Gen. Washington addressed a diplomatic letter from New York to his *great and magnanimous friend* Sidi Mohammed, emperor of Morocco, inclosing a copy of the new American constitution.

1793 M. Charles, having made some improvements on balloons, ascended at Paris in one filled with inflammable air, the first which had been so filled. He ascended to the height of 9,000 feet. His predecessors had only reached a few hundred feet.

1795 Battle of Mentz; the Austrians under Clairfait attacked and carried the French entrenchments, took 106 cannon, 200 amunition wagons and 2000 prisoners.——Kreutznach carried by storm twice by the French under Pichegru, who was at length obliged to retire by the Austrians.——At Lauterach two whole battalions of French were cut to pieces by the Austrians.

1797 Oliver Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, died, aged 71. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, for which he was a bold advocate, and was in the army of Gen. Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was remarkable for intrepidity, integrity, strong and bold conceptions, and great decision of character.

Dec. 1.

1803 Thomas Astle, an eminent English antiquary, died.

1808 Battle of the Samo-Sierra, a narrow pass which the Spaniards had fortified with 12,000 men and 16 pieces of cannon, which completely swept the road leading to Madrid. The French began the attack at daybreak. Three battallians scattered themselves over the opposite sides of the defiles and a warm skirmishing fire commenced. At this moment Bonaparte came up. He rode into the mouth of the pass, surveyed the scene for a moment, and perceiving that his infantry were making no progress, at once conceived the daring idea of causing his Polish lancers to charge right up the causeway in face of the battery. The smoke of the skirmishers on the hill sides mingled with the thick fogs and vapors of the morning, and under this veil the brave Krazinski led his troopers fearlessly up the ascent. The Spanish infantry fired as they passed them, threw down their arms, abandoned their guns, and fled.

1814 Action between American privateer schooner Kemp, of Baltimore, and 9 British merchantmen, several of which were captured.

1825 Alexander Paulowitz, emperor of Russia, died at Taganrog. His efforts to improve his country and people were unceasing and most extensive. It was during his reign that Russia was invaded by the most formidable army ever assembled in Europe, but which in a few months returned in the most wretched defeat ever known.

DECEMBER 2.

1549 Margaret de Valois, a French princess, died; noted for her learning, and the encouragement she gave to commerce, agriculture and the arts among her subjects.

1552 Francis Xavier, died; a French missionary, denominated the apostle of the Indies. He was one of the most zealous disciples of Ignatius Loyola; performed his mission in Hindostan, the Moluccas, and Japan, and was on the point of landing in China when he died.

1554 (47?) Ferdinand Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, died aged 63, leaving a character eminent for bravery and ability, but infamous for perfidy and cruelty.

Dec. 2.

1581 John Dee, an English mathematician and sorcerer, died. He was a man of uncommon abilities, learning and application, but deluded himself with experiments in the occult sciences, which he continued till he reached the age of 80.

1594 Gerard Mercator, a Dutch mathematician, died. He was self-educated, but attained great eminence, and published numerous valuable maps and charts which he engraved and published himself, and which have been of great use to his successors.

1615 Lewis de Berthon de Crillon, a French general and knight, died. He distinguished himself by his valor at the siege of Calas, at the age of 15, and during a long series of wars and perilous times displayed so much courage as to acquire the title of the brave Crillon.

1779 Alexander Albani died; a Roman cardinal, and a man of great merit.

1784 Francis Arnaud died; abbot of Grand Champs, in France, and distinguished by his literary labors.

1792 Frankfort treacherously given up to the Austrians, when 1300 Frenchmen were massacred by the Hessians, and several whose lives were spared had their hands cut off. ——The French under Dumourier took possession of Louvain.

1796 The adventurous Mungo Park departed from Pisania, 200 miles from the Gambia's mouth, to explore the interior of Africa.

1804 Napoleon Bonaparte inaugurated emperor of France at the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, and was enthroned with Josephine.

1805 Joseph Bernard de Chabert, a French navigator, astronomer and geographer, died. He lost his eye sight by intense application, but his powerful memory enabled him to make many additions to the stores of scientific facts.

1805 Battle of Austerlitz; the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austro-Russian armies, under Alexander I. and Francis I., who had united to check the ambition of Napoleon. The defeat was attended with the loss of 35,000 killed or drowned, 20,000 prisoners, and their whole pack of artillery.

Dec. 2.

1806 Bonaparte decreed at Posen, a monument to the French soldiers who fell at Ulm, Austerlitz and Jena.

1812 British again cannonaded Black Rock; the fire was returned with so much spirit that their batteries were entirely silenced.

1816 French general Vandamme, resident at Ghent, arrested and sent to Brussels.——Meeting of the citizens of London at Spafields; about 20,000 assembled to receive the report of Mr. Hunt, who had been appointed to present a petition to the prince regent, praying that two or three hundred thousand pounds should be appropriated out of the civil list fund for the relief of the poor. Only five thousand was granted, whereupon great disturbances took place.

DECEMBER 3.

69 B. C. The senate publish a general thanksgiving in the name of Cicero for preserving the city from the Catalinian conspiracy. It was the first that had ever been decreed to any man in the gown; all other thanksgivings having been appointed for some particular *service* only.

1154 Nicholas Breakspear, (Adrian IV.,) elected to the papal chair; the first and only Englishman who has worn the triple diadem. (*See Sept.* 1.)

1553 Pedro de Valdivia having conquered the greater portion of Chili and founded the city of conception, was attacked by the Araucanians, defeated and made prisoner.

1557 The bond or covenant signed at Edinburgh by the duke of Argyle and others, renouncing the *congregation of Satan, with all the superstitions, abominations and idolatry thereof.*

1610 The new bell of the cathedral church of Lincoln, called *Great Tom*, placed in the steeple of St. Mary. It is the largest bell in England, being seven feet in diameter at the mouth.

1647 Buonaventura Cavalieri, an Italian astronomer, died. He was the pupil of Galileo, and enjoyed a remarkable reputation in his day, but has descended to posterity solely through his method of *indivisibles*, one of the predecessors of the doctrine of fluxions.

Dec. 3.

1658 John Micrelius, professor of divinity at Stettin, died; a distinguished theological disputant.

1688 The abdication or flight of James II., and revolution in England.

1699 Capt. Dampier arrived at the island of Papua or New Guinea, in Australasia, and named its eastern extremity New Britain.

1758 Daring attempt to assassinate Joseph king of Portugal. It was for this offence that the Jesuits were expelled the kingdom and their property confiscated—a judgment perhaps unequal to the crime.

1787 Delaware adopted the federal constitution, being the first state to do so. (7th?)

1800 Battle of Hohenlinden; the Austrians under the archduke John, defeated by the French under Moreau in a severe snow storm, with great slaughter, and night alone saved them from complete destruction. The Austrians lost nearly the whole of their baggage, a great number of cannon and amunition wagons, 3 generals, and from 10 to 15,000 prisoners.

1809 Intelligence was received at London that the Ionian Isles, the principal of which are Zante, Ithaca and Cerigo, had submitted to the British. They form an independent state under the British government and contain about 200,000 persons, who carry on a considerable commerce.

1810 The French under Gen. Decaen surrendered the Isle of Man to the British Gen. Abercrombie, with 209 pieces of ordnance.

1812 The 29th bulletin of the retreating French army is dated at Molodechno, describing their severe privations.

1814 The mayor of Lyons in France published an order forbidding all artists to engrave or paint the likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte.

1815 John Carroll, first catholic bishop in the United States, died, aged 80. He was born in the state of Maryland, and educated in France, where he became a Jesuit. On his return to America he rose from a parish priest to the dignity of archbishop.

1821 Royal dance of Torches at Berlin, on the occasion of

Dec. 3.

the marriage of the prince royal with the princess of Bavaria.

1823 John Baptist Belzoni, one of the most eminent travellers in Egypt, died. He was an Italian, who came to England, where he obtained a subsistence by exhibiting feats of strength and activity at the amphitheatre. He was afterwards engaged in exploring and bringing to light the antiquities of Egypt.

1826 John Flaxman, the celebrated English sculptor died. His death is differently placed on the 7th and 9th.

1834 Simeon De Witt died, surveyor general of the state of New York. He had filled this office from the time of its establishment to that of his death, with the highest satisfaction and ability, and was distinguished for his attainments in astronomy, engineering and physical science.

1839 Frederick VI., king of Denmark, died. He was a benefactor to his country, which is indebted to him for the liberty of the press, emancipation from the last remains of feudal authority, abolition of the slave trade, in which Denmark set the example to the rest of Europe, reforms of the laws, the establishment of schools for general education, the introduction of popular representation, and system, order and economy in the financial affairs of the kingdom.

1839 Pope Gregory XVI. issued a bull for abolishing the slave trade; "urgently invoking all Christians of whatever condition, that none henceforth dare to subject to slavery, unjustly persecute, or despoil of their goods, Indians, Negroes, or other classes of men, or be accessories to others in so doing; and on no account henceforth to exercise that inhuman traffic by which Negroes are reduced to slavery, as if they were not men but automata, or chattels," &c.

DECEMBER 4.

1137 Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, died.

1139 Roger, prior of Hexham, died; author of a history of the campaign of the Scottish army under king David.

Dec. 4.

1214 William (*the Lion*) of Scotland, died. He confederated with Henry of England against his father, and his inconsiderate valor at the siege of Alnwick, as well as many other rash acts brought misfortunes on himself and disgrace upon his people.

1334 John XXII., (*James d'Eusse*) pope, died. He rose under the patronage of Charles II. of Naples. He attempted the suppression of the Cordeliers; was an active pontiff, and respected for his frugality, prudence and sanctity.

1642 John Armand du Plessis de Richelieu, a celebrated French cardinal and statesman, died. He was a man of great capacity and boundless ambition, whose ministry forms an era in the French government, and prepared the way for the power and grandeur of the reign of Lewis XIV.

1649 William Drummond, a Scottish poet and historian, died. He preceded Waller in polishing English versification.

1654 The expedition under Venables and Penn, sailed for America.

1664 The English under the duke of York destroyed 130 of the Bordeaux fleet.

1679 Thomas Hobbes, a celebrated English writer, died. He published his religious, political and moral principles in a complete system, which he called the *Leviathan.* It is said that few writings have had a more pernicious influence in spreading irreligion and infidelity than his, and yet that none of them were directly levelled against revealed religion.——John Birkenhead, died; professor of moral philosophy at Oxford, a zealous royalist and a popular courtier.

1680 Thomas Bartholine a learned Danish physician, died. He lost his library by fire, but that his pursuits might not be interrupted he was made librarian to the university. His works are chiefly medical.

1732 John Gay, a celebrated English poet, died; whose Fables will ever be admired. His play of the *Beggar's Opera* was received with greater favor than had ever been known on any former occasion.

1746 Genoa surrendered to the Austrians and was subjected to the most cruel contributions.

Dec. 4.

1777 Sir William Howe marched the British army from Philadelphia to Whitemarsh for the purpose of attacking Washington, but marched back again without making the attack.

1783 Washington took leave of the officers of the American army in New York.

1792 William Fordyce, an eminent Scottish physician and philanthropist, died.

1808 Charles Louis Fernow died, a distinguished German writer on the fine arts. His father was a common laborer, and his early years were those of a talented youth struggling with poverty and other difficulties. After finishing an apprenticeship as an apothecary, he maintained himself by portrait painting and teaching drawing; and finally devoted his attention to the history of the fine arts and Italian literature. His productions are valuable.—— Madrid, being invested by Bonaparte, surrendered. The Spaniards were disarmed, and the town filled with the French army. The pavement had been taken up; the streets barricadoed, the houses on the outskirts loopholed; but in a few days tranquility seemed completely re-established; the French soldiery observed excellent discipline; the shops were re-opened, and the theatres frequented as usual. Such is in most cases the enthusiasm of a great city.——The inquisition abolished by Bonaparte this day.

1815 Christian Godfrey Gruner, a celebrated German physician, died. He was one of the most prolific writers on medical science; having written 50 large works, and as many essays.

1823 Susan Huntington died at Boston; an intelligent American authoress, whose *Life of Wisner* has passed through several editions in Europe and America.

1826 Abraham Robertson, an eminent English astronomer, died.

1829 Abolition of the rite of suttee, or immolation of Hindoo widows on the funeral pile of their husbands; the British government interposed to prevent its continuance.—— Commencement of a revolution in Mexico; Bustamente, the vice president, issued a proclamation against the government of Guerero, demanding the resignation of his extraordinary powers.

Dec. 4.

1831 Gen. Torrijos, with 54 of his partisans, taken and executed at Malaga, in Spain.

1836 Richard Westall, an eminent English artist, died. He was the author of a great number of works and designs, and well known for his numerous beautiful illustrations of elegant literature.

1839 Samuel Butler, an English prelate, died. He was the author of various publications, and collected a library, valued at £30,000.

DECEMBER 5.

1056 Macbeth, usurper of the Scottish throne, slain by Macduff after a reign of 17 years.

1492 Columbus discovered the island of Hispaniola, called by the natives *Hayti*, or high country, from its mountains; *Quesqueya*, or the whole, from its dimensions; and *Bohio*, or housé, from its very superior civilization.

1518 John James Trivulci, marshal of France died. He was banished from Milan, his native country, and entered into the service of Charles VIII., under whom he distinguished himself repeatedly in battle.

1537 An order for the expulsion of all the gypsies from England.

1560 Francis II., of France, died, aged 17, after a reign of 17 months. He had lately married Mary, queen of Scots.

1639 Henry Wotton, an English statesman and poet, died, leaving many writings.

1712 Anne Mary de Tremouille Ursins died at Rome, aged 80. She was a woman of great powers of mind, who as maid of honor to the queen of Spain, possessed so much influence over the court as to give her the direction of the affairs of the nation.

1734 Peter Tillemans, died; a distinguished landscape painter of Antwerp, who settled in England and enjoyed there the patronage of the great.

1754 Battle of Leuthen, or Lissa; the Austrians and Saxons under Count Daun defeated by the Prussians under Frederick II. with the loss of 6,000 killed, 21,000 taken pri-

Dec. 5.

soners, 134 cannon, and 4000 baggage and amunition wagons.

1775 The Americans under Gen. Montgomery and Arnold appeared before Quebec.

1784 PHILLIS PETERS, known to the literary world by her miscellaneous writings, died at Boston. She was an African, who acquired the English language, and made some progress in Latin.

1788 Admiral GREIG, a Scottish naval commander in the service of Russia, was buried at Revel with great honors.

1792 JOHANN WOLFGANG THEOPHILUS MOZART, a celebrated German musician, died. His works will ever rank with those of the greatest masters.

1793 ARMAND GUY SIMON DE KERSAINT, a French count, and naval officer of high merit, beheaded at Paris.——JOHN PAUL RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE, a French protestant minister, guillotined for his bold and eloquent defence of the king.——Battle of Martigne; the French under Danican defeated by the Vendeans.

1795 JOHN BEWICK, died; an English engraver on wood, of great excellence; who with his brother carried the art to a state of perfection before unknown.

1806 The French under Murat crossed the Vistula and occupied Praga.

1808 WILLIAM HAWES, an English physician and philanthropist, died. He was the founder of the Royal Humane society, for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, strangulation or suffocation; an institution which has renewed the lives of thousands that would otherwise have perished.

1813 CHARLES JOHN MARIA DENINA, an Italian historian, died at Paris; the author of many excellent works.

1815 A foot-ball match at Carterhaugh, Ettrick forest, between the Ettrick men and the men of Yarrow. One party was backed by the earl of Home, the other by sir Walter Scott, sheriff of the forest, who wrote two songs for the occasion.

1819 FREDERICK LEOPOLD STOLBERG, a German writer, died. His works consist of travels, history, poems, dramas and translations.

Dec. 5.

1837 James Marshman, an eminent and learned baptist missionary, died at Serampore, aged 70. He was the son of a poor English weaver, who having received his education, went to India in 1799. He published a Chinese grammar, and a translation of the entire scriptures.

1838 The French evacuated the city of Vera Cruz. In an engagement between the French and Mexicans Santa Anna, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded so as to oblige an amputation of his leg.

DECEMBER 6.

884 Carloman, king of France, died.

1139 Alphonso I., king of Portugal, died; celebrated for the defeat of five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique.

1216 Hertford, in England, taken by the French under Louis, the dauphin.

1352 Clement VI., (*Peter Roger*,) pope, died. He was a doctor of the Paris university, and is represented by Petrarch as a worthy, generous and learned prelate; but is differently represented by others.

1527 Pope Clement VII. escaped in disguise from prison, although, by a treaty with the emperor Charles V., he would have been liberated the following day.

1540 Diet of Worms; conference between the popish and protestant divines; Melanchton and Eckius maintained the principal part of the dispute.

1541 Emperor Charles V. obliged by a storm to relinquish his attempt on Algiers and return to Europe.

1670 Henry Jenkins, an Englishman, died at the remarkable age of 169. He retained his faculties to the last, and was once examined in court on a circumstance that happened 140 years before. As he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him, and he was obliged to beg for a subsistence.

1672 Jasper Mayne died; an English divine, poet and dramatic writer.

1675 John Lightfoot died; an eminent English divine, distinguished as an able scholar and an eloquent orator.

Dec. 6.

1688 Flight of Mary d'Este, queen of James II. of England, with her child, afterwards the *Pretender*.

1718 Nicholas Rowe died; an eminent English poet and dramatic writer.

1726 Florent Carton d'Ancourt, an eminent French actor and dramatic writer, died. He was the author of 32 plays.

1734 Abigail Masham, the favorite of queen Anne, died; noted in the history of the time for her political intrigues.

1776 The capture of Rhode Island by the British under Gen. Clinton and sir Peter Parker. "It is called the *Eden of America*," says an English work, "and celebrated, (very naturally,) for the beauty of its women."

1787 La Perouse reached the Navigator's Islands in Polynesia.

1798 Turin and Piedmont relinquished to the French by the king of Sardinia.

1806 Thorn, in Prussia, taken by the French under marshal Ney, after a slight resistance.

1812 Boston privateer brig Montgomery, of 18 guns, captured British ship Surinam, 20 guns.

1815 A magazine at Dantzic containing 6000 pounds of powder, with filled bombs and shells, blew up, destroying 700 houses and killing upwards of 600 persons.

1834 Edward Irving, a celebrated and eccentric Scottish preacher, died. He was minister of the Caledonian church in London, and, by the force and eloquence of his discourses, attracted large congregations; the greatest orators and statesmen, the wealthy and fashionable hurried to hear him. But he became finally subject to the wildest vagaries, in respect to the *unknown tongues*, and was ejected from his place.

1835 Nathan Smith, an eminent lawyer of Connecticut, died at Washington. He was several years United States attorney for Connecticut, and senator in congress, and was respected for his integrity and ability.

DECEMBER 7.

424 B. C. The accession of Darius II. (*Nothus.*) This is also the date of the battles of Delium and Amphipolis, where Zenophon and Thucydides were present, and of the occupation of Cytheria by the Athenians.

43 B. C. MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, the celebrated Roman orator, statesman and philosopher, assassinated at his villa, by Popilius, at the instigation of Antony.

983 Otho II. (*the Bloody*) emperor of Germany, poisoned.

1154 Landing of Henry II. in England from France.

1626 JOHN DAVIES, an eminent English lawyer and poet, died. His works on legal subjects are numerous and valuable.

1641 RALPH BROWNRIG, bishop of Exeter, died. He had the hardihood boldly to advise Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his throne.

1672 RICHARD BELLINGHAM, governor of Massachusetts, died. He had exercised the offices of governor or deputy 23 years.

1683 ALGERNON SIDNEY, an English patriot and political writer beheaded at the age of 66.

1721 BERNARD ALBINUS, a celebrated German physician, died. He was professor at Frankfort and Leyden.

1741 Revolution in Russia.

1776 British under Cornwallis marched to Princeton.

1796 Washington met both houses of congress for the last time as president of the United States.

1799 Battle of Sediman, in Egypt; the French under Dessaix defeated 3000 Mamelukes and 10,000 Arabs under Murad Bey.

1805 Action off Cape St. Mary between the British ship Polyphemus, 64 guns, and Spanish ships Santa Gertruyda, with twelve hundred thousand dollars on board, and El Felix, valued at nearly one million, both of which were captured.

1812 Bonaparte in disguise with Caulincourt arrived at Wilna in a sledge.

1815 MICHAEL NEY, a French marshal, shot. His career under Bonaparte was distinguished during ten years, by great military skill and daring bravery. On the second restoration of the Bourbons he was condemned to death.

Dec. 7.

1822 JOHN AIKIN, an English surgeon, died; better known as a writer of great erudition. He edited the first twenty volumes of the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Athenæum*, various editions of the poets, and was one of the writers of the *General Biographical Dictionary* in 10 vols. quarto.

1832 VICTOR JACQUEMONT, a distinguished French naturalist, died at Bombay, aged 32.

1835 The rail road from Nuremberg to Furth, the first rail road in Germany, opened, and the journey made in 15 minutes. The monumental stone has the inscription: "Germany's first iron rail road, with steam power, 1835."

DECEMBER 8.

1315 Battle of Morgarten, or Ægeri, in Switzerland; the Austrian army of 20,000 under the archduke Leopold, defeated by 1600 mountaineers in the pass between the mountain and the lake.

1437 SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, died. He volunteered his assistance to tranquilize the church, and proposed the famous council, which consisted of 14,000 ecclesiastics and 16,000 nobles. His perfidy in allowing Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt, after giving them a passport of safety, armed against him the bravest of his subjects, and led to civil discord and bloodshed of sixteen years duration.

1493 *Isabella*, the first European town in America, founded by Columbus. All his men, provisions and utensils, were landed on a plain near a rock, on the island of Navidad, in the West Indies, and a fort erected. The town was named in honor of the Spanish queen, to whom the great navigator was much indebted.

1612 Great earthquake at Munster.

1643 JOHN PYM died; a celebrated English republican, distinguished for his virulence against Charles I.

1660 First time of the appearance of a female on the public stage; the character was Desdemona.

1677 NICHOLAS PAVILLON, an eminent French ecclesiastic, made bishop of Alet by Richelieu, and afterwards deposed, died in exile.

Dec. 8.

1691 Richard Baxter, a celebrated English nonconformist divine, died. He wrote a vast number of books; his practical works were collected in 4 vols. folio.

1695 Bartholomew d' Herbelot, a French orientalist, died. He wrote a *Universal Dictionary*, "containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the eastern world."

1709 Thomas Corneille, a French dramatist, died. He wrote 42 dramatic pieces, which were received with greater applause than those of his brother Peter, but have been lost and forgotten.

1741 Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator, died. He was a commodore in the Russian service, and was employed in exploring some of the northern coasts of America, where he died, after having made some important discoveries, among which was the strait that bears his name.

1745 John Roque, a French traveler, died at Paris. He published an account of his travels in Arabia Felix, Palestine and Syria.

1775 A number of American whaleboats under Capt. Manly captured three British ships with various stores intended for the army.

1776 Washington retreated across the Delaware. The British, on the same day, blocked up Com. Hopkins' squadron and a number of privateers at Providence.

1792 Henry Laurens, a patriot of South Carolina, died. He was distinguished for talent and activity, and succeeded Hancock as president of Congress. He was captured by the British on a mission to Holland, and confined a long time in the tower of London. At his death he left a property of about $250,000 to his son, on condition that he should burn his body on the third day after his death!

1803 Hippolytus Theodorovitch Bogdanovitch, a Russian poet, died. His poem of *Dushenka* procured him the favor of the queen and the whole nation. It is founded on the mythological story of Psyche, but so unlike any thing that had preceded it in that language that he immediately became the favorite of all classes.

1806 Andrew Dalsell, professor of Greek at Edinburgh, died; an amiable and a learned man.

1821 Ebenezer Cobb died at Kingston, Mass., aged 107. He was the cotemporary for ten years of Peregrine White,

Dec. 8.

the first born child of English parents in America. His mode of living was extremely simple, having tasted tea but twice in his life. He shrewdly remarked, a short time before his death, that it was very unusual for persons of his age to die.

DECEMBER 9.

493 B. C. Menenius Agrippa met the plebian seceders, encamped on the Mons Sacer, near Rome, and delivered to them there the memorable apologue of the belly and the members.

1150 A great frost in England mentioned by Matthew Paris, began on this day and continued about two months and ten days, so that "both foot and horse crossed the Thames." In that year all the prelates in council were shut up by king Stephen for refusing to crown his son; more remarkable for the appearance of Gratian's twenty-four years' labor, the *Decretals*.

1565 Pius IV., (*John Angelo de Medicis*,) pope, died. He was not of the Florence family, but brother of the famous marquis de Marignan, and distinguished as an ambassador. He evinced his zeal for the church by his enmity against the Turks and heretics.

1641 Anthony Vandyck, the celebrated Dutch painter, died. He was a pupil of Rubens, and excelled his master in delicacy of coloring. His pictures preserve in high perfection the dress and costume of the times.

1669 Clement IX., (*Julius Rospigliosi*,) pope, died of grief at the loss of Candia, which was taken by the Turks. His reign was disturbed by the schisms of the Jansenists.

1674 Edward Hyde, lord of Clarendon, died at Rouen, in France, in exile. His name is immortalized by the *History of the Rebellion*, a splendid monument of his genius and impartiality, which he finished in exile.

1683 John Oldham, an eminent English poet, died of small pox. His genius lay chiefly in satire.

1694 Paul Segneri died at Rome; a theological writer, and a popular preacher and active missionary of the Jesuits.

1708 John Higginson died; the first minister of Salem, Mass.

Dec. 9.

1798 John Reinhold Forster, an eminent English writer on natural history and philosophy, died at Halle, in Germany. He accompanied Cook in his second voyage round the world.

1804 The British under admiral Popham attacked fort Rouge at the entrance of Calais harbor with explosion vessels.

1808 The Chinese interdicted the English from trading until their soldiery were drawn from Macao.——The British rejected the French and Russian proposals for peace.

1811 Americans under Gen. Harrison left the battle ground at Tippecanoe, on their return to the United States.

1813 Battle on the Nieve, near Bayonne; the British under Gen. Hope attacked the French under Soult, without obtaining any decisive advantage.

1814 Joseph Bramah, a very ingenious English engineer and mechanist, died.

1816 The Bank of England commenced paying specie on one and two pound notes dated prior to 1812.

1824 Jose La Serna, viceroy of Peru, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Ayacucho, which put an end to his authority in that state. He commenced his career in the artillery, and served at Saragossa under the celebrated Palafox. His skill in the art of war did not avail him against the determined bravery of the revolutionists.

1824 (?) Battle of Ayacucho, in Peru, between the royalists under La Serna, 9,310, and the patriots, 5,780, under Sucre, which terminated in the total defeat of the former, who lost 1800 killed and their general taken prisoner. Loss of the patriots, 370 killed. This victory accomplished the delivery of Peru from the Spaniards.

1831 Disturbances in Ireland; the soldiers fired upon a mob of 2000 Irish; whereupon the mob rushed upon the soldiery and killed 19 out of 34.——Ibrahim Pasha completely defeated before St. Jean d'Acre.

1833 John Jebb, bishop of Limerick, died. He was an accomplished author, a learned theologian, and an amiable man. His publications, though not numerous, were of high merit.

1835 President's message reached Boston in 26 hours and 50 minutes from Washington. It was formerly announced as an instance of extraordinary speed that the message

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reached Boston in 64 hours. In 1841 the message reached New York in 8 h. 53 m., and probably was in Boston within another 8 hours. Dr. Franklin once expressed an opinion that the time would come when the mail might be conveyed from Philadelphia to Boston in a fortnight, and *perhaps* in a week. The regular time is now 24 hours.

DECEMBER 10.

590 B. C. The tenth day of the month Thanet was observed as a fast in memory of the investment of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. Zechariah promised the extinction of this day of grief, in joy and feasting, upon the restoration of the house of Judah, B. C. 518.

493 B. C. The immortal day when *tribunes* for the Roman people were first chosen; the anniversary also of their authority afterwards.

270 B. C. EPICURUS, the Athenian philosopher, died, on the 10th day of Gamelion, having three days before observed his 71st anniversary. He taught a rational philosophy and with his disciples lived conformably to the rules of wisdom and frugality, although his name is unjustly associated with folly and feasting. His academy was the best regulated society that had ever been seen.

536 Rome opened her gates to Belisarius; the garrison departed without molestation along the Flaminian way, and the city, after sixty years of servitude, was delivered from the yoke of the barbarians. Leutherius, the Gothic chief, was sent to bear the keys of the city to his imperial master.

1282 LLEWELLYN AP GRUFYDD, a Welsh prince, killed. He heroically resisted the invasion of Edward I. of England; but fell, and the liberty of his country perished with him.

1508 The league of Cambray formed against the Venitian power. The pope, the emperor of Germany, and the kings of France and Spain, were the parties to it.

1520 Luther destroyed the papal bull against himself, with the works of the anti-reformers, in a public fire behind the walls of Wittemberg.

1586 Elizabeth signed the warrant for the execution of Mary.

Dec. 10.

1626 Edmund Gunter, an English mathematician and astronomer, died. He distinguished himself by many important improvements in mathematical instruments for the use of navigation, &c.

1674 John Vaughan, an eminent English law reporter, died; "more admired for his talents than beloved for his courteous manners."

1681 The British Factor, Capt. Drew, arrived at Chester, on the river Delaware, from England, with settlers for Pennsylvania; they remained there all winter, the river having frozen over that night. She was one of the three ships that left England with the first settlers. One of them, the Amity, arrived before her; the third was blown off the coast to the West Indies, and did not arrive until the next spring.

1697 The peace of Ryswick, which had been signed in September, was proclaimed at Boston, and the colonies had repose from war. Some of the Indians continued their hostilities, but finding themselves unsupported by the French, they took measures for peace.——The population of New France, exclusive of Acadie, was 8,515, and could arm about 1000 men.

1747 Duncan Forbes, an eminent Scottish lawyer, died. He wrote chiefly on theological subjects.

1757 Breslau retaken from the Austrians by Frederick II. of Prussia. The Austrians lost 13 generals and 18,000 men prisoners.

1768 The royal academy of London instituted.

1792 John Joseph Sue died; professor of anatomy at Paris, and a writer on anatomy and surgery.

1801 Jonathan Battishill, an eminent English musical composer, died. "To a profound knowledge he added great taste and a fine imagination.

1807 Kingdom of Etruria dissolved and annexed to France.

1808 James Sullivan, governor of Massachusetts, died. He rose to great usefulness unaided by opulence or family connexions."

1809 Gerona in Spain surrendered to the French after a siege of six months.

1813 French under Soult endeavored to force the British un-

der Wellington to repass the Nieve, but were repulsed. ——The United States troops under Gen. McClure burnt Newark adjoining Fort George, destroyed that fort, removed the public stores, and retired to the south side of Niagara river.

1833 The house of assembly in Jamaica passed a bill for the abolition of slavery.

1834 Alexander Chalmers died; one of the most eminent biographers that Great Britain has produced. He commenced a laborious literary life in London, and no man, it is said, ever edited so many works for the booksellers. He published a *General Biographical Dictionary* in 32 vols.

1835 The fortress of San Antonio surrendered by the Mexicans to the Texans under Col. Milan; the captors found 1900 rounds of powder and ball, 24 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores &c.

1836 A decree of the queen of Portugal published, abolishing the slave trade in the Portuguese dominions.

DECEMBER 11.

361 Julian, the new emperor, made his triumphial entry into the eastern capitol, having traversed with victory the whole continent of Europe, from the Atlantic.

1282 Michael VIII. (*Palæologus*) emperor of Rome, died. He was regent of the eastern empire, and took advantage of his situation to assume the supreme power. He retook Constantinople, which had been 58 years under the power of the French, and labored to reconcile the eastern and western churches.

1620 The Plymouth adventurers, having sounded the harbor and found it fit for shipping, went ashore and explored the adjacent land, where they saw cornfields and brooks; and judging the situation to be convenient for a settlement, they returned with the welcome intelligence to the ship.

1652 Dionysius Petavius died; a French Jesuit of great erudition, and an author.

1697 Joachim Kuhnius, a learned Pomeranian, died. He

was principal of the college of Octingen, and acquired great celebrity by his publications.

1704 Roger L'Estrange, an English gentleman and scholar, died. He was unsuccessful in his enterprises in favor of Charles I.; but on the restoration he returned to England, and printed the first regular English newspaper, 1663, under the title of the *Public Intelligencer*. He was the author of some political tracts, and translations from different languages.

1718 Charles XII., of Sweden, killed; supposed to have been struck by a cannon ball in the trenches at Frederickshall, a fortress which he was then besieging near the bay of Denmark.

1747 Edmund Curl died, one of the characters mentioned in Pope's *Dunciad*. His character for morality was not without blemish, and he was highly injurious to the literary world, in his profession of book maker and seller, by his piracies and forgeries. He lost his ears in the pillory, by sentence of the law, for issuing obscene publications.

1753 The dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier as he was distributing pay to about 300 in the court yard of his palace. The assassin seated himself in the chair of state, and was taking measures to secure his power, when he was shot with a carbine.

1756 Theodore Newhoff, king of Corsica, died in England, where he had been long confined in prison for debt.

1794 Assault on the works of Nimeguen, a strong city of Holland; Gen. Busche, of the allies, was killed by an 8 lb. cannon ball.——Battle of Roussilon; the Spaniards and Portuguese defeated the French, killed 800, took 600 prisoners, and 50 cannon.

1806 Saxony erected into a kingdom under Frederick Augustus by the treaty of Posen, between Bonaparte and the elector.

1807 The Dutch fleet burnt at Greisse, in Java, by the British squadron under sir Edward Pellew.

1812 Wilna entered by the Russians, where they found vast magazines, 30 cannon, upwards of 5000 in the hospitals, including some distinguished officers, and took about 10,000 prisoners.

Dec. 11.

1813 The French under Soult again repulsed in an attempt to force the British under lord Wellington to repass the Nieve.

1816 Indiana admitted as a new state into the union of the United States.

DECEMBER 12.

404 B. C. DARIUS II., (*Nothus*,) king of Persia, died, after a reign of nineteen years, and was succeeded by Artaxerxes Mnemon, his son. Cyrus the younger, another of his sons, carried on several successful wars during the reign of Darius.

1600 JOHN CRAIG, a Scottish ecclesiastic, died. He was at first a Dominican, and by his talents recommended himself to cardinal Pole. But, becoming a heretic, narrowly escaped being burnt. He afterwards became the coadjutor of Knox, the great reformer.

1653 Oliver Cromwell declared lord protector of England for life, and the same day dissolved the convention called Barebones's parliament, by the corporal of the guard and a file of soldiers.

1671 VOPISCUS FORTUNATUS POLEMPIUS, a Dutch physician and professor at Louvain, died, leaving several valuable works.

1676 WILLIAM MORICE, a learned Englishman, died; secretary of state under Charles II.

1680 The extraordinary comet of this year observed all over Britain.

1685 JOHN PELL died; an English divine, and very eminent mathematician.

1688 James II., of England, made his escape from London.

1731 JOHN HORSLEY died; author of a very learned and excellent work entitled *Britannia Romana*; being an ample account of the vestiges of the Romans in Britain.

1757 COLLEY CIBBER, poet laureate to George II., died. He was also a very noted comedian. He wrote a curious apology for his life.

1764 JOHN OTHO TABOR died at Frankfort. He was a native

of Lusatia, became counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and wrote several works on law.

1776 The neighborhood of Philadelphia having became the seat of war, congress adjourned to Baltimore.

1777 Albert Haller, an eminent Swiss physician, died. He was a voluminous writer, and one of the most acute, various and original men that have appeared since Boerhaave.

1781 Action between the British fleet, 12 sail under Kempenfelt, and a French convoy, protected by 19 heavy ships of the line, and 2 armed *en flute*. Of the merchantmen 20 were captured, having on board 1100 troops and about 600 seamen, besides valuable cargoes of military stores, cannon, &c.

1782 Action between British ship Mediator, and American ship Alexander, 24 guns, Capt. Gregory, and French ship Menagerie, 212 men, laden with powder, naval stores, &c. The two latter were captured without any loss on the part of the British.

1783 John Scott died; an English quaker poet, called the poet of Arnwell.

1787 Pennsylvania (the second state) ratified the constitution of the United States.

1789 Richard Alton, an Austrian general, died. He commanded in the low countries, in 1787, and though a strict disciplinarian and a man of bravery, betrayed so much weakness during the insurrection in Brabant that he was sent for to answer charges, and died on the journey.

1793 Battle of Mans; the royalists of La Vendee defeated with great slaughter by the French under Marceau.

1804 John Boydell died; a most distinguished encourager of the arts of painting and engraving in England.

1809 Action at night between British sloop Trincomale, and French privateer Iphigene. The sloop was blown up and all on board but 2 perished; the privateer had her side stove in and her masts forced out by the shock, and lost 115 men.

1822 Napoli di Romania, the antient Nauplia, surrendered to the Greeks, after a long and tedious blockade, during which the Turkish garrison were reduced to feed on the

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corpses of their companions. The crescent had been flying on the fortress uninterruptedly since 1714, at which time it was treacherously given up to the Coumourgi, and made the seat of Turkish government for the Morea.

1830 Benjamin Constant, a distinguished French author, and one of the greatest orators of his day, was honored with a magnificent funeral.

1834 The Carlists of Spain under Gen. Eraso, defeated at Soraida by the troops of the queen under Gen. Mina.—— The government of Greece transferred from Napoli to Athens.

1836 John Davidson, an English traveler, murdered by the El Hareb tribe of Africans, on his way to Tombuctoo. He commenced traveling in 1826, and had visited North and South America, India, Egypt as far as the second cataract, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany, and had proceeded to within 25 days' journey of the city of Tombuctoo. He was conversant with the different languages of the east and possessed extraordinary enterprise and great accomplishments as a traveler.

1838 Charles Philip Wrede, a Bavarian field marshal, died. He distinguished himself under Bonaparte in the war against Austria, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wagram. In the celebrated Russian campain he commanded, with great credit, the Bavarian contingent army.

DECEMBER 13.

405 b. c. Battle of Ægospotami. This celebrated Spartan victory of Lysander over a vast Athenian fleet, happily closed the 27 years' war in the Peloponesus. Conon fled to Cyprus, and the admiral took possession of Athens in the following spring.

126 b. c. A league of friendship referred to the Roman senate assembled in the temple of Concord, on behalf of the Jews, who had sent three ambassadors with a shield of gold as a mark of confederacy.

1250 Frederick II., emperor of Germany, died. He was successful in his wars against the Saracens, but was forced

to return to wage war with the pope, whom he also conquered. He was deposed, however, in 1245 by Innocent IV.

1254 Innocent IV. (*Sinibaldi de Fiesque*) pope, died. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederick of Germany, whom he excommunicated and deposed. He was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat as a mark of dignity.

1502 A water spout at Porto Bello greatly alarmed the Spaniards. Ferdinand Columbus says "If they had not dissolved it by saying the gospel of St. John, it had certainly sunk whatsoever it fell upon."

1521 Emanuel (*the Great*) king of Portugal, died. He distinguished himself by the liberal manner in which he patronised commercial enterprises, by which the cape of Good Hope was rounded, and Brazil visited.

1542 James V., of Scotland, died. He assumed the government at the age of 17, and was admired for his virtues.

1545 The great council of Trent opened.

1565 Conrad Gesner, a Swiss botanist, died. It has been said that botany owes to him its very existence as a science.

1577 Drake sailed from Plymouth, England, in the Golden Hind, on his voyage round the world, which he was the second navigator that accomplished.

1621 Robert Cushman having visited the colony at Plymouth with supplies, took in a cargo of beaver skins and clapboards, the first export from New England, which was valued at £500. The vessel was captured and carried into France.

1642 New Zealand discovered by Tasman.

1648 In order to enforce an ordinance of Cromwell, Capt. Bethan was appointed provost marshal, "with power to sieze upon all ballad singers, and to suppress stage plays."

1729 Anthony Collins died; an English polemical writer, whose numerous works were warmly attacked by the orthodox writers of the day.

1737 John Strype died, aged 94; an English divine, industrious as a historian and biographer.

1738 Philip Frowde died; a writer of English and Latin poetry, and of tragedy.

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1754 MAHOMET V., emperor of Turkey, died. He was more eminent for his pacific disposition than for his military exploits.

1769 CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT GELLERT, a German comic poet, died.

1775 Congress first determined to build a navy, to consist of 5 frigates of 32 guns, 5 of 28 guns, and 3 of 24 guns.

1776 American Gen. Lee surprised and made prisoner by a British patrole in New Jersey.

1783 PETER WARGENTIN died; a learned Swede, who published tables for computing the eclipses of Jupiter's satelites.

1784 SAMUEL JOHNSON, the English lexicographer, died; a writer of great eminence and celebrity.

1788 CHARLES III., king of Spain, died. His policy was censured for endangering the Spanish empire in America by supporting the independence of the British colonies. ——DAVID MACBRIDE, an Irish physician of great celebrity, died. His *Theory and Practice of Medicine* was formerly in great request.

1797 LEWIS LE GENDRE, a prominent actor in the French revolution, died. He proposed in the Jacobin club that the body of the king should be cut into 84 pieces, and one sent to each of the departments.

1803 FRANCIS LEWIS, one of the signers, died, aged 90. He was a merchant, of New York, had visited Russia, and was employed in the importation of military stores, and other secret services.

1809 Desperate action between British frigate Junon, 40 guns, Capt. Shortland, and three French frigates of 88 guns in all. The Junon was captured, after losing 90 men killed and wounded; among the latter was the captain, who received several shots before surrendering. His vessel was so much shattered that the French burnt her the next day.

1813 Battle near Bayonne, between the French under Soult, and the allies under Wellington, in which the former were defeated and driven into the city with the loss of 6,500 men. British loss about half the number.

DECEMBER 14.

402 Anastasius I., pope, died. He reconciled the eastern and western churches, and was much respected for his sanctity and virtue.

628 Pilgrimage of the emperor Heraclius at Jerusalem.

1417 John Oldcastle, "the good lord Cobham," the first author and the first martyr of the reformation, burnt at London.

1622 Valentine Smalcius, a celebrated Socinian writer, died at Cracow.

1624 Charles Howard, an intrepid English admiral, died. He commanded the English fleet at the defeat of the Spanish armada.

1681 Francis Vavasseur, a French Jesuit, died; distinguished as a teacher of rhetoric and belles lettres at Paris, and as a lecturer on the Scriptures.

1704 Joseph Duche de Vancy, died; a French poet, author of several scripture tragedies.

1710 Henry Aldrich died; an eminent English scholar, divine, architect and musician.

1713 Thomas Rymer, a famous English antiquary, died.

1715 Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, died; a celebrated polemical writer against popery.

1716 William Trumbull died; an English statesman, ambassador to France and afterwards secretary of state.

1735 Thomas Tanner, a learned English antiquary, died, leaving behind him a valuable work, upon which he had been employed 40 years.

1759 Prof. Braun ascertained the congelation of quicksilver.

1774 The citizens of New Hampshire attacked and carried the king's castle, and removed the powder.

1775 Gen. Howe ordered the old North Meeting and 100 other wooden houses, to be taken down in Boston and used for fire wood.——British lord Dunmore defeated by the Americans at Norfolk, Va.

1776 British overran New Jersey.

1780 Ignatius Sancho, an African author, died at London, aged 51. He was born on board of a slave ship. His *Letters* possess great originality. (15?)

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1781 Gen. Greene informed the board of war that he had been unable to advance on the British for ten days for want of amunition; that he had not paper with which to make returns, no camp kettles, &c.; that he lay within a few miles of the enemy and had not six rounds per man; that he had been seven months in the field without taking off his clothes one night.

1782 British under Gen. Leslie evacuated Charleston, S. C., and embarked under cover of the king's ship Caroline. The Americans under Gen. Wayne took immediate possession of it.

1785 John Baptist Cypriani, a famous Italian painter, died. He settled in England, but his numerous pieces were spread over Europe by the graver of Bartolozzi.

1789 Caleb Elliott died of starvation. He was a visionary enthusiast who imagined that he was called upon to fast 40 days, and actually lived 16 days without food of any kind, having refused all sorts of sustenance.

1792 Arthur Lee, an American statesman, died. He was an ardent friend of the rights of the colonies, which he rendered essential services as agent at London, and afterwards as minister with Franklin in France. He is represented as a man of uniform patriotism, sound understanding, great probity, plain manners and strong passions.

1797 Great earthquake at Cumana; more that four-fifths of the city was entirely destroyed, and a number of persons perished.

1799 George Washington, the American hero and statesman; the man on whom, in times of danger, every eye was turned and all hopes were placed, expired without a struggle, at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age.

1803 The British under Maj. Gen. Wellesly, since lord Wellington, carried by storm the almost impregnable fortress of Gawilghar, in the East Indies.

1814 British flotilla of 45 boats with 1200 men and 43 cannon captured several American gun boats on lake Borgne near New Orleans, manned by 23 guns and 182 men, after an action of about three hours.

1815 The prince regent of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro, proclaimed the Brazils to be a separate kingdom.

Dec. 14.

1829 Commencement of a civil war in Chili, by an action between the armies of Luctra and Pietro, in which the latter were defeated.

1816 Charles Stanhope, an English statesman, died. He is better known by his numerous mechanical inventions, and as a man of science.

1826 Conrad Malte-Brun, a Danish poet, political and philosophical writer, and geographer, died at Paris. He was forced to leave his own country for the tendency of his writings to liberty.

DECEMBER 15.

337 B. C. Timolegn, an illustrious Corinthian, died at Syracuse. He went to the assistance of the Syracusans against the tyrant Dionysius, and became there a most benevolent and popular character.

215 B. C. Hieronymus, tyrant of Syracuse, slain. From his fall is dated the three years' siege of Marcellus, and the death of Archimedes at the end of it.

168 B. C. Antiochus Epiphanes set up his *abomination*, the statue of Jupiter, in the sacred temple, it being the anniversary of his own birthday.

533 Tribonian began the *Digests*, or *Pandects*, that astonishing labor, which condensed within fifty books a body of three million sentences from dead civilians, and which he finished by the aid of seventeen associates in exactly three years.

882 John VIII., pope, died. He held a council at Troyes, but was called back to Italy by the invasion of the Saracens, who were so successful that they obliged him to pay an annual tribute. Three hundred of his letters are preserved.

1347 Abdication and exile of Rienzi the Roman tribune.

1582 The Gregorian style adopted at Paris, omitting ten days.

1683 Izaak Walton, an English writer, died, aged 90. He acquired a fortune and occupied his time in writing and angling; his little treatise called the *Complete Angler* is unique.

Dec. 15.

1692 GEORGE ADAM STRUVIUS died; professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor of the king of Saxony.

1715 GEORGE HICKES died; an English divine, antiquary, critic, and polemical writer of great learning and abilities.

1725 JOHN JOHNSON, an English nonjuror divine, died. Although promoted to various dignities in the church, he entertained a contempt for its articles and liturgy.

1745 Battle of Kesseldorf; the Prussians under the prince of Anhalt defeated the Austrians and Saxons, who lost 3,000 killed and 6,500 prisoners.

1764 ROBERT LLOYD, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, died in the Fleet prison.

1771 BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET, a distinguished poet and naturalist, died.

1778 French admiral count D'Estaing arrived from America at St. Lucia and attacked unsuccessfully the British fleet and batteries in the bay of Grand Cul de Sac, in which he sustained great loss.

1782 WILLIAM FRANCIS BERTHIER, a French Jesuit, died; known as the conductor for many years of the *Journal de Travaux*, royal librarian and preceptor of Lewis XVI. ——American ship Commerce, 16 guns, Capt. Truxton, engaged a British brig of 18 guns and a schooner of 14 guns; he was obliged to make off on the appearance of two other British vessels. He saved his convoy, and they all arrived at St. Thomas's in safety, a few hours after the action.

1794 CARRIER, PINARD and GRAND MAISON guillotined at Paris. The former was noted for his refined cruelty to the numerous victims which power placed in his hands. On the fall of the mountain party he was consigned to punishment, which he well merited.

1810 SARAH TRIMMER, an English authoress, died. She is well known by her various works designed for the use of children.

1831 HANNAH ADAMS, an American authoress, died. She was a native of Massachusetts, a woman of great excellence and purity of character, and a writer of very fair reputation. Her monument is to be seen in the Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston.

Dec. 15.

1834 Andrew Frank, a colored man, died at Johnston, R. I., aged 104.

1836 The United States post office, the patent office and the Washington city post office, together with the contents of the two latter, destroyed by fire. In the patent office were 7,000 models of patents, out of 10,000 which had been granted by congress; 163 large folio volumes of records; 26 portfolios containing 9,000 drawings, many of them beautifully executed and valuable.

1837 John Cox died aged 85. He was a captain in the naval service of Virginia in the early part of the revolutionary war, and was one of the most efficient and distinguished patriots during the contest.

1837 Philip Sing Physic, a Philadelphia physician and surgeon of great eminence, died, aged 70. He was long a celebrated professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Pennsylvania.

DECEMBER 16.

714 Pepin (*the Fat*) mayor of Paris, died; a man of wisdom and vigor.

1215 A special excommunication of the English barons fulminated at Rome, and towered London laid under an interdict.

1515 Alfonzo Albuquerque died, Portuguese viceroy of India, surnamed *the Great*, and the *Portuguese Mars.*

1653 William Gouge died; a minister of the famous assembly of divines, and appointed one of the annotators of the Bible.

1656 Edmund Wingate died; an English writer on arithmetic and mathematics.

1687 William Petty, an eminent English physician, died; chiefly celebrated for his knowledge in mathematics and mechanics, and for his writings on political arithmetic.

1703 Julius Mascaron, a most eminent preacher, died. His eloquence was astonishing, and it is related that his preaching had such an effect upon the Huguenots, that of 30,000 Calvinists which he found on coming to the see of Agen, 28,000 forsook their church.

Dec. 16.

1710 Gerona, the key of Catalonia in Spain, surrendered to the French.

1723 JOHN TRENCHARD died; an eminent English patriot and political writer.

1745 PETER FRANCIS GUYOT DES FONTAINES died; a French critic, historical writer and translator.

1767 JAMES GRAINGER, a Scottish physician and poet, died in the West Indies.

1770 ROGER LONG, an eminent English astronomer, died.

1773 Destruction of 340 chests of tea in Boston harbor by a party of citizens disguised as Indians. There is still at least one survivor of that event.

1782 The British burnt fort Arbuthnot and a new fort on Sullivan's island.

1783 WILLIAM JAMES died; an English baronet, who rose from the humble occupation of a ploughboy to the chief command of the East India company's marine forces.

1788 Oczakow taken from the Turks by storm by the Russians under prince Potemkin, who had about 1000 killed in the assault.

1798 THOMAS PENNANT died; an Englishman of eminent knowledge in natural history and antiquities, and the author of a number of valuable books.

1800 Convention of the northern powers of Europe for an armed neutrality, signed at St. Petersburgh between Russia and Sweden.

1809 ANTHONY FRANCIS FOURCROY died; a very eminent French writer on chemistry, and a member of the Institute.

1832 ROBERT C. SANDS, an American author and editor, died. He was a man of genius, a scholar, and an elegant writer.

1835 The coldest day on record, from sunrise to sunset. The thermometer ranged from 12° to 16° below zero all day, in the vicinity of Boston. The winter was remarkable for the lowness of its mean temperature, the number of extremely cold days, and the great quantity and long duration of snow.——Great fire in New York, the most destructive that ever took place in this country, by which the entire seat of the greatest commercial transactions of

the city, was destroyed. The number of buildings destroyed was 529, including the Merchant's Exchange, valued at $150,000, and the Garden street church $50,000. The total loss was estimated at $17,000,000.

DECEMBER 17.

546 The Goths under Totilla captured and plundered Rome.

1413 William Gascoigne, a noted English judge, died. His opinions, arguments and decisions occur in the old law reports.

1468 The first book printed in England bears this date at Oxford, and contains 41 quarto leaves.

1500 Columbus was introduced at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella at Grenada.

538 Luther notes in his *Table Talk*, that he invited the singers and musicians to supper. "I always loved music; who so has skill in this art, the same is of good kind, and fitted for all things,"—a divine saying.

1593 Henry May, an English mariner, returning from the East Indies was wrecked on the islands of Bermudas, and was the first Englishman who set foot on those islands. The carpenter's tools having been saved, they built a cedar bark of about 18 tons, payed the seams with lime and turtle's fat, procured some rigging from the ship, and put in thirteen live turtles for provisions, when, having remained there nearly five months, they sailed for Newfoundland.

1615 Jacob le Maire, in his voyage to the straits, reports that he found this day at Port Desire, a skeleton of nearly 11 feet in length, entombed.

731 Robert Bolton died; an English puritan, distinguished for his learning and eloquence, and whose high reputation is sustained by his numerous writings.

719 Aurora borealis first noticed in this country, and filled the people with alarm and consternation. It was of course viewed as a sign of the last judgment.

724 Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's hospital, London, died. He rose from poverty, to great wealth as a bookseller, by

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extreme penuriousness, and just lived to see his hospital roofed in, having dedicated it to charitable purposes.

1742 Francis Joseph de Beaupoil de Saint-Aulaire, an ingenious French poet, died aged 100. He wrote much in the manner of Anacreon, and it is remarkable that his best pieces are those of his old age, when he had reached his 90th year.

1788 The thermometer at Leipsic fell 27 deg. below zero.

1807 Milan decree issued by Bonaparte, denationalizing all such vessels as should submit to the British order in Council.

1808 Charles Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, died. He was a statesman of profound ability, but extremely unpopular, who rose from obscurity to wealth and rank.

1812 Mississinewa, an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis, attacked by 600 Americans under Col. Campbell. The town was burnt, with several others in the vicinity.——British attacked Darby, Vt., and burnt the barracks and store houses, and carried off considerable quantities of stores.

1830 Simon Bolivar, a distinguished South American general, died. He headed the revolution of the provinces against the mother country, and having achieved their independence was elected president of Colombia.

1832 Prof. Zahn discovered a city buried under the lava, between Vesuvius and Pompeii.

DECEMBER 18.

69 Vitellus abdicated the Roman empire, which "he had received against his will." The next day he desired to restore the dagger of his authority.

1551 George Martinusius (*Visinovitsch*) governor of Transylvania, assassinated by order of Ferdinand, king of the Romans and of Hungary. He was a native of Croatia, who rose from the humble occupation of a lighter of stoves.

1555 John Philpot, archdeacon of Winchester, an English reformer, convicted of heresy and burnt at Smithfield.

1665 Benedict Varchi died; professor of morality at Padua,

and distinguished for the purity and elegance of his language and writings.

1674 Gabriel Cossart died. He assisted Labbe in his grand collection of Councils, which occupied 28 vols. folio.

1678 Robert Nanteuil, a celebrated French engraver and designer, died.

1682 Heneage Finch, lord high chancellor of England, died. He was distinguished for his wisdom and eloquence.

1686 Edward Bendlowes, an English poet, died in great want, the result of imprudence.

1692 Vitus Ludovicus de Sechendorf, a learned German, died; author of several works, among which is the best account of Luther.

1708 John Lovelace arrived at New York from England, as governor of the province.

1714 Cæsar d'Estrees, a French cardinal, died; an able negotiator and a benevolent man.

1733 John Potenger died; an English poet and miscellaneous writer.

1733 Emanuel Matti died; a Spanish poet of eminence, and member of the Arcadia at Rome.

1745 The Prussians under Frederick II. entered Dresden. They captured the younger sons of the king of Poland, and took 415 officers and 1500 men prisoners.

1760 Charles Hayes, an ingenious English mathematical writer, died.

1771 Philip Milla, an eminent Scottish botanist, died. He had charge of the Apothecary company's physic garden at Chelsea, where he was visited by Linnæus.

1778 The French under Count d'Estaing made another attack upon the British batteries at Grand Cul de Sac, St. Lucia, and after being three times repulsed were compelled to retire with the loss of 400 killed and 1100 wounded.

1787 Soame Jenyns, an English theological writer, died, aged 83. His writings are distinguished by purity of language, elegance of diction and critical knowledge.—— New Jersey, the third state, adopted the constitution of the United States.

1793 Toulon, which had revolted from the Convention, after

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sustaining a murderous siege, was attacked by the revolutionists with a tremendous charge upon the fortifications. The English redoubt, defended by three thousand men and 20 pieces of cannon and several mortars, was carried in the space of an hour: and the town after being bombarded ten hours incessantly, was evacuated by the allies. Great efforts were made to carry away as many of the inhabitants as possible, but several thousand were left to the fury of their countrymen, who showed no mercy.

1799 Burial of Washington.

1803 John Godfrey Herder, a German theological writer, died. Some of his writings have been translated.

1807 Counter declaration by the king of England against the emperor of Russia, and an order in council issued for granting letters of marque and reprisal against Russia.

1809 Alexander Adam, an eminent Scottish teacher, died. His *Roman Antiquities* is still in extensive use.

1810 Lucien Bonaparte with his family and a suite of thirty-five persons arrived at Plymouth, England, and voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the British government.

1812 Bonaparte arrived at Paris from his disastrous campaign in Russia.——Americans under Col. Campbell attacked in their camp on the Mississinewa, by the Indians, and after an action of about an hour were compelled to retire.

1820 Guiseppe Bonzaniga, royal sculptor at Turin, died. By a persevering application of 40 years he raised the art of carving in wood and ivory to a high degree of perfection, and founded an establishment from which numerous works of art have been produced that are much sought for in all Italy, and valued by connoisseurs.

1832 Philip Freneau, a poet of the American revolution, died in New Jersey, aged 80. His poems were collected in two volumes and have gone through several editions.

1832 Treaty of navigation and commerce concluded at St. Petersburgh, between the United States and Russia.

DECEMBER 19.

69 The Roman Capitol burnt by Vitellus.

1567 The Burghley papers state from the diocesan's certificate, that there were then in London and its immediate vicinity, 3,838 Dutchmen, 720 Frenchmen, 137 Italians, 10 Venitians, 56 Spaniards, 25 Portuguese, 2 Grecians, 2 Blackmores, 1 Dane, and but 58 Scots.

1675 Attack on Narragansett, by the united forces of the New England colonies. The Indians who had been stirred up by Philip for the purpose of a general extermination of the English colonies, had been overtaken in their depradations by an early winter, and fortified themselves in a swamp, in the midst of the Narragansett country. The fort was raised upon a kind of island of five or six acres, in the midst of a marsh, and was strongly defended by palisades and a hedge of nearly a rod in thickness. The ordinary entrance was upon a tree over a place of water. But at one corner was a gap made up only by a tree about four or five feet from the ground, but this was defended by a blockhouse opposite. By singular good fortune the English came upon this very spot after a night's march through a storm, with no other covering than a moist fleece of snow and immediately rushed into the fort. The first who entered were immediately shot down; but having gained an entrance, and withstood the first fire of the Indians, they poured in amain, and made such havoc with their enemies that they soon had possession of every part of the house. The wigwams to the number of five or six hundred were fired. The loss of the Indians on this occasion was by their own account 1000 fighting men; the loss of old men women and children could not be estimated, as they mostly perished in the flames. The loss of the English was 80 killed. The fortune of the English was almost miraculous. For without the assistance of a traitor Indian they could not have found the fort, and their arriving at the entrance at once saved them a long journey. Besides there fell such a snow the next day that they could not have passed through it in some weeks, and this was followed by a sudden thaw which rendered the swamp inaccessible. The English were obliged to return 16 miles that night, with their dead and wounded men, a difficulty scarce to be believed, and not to be paralleled in any former age. The blow

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was irreparable to the Indians, who were deprived of their homes and provisions.

1728 White Kennet, an English prelate, died. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and made a valuable collection of manuscripts.

1753 Styan Thirlby, a very ingenious and learned English critic, died. He edited the works of Justin Martyr.

1777 Washington moved his troops from the Swedes-ford to Valley-forge, 16 miles from Philadelphia, where he hutted them. They were in great want of shoes and stockings. At one time his army was without bread four days; on the fifth day two regiments refused to perform duty, but finally returned to order on the prudent conduct and persuasion of Washington.

1793 The French troops entered Toulon, when such of the inhabitants as had favored the allies either put a period to their own existence or perished by the guillotine or musket.

1799 Charles Joseph Panckoucke, an eminent Parisian printer, died. He acquired great celebrity as an author and a man of letters, as well as by the excellence of his printing.

1807 Frederick Melchoir, baron de Grimm, died. He is indebted for his fame to a correspondence with the duke of Saxe Gotha, from Paris, which was published in 16 vols.

1813 David Hartley, an English philanthropist, died. He is distinguished also as a politician and projector. In parliament he steadily opposed the war with the colonies, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Dr. Franklin at Paris.——Fort Niagara captured by the British, who took the Americans by surprise. In the fort were 250 men and 25 cannon.——Lewistown and Tuscarora village, near fort Schlosser, were burnt by the Indians.

1815 Benjamin Smith Barton, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, died. He held the professorships of natural history and botany, afterwards of materia medica, and succeeded Dr. Rush in theory and practice of medicine.

1831 The national assembly of Greece met at Argos, but in consequence of sedition was soon obliged to remove to Napoli.

DECEMBER 20.

69 Aulus Vitellus, emperor of Rome, assassinated. After sharing in the debaucheries of Tiberius, and administering to the vices of Caligula, Claudius and Nero, he was proclaimed by his troops in Germany, in opposition to Otho. Though defeated in three battles, he triumphed in the fourth. He disgraced his reign by every species of licentiousness.

107 Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, torn in pieces by lions at Rome, by order of the emperor Trajan. His epistles are very interesting remains of ecclesiastical antiquity.

912 Alphonso III., (*the Great*) king of Asturias, in Spain, died. He wrote a chronicle of the Spanish monarchs, and a short time before his death obtained a memorable victory over the Moors.

1192 Richard of England siezed in his disguise at Vienna.

1492 Columbus cast anchor in the bay of St. Thomas; the anniversary also of the interment of his venerable bones more than three centuries after (1795) at Cuba.

1494 Matteo Marie Bojardo, an Italian lyric poet, died.

1560 John Dryander, a Hessian medical and mathematical writer, died. His discoveries in astronomy and his invention of mathematical instruments are important.—— First general assembly of the Scottish church was opened.

1603 Mahomet III., Sultan of Turkey, died of the plague. He began his reign by ordering 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned. He invaded Hungary with an army of 200,000 men, but after some successes his progress was checked, and he sued in vain for peace.

1686 Sir Edmund Andros arrived in Boston with a commission from king James as governor of New England. He was received with satisfaction only as he was less dreaded than Kirk.

1697 Thomas Firmin, an eminent English philanthropist, died. He devoted his time and money to charitable objects, and his benefactions were unequalled at the time when he lived.

1698 Bartholomew du Quental died; a Portuguese catholic priest, distinguished for his piety and learning.

1735 The Gentleman's Magazine announced the arrival of a

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dwarf in England from France, who at the age of 46, measured 21 inches in height.

1770 JOHN SENAC died; physician to the king of France, counsellor of state and superintendant of the mineral waters of the kingdom. He wrote several works on anatomy and medicine.

1782 The United States frigate Charleston, 40 guns, captured by the British ships Quebec and Diomede, 76 guns, after a chase of 18 hours.

1790 The fortress of Ismael taken by storm by the Russians under Suwarrow; of 12,000 Turks all were put to the sword but 400.

1791 Bank of the United States commenced discounting in Philadelphia; $300,000 were discounted. Branches were established in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston, which commenced business in January, 1792.

1795 French under Jourdan made an attack upon Kayserslautern, but were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men.

1803 SAMUEL HOPKINS, an eminent New England minister, died. He published a work to show that it was the interest of all the American States to emancipate their slaves.

1804 RICHARD HUMPTON, adjutant general of the state of Pennsylvania, died. He was a native of England, who early entered the military service, and distinguished himself as a gallant soldier during the war of the revolution.

1815 Cambaceres, arrested and sent to prison at Paris.

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73 Festival of ST. THOMAS, the Christian apostle, whose counsels penetrated into India. He was killed by the Bramins and buried at Meliapour, about ten miles from Madras.

1375 GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO, an eminent Italian writer, died; whose *Decameron* has been translated into all the European languages, although great pains were taken to suppress it.

1641 MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, duke de Sully, died; celebrated as the prime minister of Henry IV. and the most able and incorruptible statesman that France ever had. After the murder of the king he went into retirement,

where he wrote his *Memoirs*, a minute history of his own times.

1667 Milton's widow disposed of her entire interest in the *Paradise Lost* for eight pounds: so that the sublimest poetical building in the world produced for its architect and his family, the sum of eighty dollars; ten pounds having been paid to the author in his life time!——Sentence was executed upon many of those Scottish covenanters who had rebelled, it is supposed, under persecution.

1705 Catharine of Portugal died; queen of Charles II. of England, by whom she was treated unkindly.

1670 The maiming of sir John Coventry for reflecting on the moral character of Charles II., which caused the "Coventry act."

1741 Bernard de Montfaucon, a very learned French Benedictine, died; famous for his knowledge of ecclesiastic and pagan antiquities.

1774 Thomas Broughton, a learned English divine, died; author of the *Bibliotheca Historica Sacra*, and one of the original writers for the *Biographia Britannica*.

1775 Act of parliament confiscating all American vessels found floating on the water, and for *impressing* the crews of American vessels into the British navy without distinction of persons.

1777 There were at this time 300 American officers and 900 privates confined as prisoners of war in New York by the British. They were mostly confined in sugar houses and the most loathsome jails. In Philadelphia there were 500 privates and 50 officers. They were generally stripped of what clothing they had when taken, and were sometimes confined several days with scarcely any food in order to induce them to enlist to save their lives. Frequent instances occurred of persons thus perishing from hunger.

1780 James Harris died; an English gentleman of uncommon abilities and learning, whose writings have been greatly admired.

1782 Francis Philip de Reyrac, a French ecclesiastic died; a learned and amiable character.

1791 Arnauld de Barquin, a French miscellaneous writer, died; whose works are known in our language. His

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Children's Friend was honored with the prize of the French academy as the most useful book issued in 1784.

1807 The Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, in the West Indies, surrendered to the British.

1811 Peter Parker, the British admiral, died, aged 89.

1815 William Vincent, a learned English divine, died. As an author he is principally known by his commentary on Arrian's voyages of Nearchus.——Lavalette, one of Bonaparte's ministers escaped from prison in the disguise of his wife's dress, she having been permitted to visit him.

1831 Trial of the French ministers for high treason. The excitement was so great that a strong guard was required to save them from the popular violence. Above 70,000 men were under arms at one time. Their sentence was imprisonment for life, with the additional penalty of civil death on Polignac.

1832 William Bray, an eminent English antiquary, died, aged 97.

1833 John P. Hungerford died; an officer in the revolutionary war, and afterwards a member of congress from Virginia.

1835 John Sinclair, an eminent British statesman, died, aged 82. He was also a very voluminous author, and was distinguished for his patriotism and philanthropy. During a public life of upwards of fifty years, there is scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical or medical science, to which he did not turn his inquiring mind.

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640 Alexandria taken from the Greeks by the Saracens, under Amri, after a siege of 14 months. "I have taken," he addressed the caliph Omar, "the great city of the west. It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty; and I shall content myself with observing that it contains 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 400 theatres, or places of amusement, 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetable food, and 40,000 tributary Jews." It is well known that the second Alexandrian library established by Cleopatra, was then destroyed to feed the baths. The collection consisted of 300,000 volumes, and those

200,000 rolls brought by Mark Antony from Pergamus, with the accumulation of seven centuries.

1483 William d'Estouteville, a Norman cardinal, died; who reformed the university of Paris.

1530 The famous protestant league of defence against a decree of the imperial diet, was concluded this day.

1558 The great seal of England delivered to Sir Nicholas Bacon, with the style of *lord keeper*, then first adopted.

1592 Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, and governor of the Low Countries, died of a wound given by Henry IV. of France, at the siege of Rouen.

1640 Landing of the first settlers at Plymouth. The total number of them was 101; of which 50 died during the winter.

1681 Richard Allein died; a puritan of great learning, whose writings are mostly on theology.

1699 The protestants of Germany here introduced the Gregorian or *new style* of supputation, by the omission of ten days, concluding this year.

1722 Pierre Varignon, a distinguished French architect and mathematician, died. He was professor of mathematics, and an able writer on that science.

1723 James Basnage, a French protestant minister, died. He was a man of talent and erudition. His works are numerous and valuable, particularly his *History of the Jews*, 15 vols.

1729 Michael Baron, the Roscius of the French theatre, died.

1753 A Mr. Braithwaite died, at Carlisle, England, at the age of 110. In 1652 he commenced singing in the cathedral, and at the time of his death had continued singing one hundred years.

1768 Charles Lyttleton, bishop of Carlisle, died; an eminent English antiquary.

1788 Percival Pott, a very eminent English surgeon, died.

1789 A number of ice islands, of great magnitude, discovered, which had been wafted from the southern polar regions. The ship Guardian struck them near the cape of Good Hope, on her passage to Botany bay. These islands were wrapt in darkness; they were 150 fathoms long and more than 50 fathoms above the surface of the waves. A fragment from the summit of one of them broke off,

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and plunging into the sea caused a tremendous commotion in the water, and dense smoke all around it.

1796 Kehl, a fortress on the Rhine, surrendered by the French under Dessaix to the Austrians under the archduke Charles, after a siege of 51 days, and a blockade of 115. The garrison were permitted to withdraw with their artillery and baggage, with drums beating and colors flying.

1798 Bonaparte arrived at Suez, with several officers and men of science, and, having forded the Red sea, visited the fountains of Moses. Whilst here he received a deputation from the monks of Mount Sinai, and countersigned the charter they had received from Mahomet.

1803 Louisiana taken possession of by the Americans.

1812 James Clinton, an American general, died. He was a firm and undeviating patriot of the revolution.——Peter Henry Larcher, a French writer, died. He translated some of the principal Greek classics.

1813 The Indians attacked and defeated, at Ecchanachaca, by the Americans under Gen. Claiburn, who destroyed the town, 200 houses, with a large quantity of provisions.

1818 Philip Francis, an English statesman, died. He was an active promoter of the impeachment of the famous Warren Hastings, and was considered by some as the author of *Junius's Letters.*

1832 Francis Huber, a Swiss naturalist, died, aged 82. He lost his sight at the age of 17. Notwithstanding this difficulty in the way of scientific pursuits, with the assistance of his wife, he wrote and published a very accurate work on the habits of bees, and some other works.

1835 Edmund Fry died in London at a very advanced age. He was a member of the society of Friends, originally bred to the medical profession, but was more generally known as an eminent and learned type founder.

1835 David Hosack, an eminent physician, died at New York, where he was professor of the theory and practice of physic, and was held in high estimation as a man of talent, learning and worth.

1838 Hugh James Rose, a talented and eloquent English divine, died. Besides numerous works of which he was the author, he projected the *British Magazine*, and edited the *Theological Library.*

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486 B. C. The accession of Xerxes the magnificent to the Persian throne, *Nar. Era*, 263. When Darius Hystaspes, his father, was cut off, he had reigned 36 years, from the *thoth* of N. E. 227, corresponding with the first day of Jan. B. C. 521. The year 485, in which he died is remarkable for two facts, the conquest of Syracuse under Gelon, and a comic work by Epicharmus, who added the Greek letters *chi* and *theta* to his native alphabet.

176 MARCUS ANTONINUS entered Rome in triumph, after his German victories on the Danube, accompanied by his monstrous son Commodus.

400 Naval battle of the Hellespont, and defeat of Gainas the barbarian; who was despatched in Thrace.

558 CHILDEBERT I., king of France, died. His great military exploit was the defeat of the king of Burgundy.

679 Dagobert II., king of Austrasia, assassinated.

1588 HENRY DE LORRAINE, duke of Guise, assassinated by order of the king. He was a turbulent and seditious subject of Henry III. of France.

1620 The Plymouth settlers having fixed upon a place for a town, on a high ground facing the bay, where the land was cleared and the water excellent, as many as could conveniently went on shore, and felled and carried timber to the spot designated for the erection of a building for common use.

1622 REDEMPTUS BARANZANO, a Piedmontese monk, died. He was professor of philosophy at Anneci, and a correspondent of the great Bacon.

1631 MICHAEL DRAYTON, an English poet, died. His works which were numerous, and of great merit, were collected in 1748 in one volume folio.

1632 JOHN COTTON, the first minister of Boston, died. He was a good scholar and a pious, able and benevolent man.

1688 James II., king of England escaped from England to Calais, in France, and was declared to have abdicated his throne.

1715 The *Freeholder*, first No., appeared, in a great degree political. In this work the labors of Addison as an essayist were brought to a close.

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1721 WILLIAM MUSGRAVE died; an eminent English physician and antiquary, and secretary of the Royal society.

1757 British privateer *Terrible*, Capt. William *Death*, of 26 guns and 200 men, captured a large French ship, after an obstinate battle, in which he lost his brother and 16 men killed. A few days after he fell in with the privateer *Vengeance*, 36 guns and 360 men, who re-captured the prize, and having manned her, both ships bore down on the Terrible, whose main was shot away by the first broadside. After a desperate engagement, in which the French captain and his second were killed, with two-thirds of his company, the Terrible was boarded, when no more than 26 persons were found alive, 16 of whom had lost a leg or an arm, and the other 10 were badly wounded. The ship itself was so shattered that it could scarcely be kept above water. There was a strange combination of names in this affair; the *Terrible* was equipped at *Execution* dock; was commanded by *Death*, who had *Devil* for his lieutenant and *Ghost* for surgeon.

1777 Washington had 2,898 men unfit for duty, "owing to their being barefooted and otherwise naked." His whole force fit for duty amounted to 8,200.

1783 SAMUEL COOPER, one of the most celebrated divines and politicians of New England, died.——Gen. Washington delivered up his commission to congress at Annapolis.

1789 CHARLES MICHAEL DE L' EPEE, a celebrated French teacher of the deaf and dumb, died. He devoted his time and money to the education of indigent mutes. Sacrificing his own comfort to promote theirs. Some of his pupils obtained academical prizes by poetical and literary works.

1804 Battle of Biezun; the French under Grouchy defeated 8,000 Prussians, and took 500 prisoners and 5 cannon.

1814 Battle at Villaret's plantation, near New Orleans, between 2000 Americans under Gen. Jackson and about 4000 British under Gen. Keene. American loss 213; British loss 305.

1816 Bible societies prohibited in Hungary.

1825 SAMUEL PARKES, an English chemist, died. He was no less distinguished for his benevolence than for his ardor, diligence and perseverance in the pursuit of science.

1832 Civil war in Mexico terminated by a convention, at

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Zalaveta, of delegates from the armies of Bustamente and Santa Anna.

DECEMBER 24.

361 GEORGE of Capadocia, Arian bishop of Alexandria, was assassinated in consequence of his oppression.

1156 PETER (*the Venerable*) a French ecclesiastic, died. He was sprung of a noble family, and became general of the order of Cluni. He was a man of great learning and exemplary piety.

1247 ROBIN HOOD, the English outlaw, has his death placed on this day (See Nov. 18.)

1460 Battle of Wakefield Green; The Lancasterians under Margaret queen of Henry IV., defeated Richard duke of York, who was slain.

1525 VASQUEZ DE GAMA, the Portuguese navigator, died at Cochin in Malabar. He discovered the course to the East Indies, by the cape of Good Hope.

1535 EURICIUS CORDUS died; a German physician and poet, the friend of Erasmus.

1704 First eruption on record of the Peak of Teneriffe.

1728 Second newspaper established in Philadelphia, called the *Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*, by Samuel Keimer. The first press had been established by Bradford about six weeks after the city was founded.

1740 DANIEL WATERLAND, an eminent English divine and polemical writer, died.

1771 CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS HENAULT, an eminent French chronologist, died. His great work, the result of forty years study has gone through many editions and been translated into the Chinese and several European languages.

1775 JOHN CAMPBELL, king's agent for the province of Georgia, died. He was an eminent writer on biography, history and politics.

1793 The French convention decreed that the houses in Toulon should be leveled with the ground.

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1798 Robert Merry, author of the *Pains of Memory*, died at Baltimore.

1800 An attempt to assassinate Bonaparte at Paris by an infernal machine.

1804 Martin Vahl, a Norwegian naturalist, died. He extended his researches over various parts of Europe and the African coast.

1805 American exploring party under Capts. Lewis and Clark went into winter quarters in huts on the shore of the Pacific, near the mouth of Columbia river.

1806 Battle of Nasielsk; the Russians under Kaminski defeated by the French under Davoust.——Battle of Kursonet, on the Wrka; 15,000 Cossacks defeated by the French under Nansouty.

1808 Thomas Beddoes, an eminent English physician, died. He is known by his perseverance in making experiments to cure consumptions by the application of pneumatics.

1814 Preliminaries of the treaty of peace between England and the United States signed at Ghent.

1824 Christopher Aretin, a learned German writer, died. On the abolition of the monasteries in 1803 he was appointed to examine their libraries.

1830 Stephania Felicité de Genlis, a celebrated French authoress, died aged 84. For the last thirty years of her life, her inexhaustible pen continued to pour forth a variety of works of which space is here wanted to enumerate even their names. The whole of her literary progeny falls little short of a hundred volumes, and are characterised by fertility of imagination and purity of style.

1831 A volcanic island, recently formed near Sicily, disappeared.

1832 The citadel of Antwerp, with 3,500 troops, surrendered to the French, after a brave resistance of 26 days. The French had thrown up 14,000 metres of trenches, and fired 63,000 rounds, by which 695 were wounded and 108 killed.

1836 Francisco Espoz y Mina, a distinguished Spanish constitutional general, died.——Great snow storm in England, which blocked up the roads so as to prevent all traveling, and many lives were lost. In some places the

snow drifted to the depth of forty feet, and in others avalanches buried houses and their inhabitants.

DECEMBER 25.

283 Marcus Aurelius Carus, a Roman emperor killed by lightning, beyond the Tigris.

400 Gainas, a Goth of great valor, killed. He became a general under Arcadius, and desolated Thrace, because refused a church for the Arians.

496 Clovis, the first Christian king of France, crowned at Rheims: a glorious day among the Franks.

800 Charles, king of France, crowned at Rome emperor of the West. It was the commencement of a new Roman era, and he took the name of *Charlemagne.*

820 Leo V., emperor of Constantinople, assassinated. He was an Armenian, who became a general by his valor in the Roman armies, and prevailed on his troops to proclaim him emperor.

1440 Gilles de Retz, the famous *Bluebeard*, executed at Nantes for his horrible crimes. The ruins of his castle La Verriere, are seen on the banks of the Erdre, in the Lower Loire.

1476 Gelleas Marie Sforza, duke of Milan, assassinated. He rendered himself unpopular by his ferocity and debauchery.

1618 The first house erected at Plymouth, Mass., by the puritan settlers, after having spent more than a month in selecting a place for settlement. The company was divided into 19 families, and to each person was assigned a lot half a rod in width and three rods in length for houses and gardens.

1676 Matthew Hale, a learned English judge, died. He was conversant with almost every branch of science, and has left valuable works in law, philosophy and religion.

1678 John Newton died; an English mathematician and chaplain to Charles II.

1712 William King, an English poetical and political writer, died. His most useful work is an account of the heathen

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gods and heroes, necessary for the understanding of the antient poets

1740 JOHN SOANEN, an eminent French ecclesiastic, having been deposed from his bishopric, died in exile.

1741 ROBERT SANDERSON died; an English writer, distinguished as the continuator of *Rymer's Fœdera*, from the 16th to the 20th volume.

1758 JAMES HERVEY, an English divine of exemplary virtue and piety, died. His *Meditations* and *Letters* are well known.

1770 HENRY MILL, an ingenious English mechanic, died. He is said to have been unrivaled in the science of hydraulics.

1777 Vermont became an independent state. It was first settled in 1725, and claimed as part of New Hampshire.

1801 HESTER CHAPONE, an elegant English poetess and moral writer, died. Her works will long be popular.

1813 Violent eruption of Mount Etna.

1816 Treaty between the United States and the dey of Algiers.

1822 A hurricane in Iceland, which overthrew the churches. The new volcano of Oefields Jokkelen, spouted burning stones and ashes.

1837 JOHN AUSTIN died at Philadelphia, aged 67; a native of Barbadoes, formerly a surgeon in the British army, and a practitioner at Barbadoes and Demarara, where he was greatly esteemed.

DECEMBER 26.

795 ADRIAN I., pope, died. He was a Roman patrician, who on his elevation to the pontificate highly embellished St. Peter's church, and displayed his benevolence and humanity during a famine occasioned by the inundation of the Tiber.

1292 John Baliol performed homage to Edward of England at New Castle.

1300 Edward I. of England forbade the circulation of crockards, pollards, rosaries, and other foreign coins, as ster-

lings. They were all called in and a new *sterling* money coined, so called from the Easterlings, who were the first coiners of silver of that fineness in England.

1530 Zahir-Eddin Mohammed Baber, founder of the Tartar empire in Hindostan, died, aged 47. He made the first irruption into Hindostan in 1505, which was unsuccessful; but in 1524 he again undertook the invasion, defeated and killed the sultan in battle, and extended his conquests far and wide with astonishing rapidity. He was one of the most distinguished sovereigns that ever sat upon an Asiatic throne.

1552 Charles V. raised the siege of Metz, with the loss of 30,000 men.

1679 Thomas Blount, an English barrister at law, died; distinguished for his talents and learning, and as a respectable writer.

1729 Honore Tournely, a distinguished French ecclesiastic, died. He was professor of philosophy at Douay, and a popular preacher.

1731 Anthony Houdart de la Motte, an ingenious French critic and miscellaneous author, died. His works consist of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, lyric, pastoral, and fable; besides a vast variety of discourses, critical and academical.

1762 Everard Titon du Tillet, a French Jesuit, died; distinguished for his learning, and for a brazen Parnassus which he planned and erected in honor of Louis XIV.

1776 Battle of Trenton, New-Jersey. The Americans under Washington crossed the Delaware on a cold and stormy night, and surprised the Hessians at sunrise. Col. Rhalle and 20 men were killed, and the remainder surrendered, to the number of 1000. Of the Americans 2 were killed and 2 frozen to death. This well judged and successful enterprise revived the depressed spirits of the colonists and produced an immediate and happy effect in recruiting the American army.

1780 John Fothergill, an eminent London physician, died. He was of the sect of quakers, and distinguished himself by his public and private benefactions, his encouragement of science, and attentions to the health, the police and the conveniences of the city, as well as his great medical skill.

Dec. 26.

1782 Henry Home, lord Kaimes, died. He was one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, and eminent as a critical and philosophical writer.

1797 John Wilkes, a famous English politician and an elegant scholar, died. He was a member of parliament, lord mayor of London, and afterwards chamberlain.

1800 Mary Robinson died; an elegant English poetess, novelist, and dramatic writer.

1806 Battle of Pultusk in Poland, between the Russians under Beningsen and the French under Lannes. The latter were defeated with the loss of 8,000; Russian loss 5,000. The French drew back with such haste that the advancing Cossacks were unable to overtake their rear guard next day. Lannes was glanced by a ball, and had two aids killed.——Battle of Soldan; French under Ney defeated the Prussians under Lestocq.——Battle of Alawa, in Prussian Poland; French under Marchand gained a brilliant victory.——Battle of Golymin, Russians defeated by the French under Murat and Davoust. The Russians on this eventful day lost 80 cannon, 12,000 men, and a great amount of baggage &c.

1811 Destruction of Richmond theatre, in consequence of the scenery taking fire, when 123 persons perished, among whom was the governor of the state, and a great number of ladies.

1812 Joel Barlow, an American poet and statesman, died at Garnowitch, in Poland, while on an embassy from the United States to Bonaparte. His principal work is the *Columbiad*, a poem.

1820 Joseph Fouche, duke of Otranto, died. He was one of the most flagrant of the French revolutionists; but had the adroitness to escape punishment by shifting his opinions with every variation of the public sentiment and policy.

1831 Stephen Girard, a wealthy Philadelphia banker, died. He was a native of France; was first a cabin boy, then mate of a ship, then keeper of a toy shop, afterwards a merchant, and finally a banker. He left an estate of ten or fifteen millions, which was bequeathed to charitable and public purposes.

DECEMBER 27.

100 John (*the Evangelist*) died at Ephesus, aged 94.

1552 Catharine Von Bora, wife of Martin Luther, died. She was rescued from a nunnery with eight others by the assistance of the great reformer. She survived him several years.

1585 Peter de Ronsard died; a French elegiac and epigrammatic poet of a noble family.

1603 Thomas Cartwright, an English puritan of great eminence and learning, died. He was a sharp and powerful controversialist, author of a practical commentary on the gospels and proverbs. He was obliged to quit the kingdom to avoid persecution, and died in great poverty.

1605 John Davis, a famous English navigator, killed in a desperate fight with some Japanese near the coast of Malacca.

1669 Samuel Clarke died; a celebrated English oriental scholar.

1689 Peter Halle, an eminent French civilian and poet, died. He was offered the headship of five colleges, and accepted the professorship of canon law in the university of Paris, where he raised the character of that much neglected science.

1763 Lawrence Nattier died; a Swabian, who published a work on antient gems.

1771 Henry Pitot died; a celebrated French mathematician, and friend of the great Reaumur.

1779 The Spanish armament opened their batteries upon Gibraltar. It is supposed the general had no orders to fire until this time, but to remain on the defensive.

1784 Lee Boo, a prince of the Pelew islands, died in England, whither he had been sent by his father to acquire an education.

1791 John Monro died; an English physician, celebrated for his skill in cases of insanity.

1800 Hugh Blair, a celebrated Scottish divine, died. His *Lectures on Rhetoric* delivered as professor at the Edinburgh university, are eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense and refined taste; and his printed sermons have had a success almost unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence.

Dec. 27.

1808 The French under Lannes assaulted Saragossa in Spain, and the convent of St. Eugratia carried. This was the second siege.

1814 JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, a noted English fanatic and imposter, died. At the age of 42 she claimed the character of a prophet, and for more than twenty years continued her rhapsodies, and drew after her several thousand adherents, who are not yet extinct.——United States schooner Carolina, blown up on the Mississippi river by a red hot ball from the British batteries.

1820 JOHN KEATS, an English poet, died in Italy. He was originally a stable boy, subsequently apprenticed to a surgeon, but gave way to the ambition of becoming a poet. His poems though written at a very early age, possess merit.

1835 EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, an eminent lawyer, died at Deerfield, Mass. He prepared the first volume of the Massachusetts reports.

DECEMBER 28.

1278 Injunction of the primate of England to the nunnery at Godstow, that public prayers on this day, Childermas, should not any more be said by little girls.

1377 Wickliff divulged his opinion upon the pope's mandate.

1638 A Spanish ordinance establishing stamped paper in America.

1694 MARY II., queen of England, died of small pox, aged 33. She had reigned six years in conjunction with William III., and was greatly extolled for her virtues.

1697 MARY BEALE, an English portrait painter, died. She is styled by Oldys "that masculine poet as well as painter, the incomparable Mrs. Beale."

1706 PETER BAYLE, a most laborious and indefatigable French writer, died. He was an author of great ability, principally known by his *Critical Dictionary*.

1708 JOSEPH PITTON DE TOURNEFORT, a famous French botanist and natural historian, died.

1737 VICTOR MARIE D' ESTREES, a French admiral, died. He

was also a man of literature, and member of several learned bodies.

1757 Leignitz taken by the Prussians under Frederick II., by which the Austrians and French were compelled to abandon Silesia, with the loss of 4,000 men.

1758 The French settlement of Goree taken by the British admiral Keppel.

1775 JOHN CAMPBELL, an eminent Scottish historical, biographical and political writer, died.

1778 The French under count d'Estaing re-embarked their troops at St. Lucia, and sailed on the following day.

1788 JOHN LOGAN, a Scottish divine and poet, died. He obtained much distinction as an eloquent preacher.

1797 War with the pope renewed by the French, occasioned by the assassination of Duplot, a French general, who was sent to Rome as an ambassador.

1814 United States privateer Prince of Neufchatel, 18 guns and 130 men captured by British ship Leander, two frigates in company.——British connonaded unsuccessfully the Americans under Gen. Jackson. The connonade continued 7 hours; the British loss estimated at 120 killed; American loss 9 killed, 8 wounded.

1817 CHARLES BARNEY, an eminent English scholar, died. He greatly distinguished himself by the depth of his literary researches, and by his extraordinary skill in the Greek language.——American Colonization Society formed at Washington, having for its object the returning of free people of color to Africa.

1825 J. D. BARBIE-DU-BOCAGE, a French geoprapher, died. He furnished plans and maps for the most celebrated works of the day, and published an atlas of 54 sheets to illustrate antient history.——JOHN THOMAS SERRES, a French artist, died. His sea pieces possess much merit, and he is besides the author of the *Little Sea Torch*, a guide for coasting pilots.

1831 Insurrection of the slaves in Jamaica; in the course of which about 30,000 blacks were under arms, 4,000 of whom were killed. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at fifteen millions dollars.

1835 Battle of Tampa bay; a company of 110 United States

Dec. 28.

troops under Maj. Dade attacked by a large party of Seminole Indians, and all but three slain.

DECEMBER 29.

1170 Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated in his cathedral. He fell a victim to his pride, insolence, and ingratitude to the king, Henry II.

1563 Sebastian Castalio, a French writer, died. His writings are very considerable, both for their number and quality, discover great knowledge of the languages, and are chiefly on scripture subjects.

1594 John Chastel, the son of a woolen draper at Paris, executed for an attempt to assassinate the king, Henry IV.

1674 Battle of Mulhausen; the French under Turenne gained a great victory of the Germans.

1680 William Stafford, an English nobleman, beheaded. He was convicted of high treason as a conspirator in the popish plot, said to have been contrived by the catholics for the assassination of Charles II.

1689 Thomas Sydenham died; an excellent English physician and medical writer.

1699 George Matthias Kœnig, a learned German writer, died; distinguished for his knowledge of belles lettres, divinity and oriental languages; principally known by a biographical dictionary which has been of great service to subsequent compilers.

1713 John Chardin, a famous French *voyageur*, died. He was driven to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, where he was knighted by Charles II. His *Voyages* have always been much esteemed as very curious and accurate.

1731 Brook Taylor, an English mathematician and philosopher, died. His works were valuable and often republished.

1737 Joseph Saurin, a French mathematician, died. He devoted his life to geometrical pursuits, and is conspicuous for a controversy with Rousseau who wished to palm upon him some of his own libellous verses against persons of distinction.

Dec. 29.

1755 Gabrielle Susanne Barbot de Villineuve, a celebrated French novel writer died.

1761 Elizabeth, queen of Russia, died. She was the daughter of Peter the Great, and ascended the throne 1741.

1774 Toussaint Gaspard Taconnet died; a French actor and dramatic writer, noted for his eccentricity.

1778 Savannah taken by the British. A negro conducted the British by a private path to the rear of the Americans, who being attacked in front and flank, made a fatal retreat. Upwards of 100 Americans were killed, 453 taken; the town, and fort, 48 cannon, 23 mortars, with amunition and stores, the shipping in the river, and large quantities of provisions fell into the hands of the enemy.

1783 Samuel Cooper, a Boston clergyman, died. His sermons were evangelical and perspicuous, and unequaled in America at that time for taste and elegance.——Daniel Wray, a learned English antiquary died, aged 82.

1790 John George la Franc de Pompignan, a learned French prelate, died. He was author of sixteen works on different subjects.

1794 The town of Grave, considered a masterpiece of fortification, surrendered to the French under Pichegru, after a blockade of two months.

1797 General Duphot, assassinated by the populace at Rome, which was made a pretext of the French directory for dethroning the pope, Pius VI. Duphot had distinguished himself on several memorable occasions, and had repaired to Rome for the purpose of espousing the sister of Bonaparte, afterwards married to Murat.

1798 American government issued orders to the commanders of their armed vessels to repel by force the mustering and searching their vessels, and detaining them; but when overpowered by a superior force, to strike their colors and surrender ship and men.

1812 Action between United States frigate Constitution, 54 guns 480 men, Capt. Bainbridge, and British frigate Java, 49 guns and 500 men including supernumerary officers, which resulted in the capture of the latter in 55 minutes. Loss of the Java 60 killed and 101 wounded including

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the captain, Lambert, mortally. Constitution lost 34 killed and wounded.

1825 James Louis David, a celebrated French painter, died. He was one of the wildest idolaters of Robespierre and Marat, but finally lost his repugnance to monarchy under Bonaparte. He was banished on the restoration of the Bourbons, and died at Brussels. His works are numerous, and attest a splendid genius.

1832 James Hillhouse, an American statesman, died at New Haven, Ct., aged 79. He took an active part in the revolution, and was eighteen years a member of congress. He was entrusted with the construction of the Farmington canal.

1834 T. R. Malthus ,an English writer on political economy, died. His most celebrated work is an *Essay on Population*, which has passed through many editions, and been translated into various languages.

1836 Deborah Tripp died at Poughkeepsie, aged 10 years and 6 months, and weighing 360 pounds. A few years before, herself and a younger sister were exhibited about the country for their extraordinary fatness. The younger sister died two or three years previous.

1837 William Mavor, a popular English author and compiler, died, aged 80. His *Voyages* and *Universal History*, in 25 vols. each, are well known, and his *English Spelling Book* passed through between four and five hundred editions.

1837 The imperial palace at St. Petersburgh burnt; the weather at the time being 22 deg. below zero. The palace was built in the reign of Elizabeth, at a cost of upwards of $5,000,000, and was the largest in Europe, sufficient to lodge 12,000 persons. The loss of treasures, pictures, statues, ornaments and furniture was immense.

DECEMBER 30.

944 b. c. The winter solstice fell upon this day, according to the marble, by the table of Petavius; which places the period of Homer thirty seven years later.

1535 The society of the Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyala,

a Spanish monk, who entered into an agreement with five of his fellow students to undertake the conversion of unbelievers and a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. From this small beginning it became a powerful society under the energy and shrewd policy of its leaders, and was raised to a degree of historical importance unparalleled in its kind.

1582 Emanuel Alvarez died; a Portuguese Jesuit, distinguished as a grammarian.

1596 Emanuel de Saa, a Portuguese Jesuit, died; professor of theology at Coimbra and at Rome, and author of several valuable works.

1644 John Baptist Van Helmont, a physician of Brussels, died. He was a man of great learning in physic and natural philosophy. His cures were so extraordinary that he was brought before the inquisition as a man that did things beyond the reach of nature. He cleared himself of the inquisition, but to be more at liberty retired into Holland.

1691 Robert Boyle, the distinguished philosopher and chemist, died. He was the seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard, earl of Cork, and secured immortal fame by his writings and discoveries in experimental philosophy.

1721 Peter de Vallemont, a French ecclesiastic, died; known by his *Elements of History*, and other works.

1730 James Saurin, an eminent French divine, and theological and controversial writer, died in Holland, where he took shelter from persecution.

1747 Edward Holdsworth, an English poet, died.

1765 Samuel Madden, an Irish divine and dramatic poet, died. He instituted the Dublin society, and set apart an annuity of £100 to be distributed as premiums for improvements in the useful arts.——James Francis Edward, (*the Pretender*,) died at Rome. He was the son of James II. of England, who was compelled to abdicate by his want of discretion in the government.

1774 Paul Whitehead died; an English poet of considerable eminence.

1777 Leopold Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, died. The

Dec. 30.

succession to his dominions occasioned a war between Germany and Prussia.

1781 John Tuberville Needham, professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon, died. He wrote various philosophical and critical works; though a learned man he was a very superstitious character.

1800 Thomas Dimsdale, an eminent English physician, died. His celebrity was such that he was invited to the court of Russia, where he inoculated the empress Catharine and her son with small pox.

1809 Augustus Francis Julian Herbin died; a native of France, distinguished as an oriental scholar.

1813 Buffalo burnt. Fort George, or Newark, in Upper Canada, having been wantonly burned down by the American troops, a part of the British army crossed over from fort Erie, and utterly destroyed the village of Buffalo, in retaliation. It contained 100 houses.

1833 William Sotheby, an English poet and translator, died. His translations from Virgil and Homer rank in the first class of that difficult and rarely successful branch of literature.

1834 The first reformed British parliament dissolved by royal proclamation.

1836 The plague continued to rage at Constantinople; having carried off during the summer and autumn no less than 100,000 citizens.

1837 An attack made by upwards of 100 Canadian loyalists upon the American steamboat Caroline, lying in the Niagara, at Schlosser, and of 34 Americans on board 22 lost their lives. The boat was towed into the current, with a part of the men on board, and precipitated down the falls.

DECEMBER 31.

71 B. C. Pompey and Crassus triumph at Rome. The former had closed the ten years' war in Lusitania, and Crassus the revolt of Spartacus at home. Marcus Lucullus triumphed the same year, bringing with him the Thracian colossus of Apollo.

Dec. 31.

192 Lucius Aurelius Commodus, a dissipated emperor of Rome, strangled, and Pertinax elected.

406 The Huns, 100,000 strong, entered Gaul, and laid desolate her seventeen luxurious provinces with havoc and flame, from the banks of the Rhine to the Pyrenæan mountains.

535 The acquisition of Sicily from the Goths. Belisarius entered Syracuse in triumph, a city which once embraced 22 miles.

1384 John Wickliffe died; professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and father of the reformation of the English church from popery.

1460 Battle of Wakefield, in England,; the duke of York and 3000 of his followers slain.

1563 Charles de Cosse died; a French general of great military talents, and employed also as a diplomatist.

1583 Thomas Erastus, a celebrated German physician and divine, died. He wrote several works on philosophy, physic and divinity; but is chiefly memorable for his work on excommunication, in which he denies the power of the church, and affirms its censures to be incapable of extending beyond the present life.

1600 The East India company established by a charter from Elizabeth, granted to the earl of Cumberland and 215 knights, aldermen and merchants. The original capital was £22,000, divided into shares of £50.

1620 Æra of the first settlement of New England. It being Sabbath they kept the day for the first time in their new house, and in grateful remembrance of the friends they found in the last town they left in their native country, they called it Plymouth.

1674 Battle of Mulhausen, in Alsace, in which the French marshal Turenne defeated the Austrians.

1679 John Adolphus Borelli, a distinguished philosopher and mathematician, of Naples, died; author of thirteen treatises in Italian and Latin.

1704 The peak of Teneriffe formed a lateral eruption in the plain de los Infantes, preceded by tremendous earthquakes.

1718 John Flamsteed, an eminent English astronomer, died.

Dec. 31.

He formed a new catalogue of the fixed stars, containing about three thousand.

1771 Christian Adolphus Klotz, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, died. He distinguished himself by his Latin poems, his numismatic treatises, his works on the study of antiquity, and on the value and mode of using antient gems.

1775 Assault of the American forces under Montgomery on Quebec. Montgomery was killed in advancing upon the barrier, at the head of the New York troops, and after a desperate engagement, in which the Americans sustained the whole force of the garrison three hours, they were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. They lost 100 killed, 300 taken.

1781 Henry Laurens, ambassador from the United States to France, liberated from the tower of London in exchange for general Burgoyne.

1791 John Ellis, a London scrivner, died; the last of that antient profession. He was an alderman of London nearly half a century, and was besides a man of literature, whose conversation was highly extolled by Dr. Johnson.

1799 John Francis Marmontel, a French novelist, died. He was admired for the vigor and delicacy of his writings, but was allowed to pass his last days in a state of retirement bordering on want.

1811 Tariffa, near Gibraltar, attacked by the French, who were repulsed with great loss by the British under Col. Skerritt.

1812 United States frigates President and Congress returned to Boston after an active cruise of three months, during which they passed over a space of about 8000 miles without meeting an adventure to test the courage and discipline of their crews. They, however, captured two British vessels, one laden with $300,000 specie and gold dust, the other with oil.

1816 Deaths in Boston this year, 904; in Paris, 19,992.

1820 Joseph Lathrop, an American clergyman, died. His publications were more numerous and highly esteemed than those of any contemporary theologian in America.

1826 William Gifford, an English poet and reviewer, died.

Dec. 31.

He rose from a shoemaker's bench to an editor's stool, where he acquired fame and fortune. He was a very good poet and critic, but a poor shoemaker!

1832 Insurrection of the slaves in Jamaica. More than 150 plantations were destroyed, and the loss of property was estimated at more than four millions of dollars. About 2000 negroes are supposed to have been killed.

1835 Battle of Withlacoochie; about 250 United States troops and militia engaged 300 Seminole Indians. Of the latter 40 were killed; of the former 4 killed, 59 wounded.

1839 Hyacinthe Louis de Quelen, archbishop of Paris, died. At the revolution of 1830 his adherence to the Bourbons incensed the mob to level the archiepiscopal palace to the ground, by which he was reduced to poverty.

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